MATTHEW PRIOR

Born 1664 Died 1721

MAIIHEW PRIOR

POEMS

ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS

THE TEXT EDITED BY
A R WALLER MA



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N 1718 a folio edition of Prior's poems was published by subscription, containing all the poems previously issued by him which he wished to acknowledge and preserve, carefully revised, and accompanied by others then printed for the first time. This folio was issued in three sizes. It will be remembered that a passage in Prior's will runs thus - To the College of St John the Evangelist, in Cambridge, I leave Such and so many of my Books, as shall be judged to amount unto the Value of Two Hundred Pounds I hese Books, with my own Poems in the greatest Paper to be kept in the Library together with the Books which I have already given Of these eighteenth-century examples of large-paper issues Mr Austin Dobson remarks 'with the small copy of 1718 Johnson might have knocked down Osborne the bookseller, with the same work in its tallest form Osborne the bookseller might have laid prostrate the 'Great Lexicographer Those who have seen the 'greatest copy will not doubt the truth of this statement Desirous of being suitably equipped in this Battle of the Books I have used a medium copy as the basis of the present text, a copy measuring 16% ins x 10% ins Even this is 1 handsome folio, with engraved initial letters head-pieces and tail-pieces, of the usual mythological nature 'The Names of the Subscribers who received the volume in

duly given These names occupy twenty double-columned pages, and it did not seem desirable to reprint them here The Reverend Dr Peter Diclincourt, Dean of Armagh, known to students of Defoe, in connection with 'The Apparition of Mrs Veal,' is a subscriber; William Congreve, Esq, Sn Godfrey Kneller, Bar, Sn Isaac Newton, each take a copy, and so does Alexander Pope, Esq.; while Jonathan Swift, D.D., Dean of St Patricks, Dublin, subscribes for 'Five Books,' and, low down on the list, appears the name of Sn John Vanbrugh, architect and dramatist

Two or three previous collections of Prior's poems had appeared In 1707 a volume entitled 'Poems on Several Occasions consisting of Odes, Satyrs and Epistles, With some Select Translations and Imitations,' was published bearing the imprint, 'London Printed for R Burrough, and J. Baker, at the Sun and Moon in Cornhill, and E Curll, at the Peacock without Temple-Bar,' with three lines from Roscommon on the title-

page

'Be not too Rigidly Censorious;
A String may Jarr, in the Best Master's Hand,
And the most Skilful Archer miss his Aim'

Its Contents are given in the Appendix to the present edition (p 362) Two years later, Prior published a volume of Poems on Several Occasions London Printed for Jacob Tonson, within Grays-Inn Gate next Grays-Inn Lane,' in the Preface to which, referring to the issue of 1707, he says 'a Collection of Poems has lately appeared under my Name, tho' without my Knowledge, in which the Publisher has given me the Honour of some Things that did not belong to me, and has Transcribed others so imperfectly, that I hardly knew them to be mine'

(See p xxiii, the Preface and Dedication of the 1709 volume forming 1 part of the edition of 1718) Since all the poems in the 1707 edition save the first two ('A Satyr, on the Modern Translators of Ovid's Epistles and 'The Seventh Satyr of Juvenil, imitated) are known to be by Prior, the first portion of the above disclumer must refer to these two They will be included in the second volume of the present edition, and they need not, therefore, be discussed here A collation of the earlier issues of Prior's publications with his later collected versions induces the belief that the second portion of the above disclaimer may also be regarded in a diplomatic or Pickwickian sense A reference to the variants given in the Appendix to this volume will show that Prior's final forms especially in his State Odes differ as greatly from their earlier acknowledged versions as do the texts of the poems of 1709 from the 'imperfectly Transcribed copies of 1707, and it will be seen that in the case of the 'Prologue, spoken at Court before the Queen, On Her Myesty's Birth-Day, 1704 Prior's first version of 1704 is practically identical with the 1707 'unauthorised version, though greatly altered when he issued in 1709 the 'indifferent Collection of Poems, for fear of being thought the Author of a worse

On the whole, therefore it seemed best to give in the pre ent volume the text of Prior's last collected see, following the folio of 1718 and in the Appendix to give not only the variants of the acknowledged edition of 1709 but also (a) those of the separate early states of the poems where possible (b) those of the repudiated collection of 1707, and (c) those of 'A Second Collection of Poems on Several Occasions By Matthew Prior, Esq., which was published in London in 1716, 'Printed for J Roberts near the Oxford Arms

ollections are distinguished in the Notes by the letters A (=1707), B (=1709), C (=1716) and D (=1718) The 1716 edition also was disowned, in the London Gazette, March 24, 1716 There can be little doubt, however, of the truth of Pope's statement (Letters, ed Elwin and Courthope, iii 194–5) that 'Mr Prior himself thought it prudent to disown' certain poems, 1 e the two Satires above referred to, which also appear in the 1716 volume For the contents of C see Appendix, p 362

The original spelling and punctuation, etc, of the folio of 1718 have been preserved, and the few misprints corrected are noted. The folio is excellently printed, the errors of the press are remarkably few, and there is no doubt that it presents the final form of those poems which at the date of its publication Prior wished to

preserve

I have not reprinted the Latin version of the Carmen Seculare, by Tho Dibben, of Trinity College, Cambridge, referred to in the Preface (p axiii), nor The Nut-brown Maid. A Poem, written Three Hundred Years Since, upon which Prior's Henry and Emma (pp 138 158) was modelled Mrs Elizabeth Singer's Pastoral (see pp 26 and 27) has been printed in smaller type to differentiate it from Prior's own work, and the same course has been adopted in a few other similar cases

It is a pleasure to acknowledge the help given me by Mr George A Brown in the collation of some of the early editions

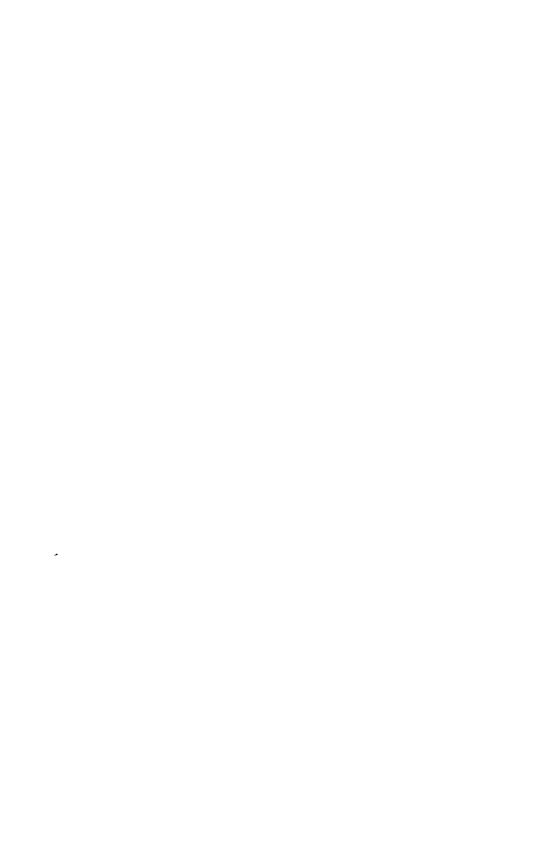
The second volume of the present edition is in the press. It will contain the remainder of Prior's writings in prose and verse, the poems published before the vin

folio of 1718 but not included therein the poems published between 1718 and 1721, the date of Priors death, and those posthumously published Through the kindness of the Marquis of Bath it will also contain the Prose Dialogues of Prior, hitherto unpublished from the Longlett MSS

A R WALLER

CAMBRIDGE,

-5 June 1905



POEMS

ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS

LONDON

Printed for Jacob Tonson at Sbakespear's Head over against Katbarine-Street in the Strand, and John Barber upon Lambeth Hill MDCCXVIII

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To the Right Honorable

LIONEL,

EARL of

DORSET and MIDDLE-SEX

I T looks like no great Compliment to Your Lordship, that I prefix Your Name to this Epistle when, in the Preface, I declare the Book is publish of almost against my Inchination But, in all Cases, My Lord, You have an Hereditary Right to whatever may be called Mine Many of the following Pieces were written by the Command of Your Excellent Father, and

most of the rest, under His Protection and Patronage

The particular Felicity of Your Birth, My Lord, The natural Endowments of Your Mind, (which, without suspicion of Flattery) I may tell You, are very Great. The good Education with which these Parts have been improved and Your coming into the World, and seeing Men very early, make Us expect from Your Lordship all the Good, which our Hopes can form in Favour of a young Nobleman. Tu Marcellus erit,—Our Eyes and our Hearts are turned on You. You must be a Judge and Master of Polite Learning, a Friend and Patron to Men of Letters and Merit, a faithful and able Counsellor to Your Prince. a true Patriot to your Country. an Ornament and Honor to the Titles You possess, and in one Word, a Worthy Son to the Great Earl of Dorser.

It is as impossible to mention that Name, without desiring to Commend the Person is it is to give Him the Commendations which His Virtues deserved But I assure my self, the most agreeable Compliment I can bring Your Lordship, is to

pay a grateful Respect to Your Father's Memory And my own Obligations to Him were such, that the World must pardon my Endeavoring at His Character, however I may

miscarry in the Attempt

A Thousand Ornaments and Graces met in the Composition of this Great Man, and contributed to make Him universally The Figure of His Body was Strong, Belov'd and Esteem'd Proportionable, Beautiful and were His Picture well Drawn, it must deserve the Praise given to the Pourtraits of RAPHAFL, and, at once, create Love and Respect While the Greatness of His Mein inform'd Men, they were approaching the Nobleman, the Sweetness of it invited them to come nearer to the There was in His Look and Gesture something that is easier conceived than described, that gain'd upon You in His Favor, before He spake one Word His Behavior was Easie and Courteous to all, but Distinguished and Adapted to each Man in particular, according to his Station and Quality His Civility was free from the Formality of Rule, and flowed immediately from His good Sense.

Such were the Natural Faculties and Strength of His Mind, that He had occasion to borrow very little from Education and He owed those Advantages to His own Good Parts, which Others acquire by Study and Imitation His Wit was Abundant. Noble, Bold Wit in most Writers is like a Fountain in a Garden, supply'd by several Streams brought thro' artful Pipes, and playing sometimes agreeably But the Earl of Dorser's was a Source rising from the Top of a Mountain, which forced it's own way, and with inexhaustible Supplies, delighted and inriched the Country thro' which it pass'd This extraordinary Genius was accompany'd with so true a Judgment in all Parts of fine Learning, that whatever Subject was before Him, He Discours'd as properly of it, as if the peculiar Bent of His Study had been apply'd That way, and He perfected His Judgment by Reading and Digesting the best Authors, tho' He quoted Them very seldom

Contemnebat potius literas, quam nesciebat

and rather seem'd to draw His Knowledge from His own Stores, than to owe it to any Foreign Assistance

The Brightness of His Parts, the Solidity of His Judgment,

and the Candor and Generosity of His Temper distinguish d Him in an Age of great Politeness, and at a Court abounding with Men of the finest Sense and Learning The most eminent Masters in their several Ways appeal d to His Determination WALLER thought it in Honor to consult Him in the Softness and Harmony of his Verse and Dr Sprat, in the Delicacy and Turn of his Prose Drypen determines by Him, under the Character of Eugenius as to the Laws of Dramatick BUTLER ow d it to Him, that the Court tasted his Hudibras Wicherley, that the Youn liked his Plain Dealer and the late Duke of BUCKINGHAM deferred to publish his Rehearsal, till He was sure (15 He expressed it) that my Lord Dorser would not Rehearse upon Him again If We wanted Foreign Testimony LA FONTAINE and ST EVREMONT have acknowledg d, that He was a Perfect Master in the Beauty and Fineness of their Language, and of All that They call Nor was this Nicety of His Judgement con les Belles Lettres fined only to Books and Literature but was the Same in Statuary, Painting and all other Parts of Art Bernini would have taken His Opinion upon the Beauty and Attitude of a Figure and King CHARLES did not agree with LELY, that my Lidy CLEVELAND's Picture was Finished, till it had the Approbation of my Lord Buckehurst

As the Judgement which He made of Others Writings, could not be refuted, the Manner in which He wrote, will hardly ever be Equalled Every one of His Pieces is in Ingot of Gold, intrinsically and solidly Valuable, such as, wrought or beaten thinner, would shine thro a whole Book of any other Author His Thought was always New and the Expression of it so particularly Happy, that every body knew immediately, it could only be my Lord Dorser's and yet it was so Easy too, that Every body was ready to imagine himself capable of writing it There is a Lustre in His Verses, like That of the Sun in Claude Loraine's Landskips it looks Natural, and is Inimitable His Love-Verses have a Mixture of Delicacy and Strength they convey the Wit of Perronius in the Softness of Tibullus His Satyr indeed is so severely Pointed, that in it He appears, what His Great Friend the Earl of ROCHESTER (that other Prodigy of the Age) says He was

The best good Man, with the worst natur d Muse

χv

P

Yet even here, That Character may justly be Applied to Han, which Persius gives of the best Writer in the Kind, that ever lived

Omne vafer vitiur, ridenti Macca ar r Tangit, G admissis circur, freerika le lit

And the Gentlem in had always so much the bitter of the Satyrist, that the Persons touched did not know where to fix their Resentments, and were forced to apprix rather Ashamed than Angry. Yet so fir was this preat Author from Valung himself upon His Works, that He cared not what become of them, though every body else did. There are many Things of His nor Extant in Writing, which however are always reported. The the Verses and Sayings of the Ancient Dutting, they return an Universal Veneration, they are preserved only by Memory.

As it is often seen, that those Men who are least Qual fied for Business, love it most, my Lord Dorrer's Character was,

that He certainly understood it, but did not core for it

Coming very Young to the Possession of two Plentiful Estates, and in an Age when Pleasure was more in Fashion than Business. He turned his Parts rather to Book and Conversation, than to Politicks, and whit more immediately related to the Public. But whenever the Safety of His Countrey demanded His Assistance, He readily entred into the most Active Parts of Life, and underwent the greatest Dingers, with a Constancy of Mind, which showed, that He had not only read the Rules of Philosophy, but understood the Practice of them

In the first Dutch War He went a Voluntier under the Duke of York His Behavior, during That Campugne, was such, as distinguish'd the Sackville descended from that Hildebrand of the Name, who was one of the greatest Captains that came into England with the Conqueror But His making a Song the Night before the Engagement (and it was one of the prettiest that ever was made) carries with it so sedate a Presence of Mind, and such an unusual Gallantry, that it deserves as much to be Recorded, as Alfrandir's jesting with his Soldiers, before he passed the Granicus or William the First of Orange, giving Order over Night for a Battel, and

desiring to be called in the Morning, lest He should happen to

Sleep too long

From hence, during the remaining Part of King CHARLES S Reign, He continued to Live in Honorable Leisure of the Bed chamber to the King, and Possessed not only His Master's Favor, but (in a great Degree) His Familiarity leaving the Court, but when He was sent to That of I'r INCE, on some short Commissions and Embassies of Compliment as if the king designed to show the French, (who would be thought the Politest Nation) that one of the Finest Gentlemen in Europe was His Subject and that We had a Prince who understood His Worth so well, as not to suffer Him to be long out of His Presence

The succeeding Reign neither relish d my Lord's Wit, nor approved His Maxims so He retired altogether from Court But as the irretrievable Mistakes of That unhappy Government, went on to Threaten the Nation with something more Terrible than a Dutch War He thought it became Him to resume the Courage of His Youth, and once more to Engage Himself in defending the Liberty of His Countrey He entred into the Prince of ORANGE's Interest and carried on His Part of That great Enterprise here in London, and under the Lye of the Court with the same Resolution, as His Triend and Fellow Patriot the late Duke of Devonshire did in open Arms at NOTTINGHAM 'till the Dangers of those Times increased to Extremity and just Apprehensions arose for the Safety of the Princess, our present Glorious Queen then the Eurl of Dorset was thought the properest Guide of Her necessary Flight, and the Person under whose Courage and Direction the Nation might most safely Trust a Charge so Precious and Important

After the Establishment of Their late Majesties upon the Throne, there was Room again at Court for Men of my Lord's Character He had a Part in the Councils of those Princes a great Share in their Friendship, and all the Marks of Distinction, with which a good Government could reward a He was made Chamberlain of their Majesties Houshold a Place which He so eminently Adorn d, by the Grace of His Person, the Fineness of His Breeding, and the Knowledge and Practice of what was Decent and Magnificent that He

could only be Rivalled in these Qualifications by one great

Man, who has since held the same Staff.

The last Honors He received from His Soveraign, (and indeed they were the Greatest which a Subject could receive) were, that He was made Knight of the Garter, and constituted One of the Regents of the Kingdom, during His Majesty's Absence But his Health, about that time, sensibly Declining, and the Public Affairs not Threatned by any Imminent Danger, He left the Business to Those who delighted more in the State of it, and appeared only sometimes at Council, to show his Respect to the Commission giving as much Leisure as He could to the Relief of those Pains, with which it pleased God to Afflict Him, and Indulging the Reflexions of a Mind, that had looked thio' the World with too piercing an Eye, and was grown weary of the Prospect Upon the whole, it may very justly be said of this Great Man, with Regard to the Public, that thro' the Course of his Life, He Acted like an able Pilot in a long Voyage, contented to sit Quict in the Cabin, when the Winds were allayed, and the Waters smooth, but Vigilant and Ready to resume the Helm, when the Storm arose, and the Sea grew Tumultuous

I ask Your Pardon, My Lord, if I look yet a little more nearly into the late Lord Dorser's Character if I examine it not without some Intention of finding Fault, and (which is an odd way of making a Panegyric) set his Blemishes and Imper-

fections in open View

The Fire of His Youth carried Him to some Excesses but they were accompanied with a most lively Invention, and true Humour The little Violences and easie Mistakes of a Night too gayly spent, (and That too in the Beginning of Life) were always set Right, the next Day, with great Humanity, and ample Retribution His Faults brought their Excuse with them, and his very Failings had their Beauties. So much Sweetness accompanied what He said, and so great Generosity what He did, that People were always prepossess'd in his Favor and it was in Fact true, when the late Earl of Roches fer said, in Jest, to King Charles, That He did not know how it was, but my Lord Dorset might do any thing, yet was never to Blame

He was naturally very subject to Passion, but the short

Gust was soon over, and served only to set off the Charms of his Temper, when more Composd That very Passion broke out with a Force of Wit, which made even Anger agreeable While it lasted, He said and forgot a thousand Things, which other Men would have been glad to have studied and wrote but the Impetuosity was Corrected upon a Moment's Reflection and the Measure altered with such Grace and Delicacy, that You could scarce perceive where the Key was Changed

He was very Sharp in his Resections, but never in the wrong Place. His Durts were sure to Wound, but they were sure too to hit None but those whose Folkes give Him very fur Aim. And when He allowed no Quarter. He had certainly been provoked by more than common Error. by Men's tedious and circumstantal Recitals of their Assars or by their multiply d Questions about his own. by extreme Egnorance and Impettinence, or the mixture of these, an ill judged and never cersing Civility. or lastly, by the two Things which were his utter Aversion the Insinuation of a Flatterer, and the Whisper of a Tale bearer.

If therefore, We set the Piece in it's worst Position if it's Faults be most exposed, the Shades will still appear very finely join d with their Lights and every Imperfection will be duminished by the Lustre of some Neighb ring Virtue But if We turn the great Drawings and wonderful Colourings to their true Light, the Whole must appear Beautiful, Noble, Admirable

He possessed all those Virtues in the highest Degree, upon which the Pleasure of Society, and the Happiness of Life depend and He exercised them with the greatest Decency, and best Manners. As good Nature is said, by a great *Author, to belong more particularly to the English, than any other Nation it may again be said, that it belonged more particularly to the late Earl of Dorser, than to any other English Man

A kind Husband He wis, without Fondness and an in dilgent Father without Partiality. So extraordinary good a Mister, that This Quality ought indeed to have been number'd among his Defects for He was often worse served than became his Station, from his Unwillingness to assume an Authority too Severe And, during those little Transports of Pssion, to

which I just now said He was subject, I have known his Servants get into his way, that They might make a Merit of it immediately after for He that had the good Fortune to be

Chid, was sure of being Rewarded for it

His Table was one of the Last, that gave Us an Example of the Old House-keeping of an English Nobleman A Freedom reigned at it, which made every one of his Guests think Himself at Home and an Abundance, which shewed that the Master's Hospitality extended to many More, than Those who had the Honor to sit at Table with Him

In his Dealings with Others, his Care and Exactness, that every Man should have his Due, was such, that You would think He had never seen a Court the Politeness and Civility with which this Justice was administred, would convince You

He never had lived out of One

He was so strict an Observer of his Word, that no Consideration whatever, could make him break it yet so cautious, lest the Merit of his Act should arise from that Obligation only, that He usually did the greatest Favors, without making any previous Promise So inviolable was He in his Friendship, and so kind to the Character of Those, whom He had once Honored with a more intimate Acquaintance, that nothing less than a Demonstration of some Essential Fault, could make Him break with Them and then too, his good Nature did not consent to it, without the greatest Reluctance and Difficulty Let me give one Instance of this amongst many When, as Lord Chamberlain, He was obliged to take the King's Pension from Mr DRYDEN, who had long before put Himself out of a Possibility of Receiving any Favor from the Court my Lord allowed Him an Equivalent, out of his own Estate However displeased with the Conduct of his old Acquaintance, He relieved his Necessities, and while He gave Him his Assistance in Private, in Public, He extenuated and pitied his Error

The Foundation indeed of these Excellent Qualities, and the Perfection of my Lord Dorset's Character, was, That unbounded Charity which ran through the whole Tenor of his Life, and sat as visibly Predominant over the other Faculties of his Soul, as She is said to do in Heaven, above Her Sister

Viitues

Crouds of Poor daily thronged his Gates, expecting thence

their Bread and were still lessened by His sending the most proper Objects of his Bounty to Apprenticeships, or Hospitals The Lazar and the Sick, as He accidentally saw them, were removed from the Street to the Physician and Many of Them not only restored to Health but supplied with what might enable Them to resume their former Callings, and make their future Life happy The Prisoner has often been released, by my Lord's paying the Debt and the Condemned has been saved by his Intercession with the Sovereign where He thought the Letter of the Law too rigid. To Those whose Circumstances were such as made Them ashamed of their Poverty He knew how to bestow his Munificence, without offending their Modesty and under the Notion of frequent Presents, gave Them what amounted to a Subsistance Many yet alive know This to be true, though He told it to None, nor ever wis more uneasy, than when any one mentioned it to Him

We may find among the Greek and Latins, Thoulius, and Macenas the Protectors of Learning Aristides, the good Citizen and Articus, the well bred Friend and bring Them in, as Examples, of my Lord Dorset's Wit His Judgment, His Justice and His Civility But for His Charity, My Lord,

We can scarce find a Pirallel in History it self

Titus was not more the Dehcie E Humani generis, on this Account, than my Lord Dorset was And, without any Exageration that Prince did not do more good in Proportion, out of the Revenue of the Roman Empire, than Your Father, out of the Income of a private Estate Let this, my Lord, remain to You and Your Posterity a Possession for ever, to be Imitated, and if possible, to be Excelled

As to my own Particular, I scarce knew what Life was, sooner than I found my self obliged to His Favor nor have had Reason to feel any Sorrow, so sensibly as That of His

Death

Ille dies-quem semper acerbum
Sember honoratum (sic Di voluistis) habeba

ÆNEAS could not reflect upon the Loss of His own Father with greater Piety, my Lord, than I must recall the Memory of Your's and when I think whose Son I am writing to, the

least I promise my self from Your Goodness is an uninterrupted Continuance of Favor, and a Friendship for Life. To which that I may with some Justice Intitle my self, I send Your Lordship a Dedication, not filled with a long Detail of Your Praises, but with my sincerest Wishes, that You may Deserve them; That You may Imploy those extraordinary Parts and Abilities, with which Heaven has blessed You, to the Honor of Your Family, the Benefit of Your Friends, and the Good of Your Country, That all Your Actions may be Great, Open, and Noble, such as may tell the World, whose Son, and whose Successor You are.

What I now offer to Your Lordship is a Collection of Poetry, a kind of Garland of Good Will. If any Verses of My Writing should appear in Print, under another Name and Patronage, than That of an Earl of Dorsel, People might suspect them not to be Genuine. I have attained my present End, if these Poems prove the Diversion of some of Your Youthful Hours, as they have been occasionally the Amusement of some of Mine, and I humbly hope, that as I may hereafter bind up my fuller Sheaf, and lay some Pieces of a very different Nature (the Product of my severer Studies) at Your Lordship's Feet, I shall engage Your more serious Reflection. Happy, if in all my Endeavors I may contribute to Your Delight, or to Your Instruction. I am, with all Duty and Respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's

most Obedient, and

most Humble Servant,

MAT PRIOR

PREFACE

THE Greatest Part of what I have Written laving already been Published, either singly or in some of the Miscellanies, it would be too late for Me to make any Event for appearing in Print But a Collection of Poems has lately appeared under my Name, the without my knowledge in which the Publisher has given Me the Honor of some Things that did not belong to Me, and has Transcriled others so imperfectly, that I hardly knew them to be Mine This has obliged Me, in my own Defence, to losk back upon some of those lighter Studies, which I eight long since to lave quitted, and to Pullish an indifferent Collection of Poems, fr fear of being thought the dull or of a worse.

Thus I beg Pardon of the Public for Reprinting some Pieces, which, as they came singly from their first Impression, have (I fairs) lain long and quietly in Mr TOSO'S Shop and adding others to them, which were never before Printed, and might have lain as quietly, and perhaps more safely, in a Corner of my oton Study

The Reader u.il, I hope, make Allonance for their having been written at very distant Times, and on very different Occasions and take them as they happen to come, Public Panegyrics, America Odes, Serious Reflections, or Idle Tales, the Product of his lessure Hours, who had Business enough upon his Handi, and was only a Poet ly Accident

I take this Occasion to thank my good Friend and School fellow Mr Dibbrn, for his excellent Version of the Carmen Seculare, though my Gratitude may justly carry a little Enny with it for I believe the most accurate Judges will find the Translation exceed

the Original

I must likewise own my self obliged to Mrs Singer, who has given Me Leave to Print a Pastoral of Her Writing That Peak baving produced the Verses immediately following it I wish She might be prevailed with to publish some other Pieces of that Kind, in which the Softness of Her Sex, and the Finencs of Her Genius, conpire to give Her a very distinguishing Character

POSTSCRIPT.

Must help my Preface by a Postscript, to tell the Reader, that there is Ten Years Distance between my writing the One and the Other, and that (whatever I thought then, and have somewhere said, that I would publish no more Poetry) He will find several Copies of Verses scattered through this Edition, which were not Those relating to the Publick stand in the printed in the First Order They did before, and according to the several Years, in which They were written, however the Disposition of our National Affairs, the Actions, or the Fortunes of some Men, and the Opinions of others may have changed Prose, and other Human Things may take what Turn they can, but Poetry, which pretends to have something of Divinity in it, is to be more permanent printed cannot well be altered, when the Author has already said, that He expects His Work should Live for Ever been very foolish in my Friend HORACI, if some Years after His Exegi Monumentum, He should have desired to see his Building taken down again

The Dedication likewise is Reprinted to the Earl of Dorse 1, in the foregoing Leaves, without any Alteration, though I had the fairest Opportunity, and the strongest Inclination to have added a great deal to it. The blooming Hopes, which I said the World expected from my then very Young Patron, have been confirmed by most Noble and distinguished First-Fruits, and His Life is going on towards a plentiful Harvest of all accumulated Virtues. He has in Fact exceeded whatever the Fondness of my Wishes could invent in His Favor. His equally Good and Beautiful Lady enjoys in Him an Indulgent, and Obliging Husband, His Children, a Kind, and Careful Father, and His Acquaintance, a Faithful, Generous, and Polite Friend. His Fellow-Peers have attended to the Perswasion of His Eloquence, and have been convinced by the Solidity of His Reasoning. He has long since deserved and attained

POSTSCRIPT

the Honor of the Garter He has managed some of the greatest Charges of the Aungdom with known Ability and land them drum unth entire Disunteressment And as the continues the Treases of these eminent Virtues (which that He may do to a very old Age, shall be my perfectual Wish) He may be One of the Createst Men that our Age, or possibly our Nation I as bred, and leave Marrials for a Panegyric not unworthy the Pen of some future PLINY

From 30 Noble a Subject as the Earl of DORSET, to 30 mean a one as my self, is (I confest) a very Pindaric Transition I shall only say one Word, and trouble if ble Reader no further I published my Poems formerly, as Monsieur Jourdans sold his Silk He would not be thought a Tradesman, but ordered some Pieces to be measured out to his particular Friends New I give up my Soop, and dispose of all my Peetical Goods at once I must therefore desire, that the Public would please to take them in the Gross and that

every Body would turn over what He does not like

POEMS

ON

SEVERAL OCCASIONS

On Exodus in 14. I am that I am

An ODE

Written in 1688, as an Exercise at St John's College, CAMBRIDGE

1

AN 1 Foolish Man 1
Scarce know st Thou how thy self becan
Scarce hast Thou Thought enough to prove Thou art
Yet steel d with study d Boldness, Thou dar'st try
To send thy doubting Reason's dazled Eye
Through the mysterious Gulph of vast Immensity
Much Thou canst there discern, much thence impart
Vain Wretch 1 suppress thy knowing Pride

Mortifie thy learned Lust Vain are thy Thoughts, while Thou thy self are Dust

ш

Let Wit her Sails, her Ours let Wisdom lend
The Helm let Politick Experience guide
Yet cease to hope thy short liv d Bark shall ride
Down spreading Fate's unnavigable Tide
What, tho still it farther tend?
Still tis farther from it's End,
And, in the Bosom of that boundless Sea,
Still finds it's Error lengthen with it's Way

MATTHEW PRIOR

III

With daring Pride and insolent Delight Your Doubts resolv'd you boast, your Labours crown'd, And, ETPHKA 1 your GOD, forsooth, is found Incomprehensible and Infinite But is He therefore found? Vain Searcher! no Let your imperfect Definition show, That nothing You, the weak Definer, know

IV

Say, why should the collected Main It self within it self contain? Why to its Caverns should it sometimes creep, And with delighted Silence sleep On the lov'd Bosom of it's Parent Deep? Why shou'd it's num'rous Waters stay In comely Discipline, and fair Array, 'Till Winds and Tides exert their high Command[s]? Then prompt and ready to obey, Why do the rising Surges spread Their op'ning Ranks o'er Earth's submissive Head, Marching thro' different Paths to different Lands?

ν

Why does the constant Sun With measur'd Steps his radiant Journeys run? Why does He order the Diurnal Hours To leave Earth's other Part, and rise in Our's? Why does He wake the correspondent Moon, And fill her willing Lamp with liquid Light, Commanding Her with delegated Pow'rs To beautifie the World, and bless the Night? Why does each animated Star Love the just Limits of it's proper Sphere? Why does each consenting Sign With prudent Harmony combine In Turns to move, and subsequent appear To gird the Globe, and regulate the Year? 2

POEMS ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS

Man does with dangerous Curiosity These unfathom d Wonders try With fancy d Rules and arbitrary Laws Matter and Motion He restrains And study d Lines, and fictious Circles draws Then with imagin d Soveraignty Lord of his new Hypothesis He reigns He reigns? How long? till some Usurper rise And He too, mighty thoughtful, mighty wise, Studies new Lines, and other Circles feigns From this last Toil again what Knowledge flows? Just as much, perhaps, as shows, That all his Predecessor's Rules Were empty Cant, all Jargon of the Schools That he on tother's Ruin rears his Throne

And shows his Friend's Mistake, and thence confirms his own

VII

On Earth, in Air, amidst the Seas and Skies, Mountainous Heaps of Wonders rise Whose tow ring Strength will ne er submit To Reason's Batteries, or the Mines of Wit Yet still enquiring, still mistaking Man, Each Hour repuls d, each Hour dare onward press And levelling at GOD his wand ring Guess (That feeble Engine of his reasoning War, Which guides his Doubts, and combats his Despair) Laws to his Maker the learn d Wretch can give Can bound that Nature, and prescribe that Will, Whose pregnant Word did either Ocean fill Can tell us whence all Beings are, and how they move and lne

Thro either Ocean (foolish Man 1) That pregnant Word sent forth again, Might to a World extend each Atom there For every Drop call forth a Sea, a Heav n for every Star

MATTHEW PRIOR

VIII.

Let cunning Earth her fruitful Wonders hide,
And only lift thy stagg'ring Reason up
To trembling Calvary's astonish'd Top
Then mock thy Knowledge, and confound thy Pride,
Explaining how Perfection suffer'd Pain,
Almighty languish'd, and Eternal dy'd
How by her Patient Victor Death was slain,
And Earth prophan'd, yet bless'd with Deicide
Then down with all thy boasted Volumes, down
Only reserve the Sacred One
Low, reverently low,
Make thy stubborn Knowledge bow,
Weep out thy Reason's, and thy Body's Eyes,
Deject thy self, that Thou may'st rise,
To look to Heav'n, be blind to all below

IX

Then Faith, for Reason's glimmering Light, shall give Her Immortal Perspective,
And Grace's Presence Nature's Loss retrieve
Then thy enliven'd Soul shall see,
That all the Volumes of Philosophy,
With all their Comments, never cou'd invent
So politick an Instrument,
To reach the Heav'n of Heav'ns, the high Abode,
Where Moses places his Mysterious GOD,
As was that Ladder which old Jacob rear'd,
When Light Divine had human Darkness clear'd,
And his enlarg'd Ideas found the Road,
Which Faith had dictated, and Angels trod

POEMS ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS

TO THE

COUNTESS of EXETER,

Playing on the LUTE

WHAT Charms You have, from what high Race You sprung,
Have been the pleasing Subjects of my Song
Unskill d and young, yet something still I writ,
Of CANDISH Beauty join d to Cecti. S Wit
But when You please to show the lab ring Muse,
What greater Theme Your Musick can produce
My bibling Praises I repeat no more
But hear, rejoice, stand silent, and adore

The Persians thus, first gazing on the Sun, Admir d, how high twas plac d, how bright it shone But, as his Pow r was known, their Thoughts were rais d And soon They worship d, what at first They prais d

ELIZA'S Glory lives in Spencer's Song
And Cowley's Verse keeps Fair Orinda young
That as in Birth, in Beauty You excell,
The Muse might dichate, and the Poet tell
Your Art no other Art can speak and You,
To show how well You play, must play anew
Your Musick's Pow'r Your Musick must disclose,
For what Light is, tis only Light that shows

MATTHEW PRIOR

Strange Force of Harmony, that thus controuls
Our Thoughts, and turns and sanctifies our Souls
While with it's utmost Art Your Sex could move
Our Wonder only, or at best our Love
You far above Both these Your GOD did place,
That Your high Pow'r might woildly Thoughts destroy:
That with Your Numbers You our Zeal might raise,
And, like Himself, communicate Your Joy

When to Your Native Heav'n You shall repair, And with Your Presence crown the Blessings there, Your Lute may wind it's Strings but little higher, To tune their Notes to that immortal Quire Your Art is perfect here. Your Numbers do, More than our Books, make the rude Atheist know, That there's a Heav'n, by what He hears below

As in some Piece, while Luke his Skill exprest, A cunning Angel came, and drew the rest So, when You play, some Godhead does impart Harmonious Aid, Divinity helps Art Some Cherub finishes what You begun, And to a Miracle improves a Tune

To burning Rome when frantick Nero play'd, Viewing that Face, no more He had survey'd The raging Flames, but struck with strange Surprize, Confest them less than Those of Anna's Eyes But had He heard Thy Lute, He soon had found His Rage eluded, and his Crime atton'd Thine, like Amphion's Hand, had wak'd the Stone, And from Destruction call'd the rising Town Malice to Musick had been forc'd to yield, Nor could He Burn so fast, as Thou could'st Build

POEMS ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS

PICTURE of SENECA dying in a Bath

By Jordain

At the Right Honorable the EARL of EXETER's at Burleigh-House

WHILE cruel Nero only drains
The moral Spaniard s ebbing Veins,
By Study worn, and slack with Age
How dull, how thoughtless is his Rage!
Heighten d Revenge He should have took
He should have burnt his Tutors Book
And long have reign d supream in Vice
One nobler Wretch can only rise
Tis He whose Fury shall deface
The Stoick's Image in this Piece
For while unhurt, divine Jordain,
Thy Work and Seneda's remain
He still has Body, still has Soul,
And lives and speaks, restord and whole

MATTHEW PRIOR

An ODE.

I

WHILE blooming Youth, and gry Delight
Sit on thy roscy Cheeks confest,
Thou hast, my Dear, undoubted Right
To triumph o'er this destin'd Breast
My Reason bends to what thy Eyes ordain,
For I was born to Love, and Thou to Reign

II

But would You meanly thus rely
On Power, You know I must Obey?
Exert a Legal Tyranny,
And do an Ill, because You may?
Still must I Thee, as Atheists Heav'n adore,
Not see thy Mercy, and yet dread thy Power?

III

Take Heed, my Dear Youth flies apace
As well as Cupid, Timi is blind
Soon must those Glories of thy Face
The Fate of vulgar Beauty find
The Thousand Loves, that arm thy potent Eye,
Must drop their Quivers, flag their Wings, and die

IV

Then wilt Thou sigh, when in each Frown
A hateful Wrinkle more appears,
And putting peevish Humours on,
Seems but the sad Effect of Years
Kindness it self too weak a Charm will prove,
To raise the feeble Fires of aged Love

POEMS ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS

V

Fore d Compliments, and formal Bows
Will show Thee just above Neglect
The Heat, with which thy Lover glows,
Will settle into cold Respect
A talking dull Platonic I shall turn,
Learn to be civil, when I cease to burn

VI

Then shun the Ill, and know, my Dear, Kindness and Constancy will prove The only Pillars fit to beur So vast a Weight as that of Love If Thou can st wish to make My Flames endure, Thine must be very fierce, and very pure

VII

Haste, Celia, haste, while Youth invites
Obey kind Cupin's present Voice,
Fill evry Sense with soft Delights
And give thy Soul a Loose to Joys
Let Millions of repeated Blisses prove,
That Thou all Kindness art, and I all Love

VIII

Be Mine, and only Mine take care
Thy Looks, thy Thoughts, thy Dreams to guide
To Me alone, nor come so far,
As liking any Youth beside
What Men e er court Thee fly em, and believe,
They re Serpents all, and Thou the tempted Eve

IX

So shall I court thy devrest Truth
When Beauty ceases to engage
So thinking on thy charming Youth,
I'll love it oer again in Age
So Time it self our Raptures shall improve
While still We wake to Joy, and live to Love

AN

EPISTLE

TO

FIFETWOOD SHEPHARD, Esq;

Burleigh, May 14, 1689

SIR,

AS once a Twelvemonth to the Priest,
Holy at Rome, here Antichrist,
The Spanish King presents a Jennet,
To show his Love That's all that's in it
For if his Holiness would thump
His reverend Bum 'gainst Horse's Rump,
He might b' equipt from his own Stable
With one more White, and eke more Able

Or as with Gondola's and Men, His Good Excellence the Duke of Venice (I wish, for Rhime, 't had been the King) Sails out, and gives the Gulph a Ring, Which Trick of State, He wisely maintains, Keeps Kindness up 'twixt old Acquaintance For else, in honest Truth, the Sea Has much less need of Gold than He

Or, not to rove, and pump one's Fancy For Popish Similies beyond Sea, As Folks from Mud-wall'd Tenement Bring Landlords Peppei-corn for Rent,

POEMS ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS

Present a Turkey, or a Hen
To Those might better spare Them Ten
Ev n so with all Submission, I
(For first Men instance, then apply)
Send You each Year a homely Letter,
Who may return Me much a better

Then take it, Sir, as it was writ, To pay Respect, and not show Wit Nor look askew at what it saith There's no Petition in it Faith

Here some would scratch their Heads, and try What They should write, and How, and Why But I conceive, such Folks are quite in Mistakes, in Theory of Writing If once for Principle tis laid, That Thought is Trouble to the Head, I argue thus The World agrees That He writes well who writes with Ease Then He, by Sequel Logical, Writes best, who never thinks at all

Verse comes from Heav n, like inward Light Meer human Pains can neer come by t The God, not We, the Poem makes We only tell Folks what He speaks Hence, when Anatomists discourse, How like Brutes Organs are to Ours, They grant, if higher Powers think fit, A Bear might soon be made a Wit And that for any thing in Nature, Pigs might squeak Love Odes, Dogs bark Satyr

Memnon, tho Stone, was counted vocal, But twas the God, mean while, that spoke all Rome of has heard a Cross harangung, With prompting Priest behind the Hanging The Wooden Head resolv d the Question While You and PETTS help d the Test on

Your crabbed Rogues, that read Lucretius, Are against Gods, You know, and teach us, The God makes not the Poet, but The Thesis, vice-versa put, Should Hebrew-wise be understood, And means, The Poet makes the God

ÆGYPTIAN Gard'ners thus are said to Have set the Leeks they after pray'd to, And Romish Bakers praise the Deity They chipp'd, while yet in it's Paniety

That when You Poets swear and cry,
The God inspires! I rave! I die!
If inward Wind does truly swell Ye,
'T must be the Cholick in your Belly
That Writing is but just like Dice,
And lucky Mains make People Wise
That jumbled Words, if Fortune throw 'em,
Shall, well as DRYDEN, form a Poem,
Or make a Speech, correct and witty,
As You know who at the Committee

So Atoms dancing round the Center, They urge, made all Things at a Venture.

But granting Matters should be spoke By Method, rather than by Luck, This may confine their younger Styles, Whom DRYDEN pedagogues at WILL's But never could be meant to tve Authentic Wits, like You and I For as young Children, who are try'd in Go-Carts, to keep their Steps from sliding, When Members knit, and Legs grow stronger, Make use of such Machine no longer, But leap pro Libitu, and scout On Horse call'd Hobby, or without So when at School we first declaim, Old Busbey walks us in a Theme, Whose Props support our Infant Vein, And help the Rickets in the Brain

But when our Souls their Force dilate, And Thoughts grow up to Wits Estate In Verse or Prose, We write or chat, Not Six Pence Matter upon what

Tis not how well an Author says
But tts how much, that gathers Praise
Tonson, who is himself a Wit,
Counts Writers Ments by the Sheet
Thus each should down with all he thinks,
As Boys eat Bread, to fill up Chinks

Kind Sir, I should be glad to see You I hope Y are well, so God be wi You, Was all I thought at first to write But Things, since then, are alter d quite Fancies flow in, and Muse flies high So God knows when my Clack will lye I must, Sir, prattle on, as afore, And beg your Pardon yet this half Hour

So at pure Barn of loud Non Con, Where with my Granam I have gone, When Lous had sifed all his Text, And I well hop d the Pudding next, Now to apply, has plagud me more, Than all his Villain Cant before

For your Religion, first of Her Your Friends do sav ry Things aver They say, She s honest, as your Claret, Not sowrd with Cant, nor stum d with Ment Your Chamber is the sole Retreat Of Chaplains ev ry Sunday Night Of Grace, no doubt, a certain Sign, When Lay Man herds with Man Divine For if their Fame be justly great, Who would no Popish Ninea treat That His is greater, We must grant, Who will treat Nuncus Protestant One single Positive weighs more You know, than Negatives a Score

In Politicks, I hear, You're stanch, Directly bent against the Frinch, Deny to have your free-born Toe Dragoon'd into a Wooden Shoe Are in no Plots, but fairly drive at The Publick Welfare in your Private And will, for England's Glory, try Turks, Jews, and Jesuits to defy, And keep your Places 'till You die

For me, whom wand'ring Fortune threw From what I lov'd, the Town and You, Let me just tell You how my Time is Past in a Country-Life — Imprimit, As soon as Phorbus' Rays inspect us, First, Sir, I read, and then I Breakfist, So on, 'till foresaid God does set, I sometimes Study, sometimes Lat Thus, of your Heroes and brave Boys, With whom old Homer makes such Noise, The greatest Actions I can find, Are, that They did their Work, and din'd

The Books of which I'm chiefly fond,
Are such, as You have whilom con'd,
That treat of China's Civil Law,
And Subjects Rights in Goiconda,
Of Highway-Elephants at Crylan,
That rob in Clans, like Men o' th' Highiand,
Of Apes that storm, or keep a Town,
As well almost, as Count Lauzun,
Of Unicorns and Alligators,
Elks, Mermaids, Mummies, Witches, Satyrs,
And twenty other stranger Matters,
Which, tho' they're Things I've no Concern in,
Make all our Grooms admire my Learning

Criticks I read on other Men, And Hypers upon Them again, From whose Remarks I give Opinion On twenty Books, yet ne'er look in One.

Then all your Wits, that flear and sham, Down from Don QUIXOTE to Tom TRAM From whom I Jests and Punns purloin, And slily put em off for Mine Fond to be thought a Country Wit The rest, when Fate and You think fit

Sometimes I climb my Mare, and kick her To bottl d Ale, and neighb ring Vicar Sometimes at Stamford take a Quart, Squire Shephard's Health With all my Heart

Thus, without much Delight, or Grief, I fool away an idle Life Till Shadwell from the Town retires (Choak d up with Frine and Sea coal Fires) To bless the Wood with peaceful Lyric Then hey for Praise and Panegyric, Justice restor d, and Nations freed, And Wreaths round Williams glorious Head

TO THE COUNTESS of DORSET

Written in her MILTON

By Mr BRADBURY

SEE here, how bright the first born Virgin shone And how the first fond Lover was undone Such charming Words our beauteous Mother spoke, As MILTON wrote and such as Your's Her Look Your's the best Copy of th Original Face, Whose Beauty was to furnish all the Race Such Chains no Author could escape but He There's no Way to be safe, but not to See

TO THE LADY $DURSLE\Upsilon$

On the same Subject.

TERE reading how fond ADAM was betray'd,
And how by Sin Eve's blasted Charms decay'd,
Our common Loss unjustly You complain,
So small that Part of it, which You sustain

You still, fair Mother, in your Offspring trace The Stock of Beauty destin'd for the Race Kind Nature, forming Them, the Pattern took From Heav'n's first Work, and Eve's Original Look

You, happy Saint, the Serpent's Pow'r controul Scarce any actual Guilt defiles your Soul And Hell does o'er that Mind vain Triumph boast, Which gains a Heav'n, for Earthly Eden lost

With Virtue strong as Your's had Eve been arm'd, In vain the Fruit had blush'd, or Serpent charm'd Nor had our Bliss by Penitence been bought Nor had frail ADAM fall'n, nor MILTON wrote

TO

My LORD BUCKHURST,

Very Young,

Playing with a CAT

THE am rous Youth, whose tender Breast Was by his darling Cat possest, Obtaind of Yesus his Desire, Howe er irregular his Fire Nature the Powr of Love obey d The Cat became a blushing Maid And on the happy Change, the Boy Imploy d his Wonder and his Joy

Take care, O beauteous Child, take care, Lest Thou prefer so rash a Pray r Nor vainly hope, the Queen of Love Will eer thy Fav rites Charms improve O! quickly from her Shrine retreat, Or tremble for thy Darlings Fate

The Queen of Love, who soon will see Her own Adons live in Thee, Will lightly her first Loss deplore Will easily forgive the Boar Her Eyes with Tears no more will flow With jealous Rage her Breast will glow And on her tabby Rival's Face She deep will mark her new Disgrace

An ODE.

ĭ

WHILE from our Looks, fair Nymph, You guess
The secret Passions of our Mind,
My heavy Eyes, You say, confess
A Heart to Love and Grief inclin'd

II

There needs, alas! but little Art,
To have this fatal Secret found
With the same Ease You threw the Dart,
'Tis certain, You may show the Wound

III.

How can I see You, and not love,
While You as op'ning East are fair?
While cold as Northern Blasts You prove,
How can I love, and not despair?

IV.

The Wretch in double Fetters bound Your Potent Mercy may release Soon, if my Love but once were crown'd, Fair Prophetess, my Grief would cease.

A SONG

IN vain You tell your parting Lover, You wish fair Winds may waft Him over Alas I what Winds can happy prove, That bear Me far from what I love? Alas I what Dangers on the Main Can equal Those that I sustain From slighted Vows, and cold Disdain?

Be gentle, and in Pity choose
To wish the wildest Tempests loose
That thrown again upon the Coast,
Where first my Shipwrackt Heart was lost,
I may once more repeat my Pain
Once more in dying Notes complain
Of slighted Vows, and cold Disdain

THE

DESPAIRING SHEPHERD

ALEXIS shun'd his Fellow Swains,
Their rural Sports, and jocund Strains
(Heav n guard us all from Copins Bow')
He lost his Crook, He left his Flocks
And wand ring thro the lonely Rocks,
He nourish d endless Woe

The Nymphs and Shepherds round Him came His Grief Some pity, Others blame The fital Cause All kindly seek He mingled his Concern with Their s He gave em back their friendly Tears He sigh d, but would not speak

CLORINDA came among the rest
And She too kind Concern exprest,
And ask'd the Reason of his Woe
She ask'd, but with an Air and Mein,
That made it easily foreseen,
She fear'd too much to know

The Shepherd rais'd his mournful Head And will You pardon Me, He said,
While I the cruel Truth reveal?
Which nothing from my Breast should tear,
Which never should offend Your Ear,
But that You bid Me tell

'Tis thus I rove, 'tis thus complain,
Since You appear'd upon the Plain
You are the Cause of all my Care
Your Eyes ten thousand Dangers dart
Ten thousand Torments vex My Heart
I love, and I despair

Too much, ALEXIS, I have heard
'Tis what I thought, 'tis what I fear'd
And yet I pardon You, She cry'd
But You shall promise ne'er again
To breath your Vows, or speak your Pain.
He bow'd, obey'd, and dy'd.

To the Honorable

CHARLES MONIAGUE, Esq;

I.

I OWE'ER 'tis well, that while Mankind Thro' Fate's perverse Mæander errs, He can imagin'd Pleasures find,
To combat against real Cares.

H

Fancies and Notions He pursues, Which ne er had Being but in Thought Each, like the GRÆCIAN Artist, woo s The Image He himself has wrought

III

Against Experience He believes He argues against Demonstration, Pleas d, when his Reason He deceives And sets his Judgment by his Passion

ΙV

The hoary Fool, who many Days Has struggl d with continu d Sorrow, Renews his Hope and blindly lays The desp rate Bett upon To morrow

v

To morrow comes tis Noon tis Night This Day like all the former fites Yet on He runs to seek Delight To-morrow, till To-night He dies

Our Hopes, like tow'ring Falcons, aim At Objects in an airy height The little Pleasure of the Game Is from afar to view the Flight

VII

Our anxious Pains We, all the Day, In search of what We like, employ Scorning at Night the worthless Prey, We find the Labour gave the Joy

VIII

At Distance thro an artful Glass
To the Minds Eye Things well appear
They lose their Forms, and make a Mass
Confus d and black, if brought too near

IX

If We see right, We see our Woes
Then what avails it to have Eyes?
From Ignorance our Comfort flows
The only Wretched are the Wise

X

We wearied should lie down in Death
This Cheat of Life would take no more,
If You thought Fame but empty Breath,
I, PHYLLIS but a perjur'd Whore

HYMN to the SUN.

Set by Dr. PURCEL,

And Sung before their Majesties

On New-Years-Day, 1694.

T

IGHT of the World, and Ruler of the Year,
With happy Speed begin Thy great Career,
And, as Thou dost thy radiant Journeys run,
Through every distant Climate own,
That in fair Albion Thou hast seen
The greatest Prince, the brightest Queen,
That ever sav'd a Land, or blest a Throne,
Since first Thy Beams were spread, or Genial Power was
known

II

So may Thy Godhead be confest, So the returning Year be blest, As His Infant Months bestow Springing Wreaths for William's Brow,

As His Summer's Youth shall shed Eternal Sweets around Maria's Head From the Blessings They bestow, Our Times are dated, and our Æra's move They govern, and enlighten all Below, As Thou dost all Above

111

Let our Hero in the War
Active and fierce, like Thee, appear
Like Thee, great Son of Jove, like Thee,
When clad in rising Majesty,
Thou marchest down o er Delos Hills confest,
With all Thy Arrows arm d, in all Thy Glory drest
Like Thee, the Hero does his Arms imploy,
The raging Python to destroy,

IV

And give the injurd Nations Peace and Joy

From fairest Years, and Time's more happy Stores,
Gather all the smiling Hours
Such as with friendly Care have guarded
Patriots and Kings in rightful Wars
Such as with Conquest have rewarded
Triumphant Victors happy Cares,
Such as Story has recorded
Sacred to Nassau's long Renown,
For Countries sav d, and Battels won

v

March Them again in fair Array,
And bid Them form the happy Day,
The happy Day design d to wait
On WILLIAM S Fame, and EUROPE S Fate
Let the happy Day be crown d
With great Event, and fair Success
No brighter in the Year be found,
But That which brings the Victor home in Peace

VI.

Again Thy Godhead We implore,
Great in Wisdom as in Power,
Again, for good Maria's Sake, and Our's,
Chuse out other smiling Hours,
Such as with Joyous Wings have fled,
When happy Counsels were advising,
Such as have lucky Omens shed
O'er forming Laws, and Empires rising,
Such as many Courses ran,
Hand in Hand, a goodly Train,
To bless the great Eliza's Reign,
And in the Typic Glory show,
What fuller Bliss Maria shall bestow.

VII.

As the solemn Hours advance,
Mingled send into the Dance
Many fraught with all the Treasures,
Which Thy Eastern Travels views,
Many wing'd with all the Pleasures,
Man can ask, or Heav'n diffuse
That great Maria all those Joys may know,
Which, from Her Cares, upon Her Subjects flow

VIII

For Thy own Glory sing our Soveraign's Praise,
God of Verses and of Days.
Let all Thy tuneful Sons adorn
Their lasting Work with William's Name
Let chosen Muses yet unborn
Take great Maria for their future Theme
Eternal Structures let Them raise,
On William's and Maria's Praise
Nor want new Subject for the Song,
Nor fear they can exhaust the Store,
'Till Nature's Musick lyes unstrung,
'Till Thou, great God, shalt lose Thy double Pow'r,
And touch Thy Lyre, and shoot Thy Beams no more

THE

LADY's LOOKING-GLASS

ELIA and I the other Day
Walk d oer the Sand Hills to the Sea
The setting Sun adorn d the Coast,
His Beams entire, his Fierceness lost
And, on the Surface of the Deep,
The Winds lay only not asleep
The Nymph did like the Scene appear,
Serenely pleasant, calmly fair
Soft fell her words, as flew the Air
With secret Joy I heard Her say
That She would never miss one Day
A Walk so fine, a Sight so gay

But, oh the Change! the Winds grow high Impending Tempests charge the Sky
The Lightning files the Thunder roars
And big Waves lash the frighten d Shoars
Struck with the Horror of the Sight,
She turns her Head, and wings her Flight
And trembling vows, She II ne er again
Approach the Shoar, or view the Main

Once more at least look back, said I Thy self in That large Glass descry When Thou art in good Humour drest When gentle Reason rules thy Breast The Sun upon the calmest Sea Appears not half so bright as Thee Tis then, that with Delight I rove Upon the boundless Depth of Love I bless my Chain I hand my Oar Nor think on all I left on Shoar

But when vain Doubt, and groundless Fear Do That Dear Foolish Bosom tear, When the big Lip, and wat'ry Eye Tell Me, the rising Storm is nigh 'Tis then, Thou art yon' angry Main, Deform'd by Winds, and dash'd by Rain, And the poor Sailor that must try Its Fury, labours less than I

Shipwreck'd, in vain to Land I make, While Love and Fate still drive Me back Forc'd to doat on Thee thy own Way, I chide Thee first, and then obey Wretched when from Thee, vex'd when nigh, I with Thee, or without Thee, die

LOVE and FRIENDSHIP:

Α

PASTORAL.

By Mrs Elizabeth Singer.

AMARYLLIS

While pearly Dews o'erspread the fruitful Field,
And closing Flowers reviving Odors yield,
Let Us, beneath these spreading Trees, recite
What from our Hearts our Muses may indite
Nor need We, in this close Retirement, fear,
Lest any Swain our am'rous Secrets hear

SILVIA

To ev'ry Shepherd I would Mine proclaim,
Since fair Aminta is my softest Theme
A Stranger to the loose Delights of Love,
My Thoughts the nobler Warmth of Friendship prove
And while it's pure and sacred Fire I sing,
Chast Goddess of the Groves, Thy Succour bring

AMARYLLIS

Propitious God of Love my Breast inspire With all Thy Charms with all Thy pleasing Fire Propitious God of Love Thy Succour bring Whilst I Thy Darling Thy Alexis sing Alexis as the opening Blossoms fair Lovely as Light and soft as yielding Air For Him each Virgin sighs and on the Plains The happy Youth above each Rival reigns Not to the Ecchonic Groves and whisp ring Spring In sweeter Straths does artful Covor sing When loud Applauses fill the crowded Groves And PhioEdus the superior Song approves

SILVIA

Beauteous ANINTA is as early Light Breaking the melancholy Shades of Night When She is near all anxious Trouble flies And our reviving Hearts confess her Eyes. Young Love and blooming Joy and gay Desires In evry Breast the beauteous Nymph inspires And on the Plain when She no more appears. The Plain a dark and gloomy Prospect weats. In vain the Streams roll on the Eastern Breeze Dances in vain among the trembling Trees In vain the Birds begin their Ev ning Song And to the silent Night their Notes prolong Nor Groves nor chrystal Streams nor verdant Field Does wonted Pleasure in Her Absence yield.

AM ARYLLIS

And in His Absence all the pensive Day In some obscure Retreit I lonely stray All Day to the repeating Cives complain In mournful Accents and a dying Strun Dear lovely Youth! I cry to all around Dear lovely Youth! the fiatt ning Vales resound

SILVIA

On flow ry Banks by ev ry murm ring Stream AMINTA is my Muse's softest Theme Tis She that does my artful Notes refine With fair AMINTA's Name my noblest Verse shall shine

AMARYLLIS

Ill twine fresh Garlands for Alexis Brows And consecrate to Him eternal Yous The charming Youth shall my Apollo prove He shall adorn my Songs and tune my Voice to Love

TO THE

AU'I'HOR

OF THE

Foregoing PASTORAL.

DY SILVIA if thy charming Self be meant,
If Friendship be thy Virgin Vows Extent,
O' let me in Aminta's Praises join
Her's my Esteem shall be, my Passion Thine
When for Thy Head the Garland I prepare,
A second Wreath shall bind Aminta's Hair
And when my choicest Songs Thy Worth proclaim,
Alternate Verse shall bless Aminta's Name
My Heart shall own the Justice of Her Cause,
And Love himself submit to Friendship's Laws

But if beneath thy Numbers soft Disguise, Some favor'd Swain, some true Alexis lyes, If Amaryllis breaths thy secret Pains, And thy fond Heart beats Measure to thy Strains May'st thou, howe'er I grieve, for ever find The Flame propitious, and the Lover kind May Venus long exert her happy Pow'r, And make thy Beauty, like thy Verse, endure May ev'ry God his friendly Aid afford, Pan guard thy Flock, and Cerls bless thy Board

But if by chance the Series of thy Joys Permit one Thought less chearful to arise, Piteous transfer it to the mournful Swain, Who loving much, who not belov'd again, Feels an ill-fated Passion's last Excess, And dies in Woe, that Thou may'st live in Peace

To a LADY

She refusing to continue a Dispute with me, and leaving me in the Argument

An ODE

I

PARE, Gen rous Victor, spare the Slave, Who did unequal War pursue That more than Triumph He might have, In being overcome by You

11

In the Dispute whate er I said, My Heart was by my Tongue bely d And in my Looks You might have read, How much I argu d on your side

TTT

You far from Danger as from Fear, Might have sustain d an open Fight For seldom your Opinions err Your Eyes are always in the right

IV

Why, fair One, would You not rely On Reason's Force with Beauty's join d? Could I their Prevalence deny, I must at once be deaf and blind

V.

Alas! not hoping to subdue,
I only to the Fight aspir'd
To keep the beauteous Foe in view
Was all the Glory I desir'd

VI.

But She, howe'er of Vict'ry sure,
Contemns the Wreath too long delay'd,
And, arm'd with more immediate Pow'r,
Calls cruel Silence to her Aid

VII

Deeper to wound, See shuns the Fight She drops her Arms, to gain the Field Secures her Conquest by her Flight, And triumphs, when She seems to yield

VIII

So when the Parthian turn'd his Steed, And from the Hostile Camp withdrew, With cruel Skill the backward Reed He sent, and as He fled, He slew

SEEING THE DUKE of ORMOND's PICTURE,

AT

Sir GODFREY KNELLER's

UT from the injur'd Canvas, Kneller, strike These Lines too faint the Picture is not like Exalt thy Thought, and try thy Toil again Dreadful in Arms, on Landen's glorious Plain Place Ormond's Duke impendent in the Air Let His keen Sabre, Comet-like, appear,

Where e er it points, denouncing Death below Draw routed Squadrons, and the num rous Foe Falling beneath, or flying from His Blow Till weak with Wounds, and cover doer with Blood, Which from the Patriot's Breast in Torrents flowed, He faints His Steed no longer hears the Rein But stumbles o'er the Heap, His Hand had slain And now exhausted, bleeding, pale He lyes, Lovely sad Object in His half-clos Eyes Stern Vengeance yet, and Hostile Terror stand His Front yet threatens and His Frowns command The Gallick Chiefs their Troops around Him call Fear to approach Him, tho they see Him fall

O KNELLER, could Thy Shades and Lights express
The perfect Hero in that glorious Dress
Ages to come might ORMONDS Picture know
And Palms for Thee beneath His Lawrels grow
In spight of Time Thy Work might ever shine
Nor Homer's Colors last so long as Thine

CELIA TO DAMON

Atque in Amore mala bæc proprio, summéque secundo
Inveniuntur
Lucret Lib 4

WHAT can I say? What Arguments can prove My Truth? What Colors can describe my Love? If its Excess and Fury be not known, In what Thy CELLA has already done

Thy Infant Flames, whilst yet they were conceal d In tun rous Doubts, with Pity I beheld With easie Smiles dispell d the silent Fear, That durst not tell Me, what I dy d to hear In vain I strove to check my growing Flame, Or shelter Passion under Friendship's Name

You saw my Heart, how it my Tongue bely'd, And when You press'd, how faintly I deny'd

E'er Guardian Thought could bring it's scatter'd Aid, E'er Reason could support the doubting Maid, My Soul surpriz'd, and from her self disjoin'd, Left all Reserve, and all the Sex behind From your Command her Motions She receiv'd, And not for Me, but You, She breath'd and liv'd.

But ever blest be CYTHEREA'S Shrine,
And Fires Eternal on Her Altars shine,
Since Thy dear Breast has felt an equal Wound,
Since in Thy Kindness my Desires are crown'd
By Thy each Look, and Thought, and Care 'tis shown,
Thy Joys are center'd All in Me Alone,
And sure I am, Thou would'st not change this Hour
For all the white Ones, Fate has in it's Pow'r.

Yet thus belov'd, thus loving to Excess, Yet thus receiving and returning Bliss, In this great Moment, in this golden Now, When ev'ry Trace of What, or When, or How Should from my Soul by raging Love be torn, And far on Swelling Seas of Rapture born, A melancholy Tear afflicts my Eye, And my Heart labours with a sudden Sigh Invading Fears repel my Coward Joy, And Ills foreseen the present Bliss destroy

Poor as it is, This Beauty was the Cause, That with first Sighs Your panting Bosom rose But with no Owner Beauty long will stay, Upon the Wings of Time born swift away Pass but some fleeting Years, and These poor Eyes (Where now without a Boast some Lustre lyes) No longer shall their little Honors keep, Shall only be of use to read, or weep And on this Forehead, where your Verse has said, The Loves delighted, and the Graces play'd, Insulting Age will trace his cruel Way, And leave sad Marks of his destructive Sway

Mov d by my Charms, with them your Love may cease, And as the Fuel sinks, the Flame decrease Or angry Heav n may quicker Darts prepare, And Sickness strike what Time awhile would spare Then will my Swain His glowing Vows renew Then will His throbbing Heart to Mine beat true When my own Face deters Me from my Glass And KNELLER only shows what Cella was

Fantastic FAME may sound her wild Alarms Your Country, as You think, may want your Arms You may neglect, or quench, or hate the Flame, Whose Smoke too long obscured your rising Name And quickly cold Indiff rence will ensue When You Loves Joys thro Honors Optic view

Then Cella's loudest Pray r will prove too weak,
To this abandon'd Breast to bring You back
When my lost Lover the tail Ship ascends,
With Musick gay, and wet with Jovial Friends
The tender Accents of a Woman's Cry
Will pass unheard, will unreguarded die
When the rough Seaman's louder Shouts prevail,
When fair Occasion shows the springing Gale,
And Interest guides the Helm and Honor swells the Sail

Some wretched Lines from this neglected Hand,
May find my Hero on the foreign Strand,
Warm with new Fires and pleas d with new Command
While She who wrote em, of all Joy bereft,
To the rude Censure of the World is left
Her mangl d Fame in barb rous Pastime lost,
The Coxcomb's Novel, and the Drunkard's Toast

But nearer Care (O pardon it l) supplies Sighs to my Breast, and Sorrow to my Eyes Love, Love himself (the only Friend I have) May scorn his Triumph, having bound his Slave That Tyrant God, that restless Conqueror May quit his Pleasure, to assert his Powr Forsake the Provinces that bless his Sway To vanquish Those which will not yet obey

Another Nymph with fatal Pow'r may rise,
To damp the sinking Beams of Cilia's Eyes,
With haughty Pride may hear Her Charms confest,
And scorn the aident Vows that I have blest
You ev'ry Night may sigh for Her in vain,
And rise each Morning to some fresh Disdain
While Celia's softest Look may cease to Charm,
And Her Embraces want the Pow'r to warm
While these fond Arms, thus circling You, may prove
More heavy Chains, than Those of hopeless Love.

Just Gods! All other Things their Like produce
The Vine arises from her Mother's Juice
When feeble Plants, or tender Flow'rs decay,
They to their Seed their Images convey
Where the old Myrtle her good Influence sheds,
Sprigs of like Leaf erect their Filial Heads
And when the Parent Rose decays, and dies,
With a resembling Face the Daughter-Buds arise
That Product only which our Passions bear,
Eludes the Planter's miserable Care
While blooming Love assures us Golden Fruit,
Some inborn Poison taints the secret Root
Soon fall the Flow'rs of Joy soon Seeds of Hatred shoot

Say, Shepherd, say Are these Reflections true? Or was it but the Woman's Fear, that drew This cruel Scene, unjust to Love and You? Will You be only, and for ever Mine? Shall neither Time, nor Age our Souls disjoin? From this dear Bosom shall I ne'er be torn? Or You grow cold, respectful, and forsworn? And can You not for Her You love do more, Than any Youth for any Nymph before?

An ODE

Presented to the KING, on his Majesty's Arrival in Holland,

AFTER

THE QUEEN'S DEATH 1695

Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus Tam cari capitis? præcipe lugubres Cantus, Melpomene

1

AT MARY'S Tomb, (sad, sacred Place!)
The Virtues shall their Vigils keep
And every Muse, and every Grace
In solemn State shall ever weep

11

The future, pious mournful Fair, Oft as the rolling Years return, With Fragrant Wreaths, and flowing Hair, Shall visit Her distinguish d Urn

Ш

For Her the Wise and Great shall mourn When late Records her Deeds repeat Ages to come, and Men unborn Shall bless her Name, and sigh her Fate

ıν

Fair Albion shall, with faithful Trust Her holy Queen's sad Reliques guard Till Heav n awakes the precious Dust, And gives the Saint her full Reward

V.

But let the King dismiss his Woes, Reflecting on his fair Renown, And take the Cypress from his Brows, To put his wonted Lawrels on

VI

If prest by Grief our Monarch stoops, In vain the British Lions roar If He, whose Hand sustain'd them, droops, The Belgic Darts will wound no more

VII

Embattl'd Princes wait the Chief,
Whose Voice should rule, whose Arm should lead,
And, in kind Murmurs, chide That Grief,
Which hinders Europe being freed

VIII

The great Example They demand,
Who still to Conquest led the Way,
Wishing Him present to Command,
As They stand ready to Obey

IX

They seek That Joy, which us'd to glow, Expanded on the Hero's Face, When the thick Squadrons prest the Foe, And WILLIAM led the glorious Chace

X

To give the mourning Nations Joy,
Restore Them Thy auspicious Light,
Great Sun with radiant Beams destroy
Those Clouds, which keep Thee from our Sight

ΧI

Let Thy sublime Meridian Course
For Mary's setting Rays attone
Our Lustre, with redoubl'd Force,
Must now proceed from Thee alone

XII

See, Pious King, with differnt Strife
Thy struggling Albion's Bosom torn
So much She fears for William's Life,
That Mary's Fate She dare not mourn

IIIX

Her Beauty, in thy softer Half Bury d and lost, She ought to grieve But let her Strength in Thee be safe And let Her weep but let Her live

XIV

Thou, Guardian Angel, save the Land From the own Grief, her fiercest Foe Lest Britain, rescu d by Thy Hand, Should bend and sink beneath Thy Woe

XV

Her former Triumphs all are vain,
Unless new Trophies still be sought
And hoary Majesty sustain
The Battels, which Thy Youth has fought

XVI

Where now is all That fearful Love, Which made Her hate the War's Alarms? That soft Excess, with which She strove To keep her Hero in her Arms?

XVII

While still She chid the coming Spring, Which call d Him o er His subject Seas While, for the Safety of the King, She wish d the Victor's Glory less

XVIII

Tis chang d the gone sad Britain now Hastens her Lord to Foreign Wars Happy! If Toils may break His Woe Or Danger may divert His Cares

XIX.

In Martial Din She drowns her Sighs,
Lest He the rising Grief should hear
She pulls her Helmet o'er her Eyes,
Lest He should see the falling Tear

XX

Go, mighty Prince, let France be taught, How constant Minds by Grief are try'd, How great the Land, that wept and fought, When WILLIAM led, and MARY dy'd

XXI.

Fierce in the Battel make it known,
Where Death with all his Darts is seen,
That He can touch Thy Heart with None,
But That which struck the Beauteous Queen

XXII.

Belgia indulg'd her open Grief, While yet her Master was not near, With sullen Pride refus'd Relief, And sat Obdurate in Despair

XXIII

As Waters from her Sluces, flow'd Unbounded Sorrow from her Eyes To Earth her bended Front She bow'd, And sent her Wailings to the Skies

XXIV.

But when her anxious Lord return'd,
Rais'd is her Head, her Eyes are dry'd
She smiles, as WILLIAM ne'er had mourn'd
She looks, as MARY ne'er had dy'd

XXV

That Freedom which all Sorrows claim, She does for Thy Content resign Her Piety itself would blame, If Her Regrets should waken Thine

XXVI

To cure Thy Woe, She shews Thy Fame Lest the great Mourner should forget, That all the Race, whence Orange came, Made Virtue triumph over Fate

XXVII

WILLIAM His Country's Cause could fight, And with His Blood Her Freedom seal MAURICE and HENRY guard that Right, For which Their pious Parents fell

XXVIII

How Heroes rise, how Patriots set, Thy Father's Bloom and Death may tell Excelling Others These were Great Thou, greater still, must These excell

XXIX

The last fair Instance Thou must give, Whence Nassau's Virtue can be try d And shew the World, that Thou can st live Intreptd, as Thy Consort dy d

XXX

Thy Virtue, whose resistless Force No dire Event could ever stay, Must carry on its destind Course Tho Death and Envy stop the Way

XXXI

For Britain's Sake, for Belgia's, live
Piere d by Their Grief forget Thy own
New Toils endure new Conquest give,
And bring Them Ease, tho Thou hast None

XXXII

Vanquish again tho She be gone, Whose Garland crown d the Victor's Hair And Reign tho She has left the Throne, Who made Thy Glory worth Thy Care

XXXIII

Fair Britain never yet before
Breath'd to her King a useless Pray'r
Fond Belgia never did implore,
While William turn'd averse His Ear

XXXIV

But should the weeping Hero now Relentless to Their Wishes prove, Should He recall, with pleasing Woc, The Object of his Grief and Love,

XXXV.

Her Face with thousand Beauties blest, Her Mind with thousand Virtues stor'd, Her Pow'r with boundless Joy confest, Her Person only not ador'd

XXXVI

Yet ought his Sorrow to be checkt, Yet ought his Passions to abate If the great Mourner would reflect, Her Glory in her Death compleat

XXXVII

She was instructed to command,
Great King, by long obeying Thee
Her Scepter, guided by Thy Hand,
Preserv'd the Isles, and Rul'd the Sea

XXXVIII

But oh! 'twas little, that her Life
O'er Earth and Water bears thy Fame
In Death, 'twas worthy WILLIAM's Wife,
Amidst the Stars to fix his Name

XXXXX

Beyond where Matter moves, or Place Receives it's Forms, Thy Virtues rowl From Mary's Glory, Angels trace The Beauty of her Part'ner's Soul

ΧL

Wise Fate which does it's Heav'n decree To Heroes, when They yield their Breath, Hastens Thy Triumph Half of Thee Is Deify'd before thy Death

XLI

Alone to thy Renown tis giv n, Unbounded thro all Worlds to go While She great Saint rejoices Heav n And Thou sustain at the Orb below

IN , IMITATION

OF

ANACREON

LET em Censure what care I?
The Herd of Criticks I defie
Let the Wretches know, I write
Regardless of their Grace or Spight
No, no the Fair, the Gay, the Young
Govern the Numbers of my Song
All that They approve is sweet
And All is Sense, that They repeat

Bid the warbling Nine retire
Vexus, String thy Servant's Lyre
Love shall be my endless Theme
Pleasure shall triumph over Fame
And when these Maxims I decline,
APOLLO may Thy Fate be Mine
May I grasp at empty Praise,
And lose the Nymph, to gain the Bays

An ODE.

T.

THE Merchant, to secure his Treasure, Conveys it in a borrow'd Name EUPHELIA serves to grace my Measure, But CLOE is my real Flame

II.

My softest Verse, my darling Lyre
Upon Euphelia's Toylet lay,
When Cloe noted her Desire,
That I should sing, that I should play

III

My Lyre I tune, my Voice I raise,
But with my Numbers mix my Sighs
And whilst I sing Euphelia's Praise,
I fix my Soul on Cloe's Eyes

IV

Fair Cloe blush'd Euphelia frown'd
I sung and gaz'd I play'd and trembl'd
And Venus to the Loves around
Remark'd, how ill We all dissembl'd

ODE

Sur la Prise

De *NAMUR*,

Par les ARMES du Roy L'Année 1692

Par Monsieur Boileau Despreaux

Į

OUELLE docte & Sainte yvresse
Aujourdhuy me fait la 10y?
Chastes Nymphes du Permeus
Nest-ce pas vous que je voy?
Accourez Troupe Sçavante
Des sons que ma Lyre enfinte
Ces Arbres sont rejoils
Marquez en bien la cadence
Et vous Vents faites Silence
Je vais Parifer de Louis

77

Dans ses chansons immortelles Comme un Aigle audacieux PINDARE etendant ses aisles Fuit Ioin des Vulgares yeux Mais o ma fidele Lyre Si dans lardeur qui minspire Si dans lardeur qui minspire schesses de Monts de Thrace Nont ren oût que nefface La douceur de tes accords

III

Est-ce Apollon & Neptune, Qui sur ces Rocs Sourcilleux Ont, compagnons de Fortunc, Basti ces Murs orgueilleux? De leur enceinte fameuse La Sambre unie à la Meuse, Deffend la fatal abord, Et par cent bouches horribles L'airain sur ces Monts terribles Vomit le Fer, & la Mort

IV

Dix mille vaillans Alcides
Les bordant de toutes parts,
D'éclairs au loin homicides
Font petiller leurs Remparts
Et dans son Sein infidele
Par tout la Terre y recele
Un feu prest à s'élancer,
Qui soudain perçant son goufre,
Ouvre un Sepulchre de soufre
A quiconque ose avancer

V

Namur, devant tes murailles
Jadis la Grece eust vingt Ans
Sans fruit veu les funerailles
De ses plus fiers Combattans
Quelle effroyable Puissance
Aujourd-huy pourtant s'avance,
Preste à foudroyer tes monts?
Quel biuit, quel feu l'environne?
C'est Jupiter en Personne,
Ou c'est le Vainqueur de Mons

VΙ

N'en doute point c'est luy-mesme Tout brille en luy, Tout est Roy Dans Bruvelles NASSAU blême Commence à trembler pour Toy En vain il voit le Batâve, Desormais docile Esclâve, Rangé Sous ses étendais En vain au Lion Belgique Il voit l'Aigle Germanique Uni Sous les Leopards

VII

Plen de la frayeur nouvelle
Dont ses sens sont agites
A son secours il appelle
Les Peuples les plus vantez
Ceux la vennent du rivage
Ou senorgueillet le Tage
De l or qui roule en ses eaux
Ceux-ci des champs ou la nerge
Des marus de la Norzege
Meuf mois couvre les roseaux

VIII

Mais qui fait enfler la Sambre?
Sous les Jumeaux effrayez
Des froids Torrens de Decembre
Les Champs par tout sont noyez
CERES senfuit epforce
De voir en proye à BOREE
Ses guerets de peis churg z
Et Sous les Urnes fangeuses
Des Hjades orageuses
Tous ses Tresors submerg z

١x

D ployez toutes vos rages
Princes Vents Peuples Frimats
Ramassez tous vos nuages
Rassamblez tous vos Soldats
Malgre vous Namur en poudre
Sen va tomber Sous la foudre
Qui domta Lulle Courtes
Gand la Superbe Espagnole
Saunt Omer Bezangen Dole
Tyrex Mattrich & Cambray

v

Mes pr sages s'accomplissent II commence a chanceler Sous les coups qui retentissent Ses Murs sen vont s'ecrouler Mars en leu qui les domine Souffle a grand bruit leur ruine Et les Bombes dans les airs Allant chercer le tonneer Semblent tombant sur la Terre Voulor s'ouvrir les Enfers.

X.I

Accouncy, NASSAU, BAVIERE, De ces Murs l'unique espoir A couvert d'une Riviere Venez vous pouvez tout voir Considerez ces approches Voyez gimpei sui ces roches Ces Athletes belliqueux, Lt dans les Eaux, dans la Flame, Louis à tout donnant l'ame, Marcher, courir avecque eux

XII

Contemplez dans la tempeste, Qui sort de ces Boulevars, La Plume qui sur sa teste Attire tous les regards A cet Astre redoutable Toûjours un sort favorable S'attache dans les Combats Et toûjours avec la Gloire MARS amenant la Victoire Vôle, & le suit a grands pas

XIII

Grands Deffenseurs de l'Espagne, Montrez-vous il en est temps Courage, vers la Mahagne Voila vos Drapeaux flottans Jamais ses ondes craintives N'ont veû sur leurs foibles rives Tant de guerriers s'amasser Courez donc Qui vous retarde? Tout l'Univers vous regarde N'osez-vous la traverser?

XIV

Loin de fermer la passage
A vos nombreux bataillons,
LUXEMBOURG a du rivage
Reculé ses pavillons
Quoy' leur seul aspect vous glace'
Ou sont ces chefs pleins d'audace,
Jadis si prompts a marcher,
Qui devoient de la Tamise,
Et de la Drâve Soûmise,
Jusqu' a Paris nous cherchei'

χv

Cependant leffroy redouble
Sur les Remparts de Namur
Son Gouverneur qui se trouble
Senfuit sous son dernier mur
Deja Jusques a ses portes
Je voy monter nos cohortes
La Firme & le Fer en main
Et sur les Monceaux de piques
De Corps morts de Rocs de Briques
Souvir un large chemin

XVI

C en est fait Je viens d'entendre Surce Rochers eperdus Battre un Signal pour se rendre Le Feu cesse Ils sont rendus Depotillez votre arrogane. Fiers Ennemis de 11 Franse Et desormais gracieux Allez a Lieg a Bruxelles Porter les humbles nouvelles De Namur pris a vox yeux

An English BALLAD, On the Taking of NAMUR

By the King of Great Britain, 1695

Dulce est desipere in loco

I and II

SOME Folks are drunk, yet do not know it So might not BACCHUS give You Law? Was it a Muse O lofty Poet, Or Virgin of St Cvr., You saw?

Why all this Fury? What's the Matter,
That Oaks must come from Thrace to dance?
Must stupid Stocks be taught to flatter?
And is there no such Wood in France?
Why must the Winds all hold their Tongue?
If they a little Breath should raise,
Would that have spoil'd the Poet's Song,
Or puff'd away the Monarch's Praise?

Š

PINDAR, that Eagle, mounts the Skies,
While Virtue leads the noble Way
Too like a Vultur Boileau flies,
Where sordid Interest shows the Piey
When once the Poet's Honour ceases,
From Reason far his Transports rove
And Boileau, for eight hundred Pieces,
Makes Louis take the Wall of Jove

III

NEPTUNE and Sol came from above,
Shap'd like Megrigny and Vauban
They arm'd these Rocks, then show'd old Jove
Of Marli Wood, the Wond'rous Plan
Such Walls, these three wise Gods agreed,
By Human Force could ne'er be shaken
But You and I in Homer read
Of Gods, as well as Men, mistaken.
Sambre and Maese their Waves may join,
But ne'er can William's Force restrain
He'll pass them Both, who pass'd the Boyn
Remember this, and arm the Sein

IV

Full fifteen thousand lusty Fellows
With Fire and Sword the Fort maintain
Each was a HERCULES, You tell us,
Yet out they march'd like common Men
Cannons above, and Mines below
Did Death and Tombs for Foes contrive
Yet Matters have been order'd so,
That most of Us are still alive

v

If Namur be compard to Troy,
Then Britain's Boys excell d the Greeks
Their Siege did ten long Years employ
We ve done our Busness in ten Weeks
What Godhead does so fast advance,
With dreadful Powr those Hills to gain?
Tis little Will, the Scourge of France
No Godhead, but the first of Men
His mortal Arm exerts the Powr,
To keep ev n Mons S Victor under
And that same Jupiter no more
Shall fright the World with impious Thunder

V

Our King thus trembles at Namur,

Whilst VILLEROY, who ne er afraid is,
To Bruxelles marches on secure,
To bomb the Monks, and scare the Ladies
After this glorious Expedition,
One Battle makes the Marshal Great
He must perform the Lings Commission
Who knows, but Orange may retreat?
Kings are allowed to feign the Gout,
Or be prevail d with not to Fight
And mighty Louis hopd, no doubt,
That WILLIAM would preserve that Right

VII

From Seyn and Leyre, to Rhone and Po See every Mother's Son appear In such a Case neer blame a Foe, If he betrays some little Fear He comes the mighty VILL ROY comes Finds a small River in his Way So waves his Colours, beats his Drums And thinks it prudent there to stay The Gallie Troops breath Blood and War The Marshal cares not to march faster Poor VILL ROY moves so slowly here, We fancy d all, it was his Master

VIII

Will no kind Flood, no friendly Rain
Disguise the Marshal's plain Disgrace?
No Torrents swell the low Mehayne?
The World will say, he durst not pass
Why will no Hyades appear,
Dear Poet, on the Banks of Sambre?
Just as they did that mighty Year,
When You turn'd June into December
The Water-Nymphs are too unkind
To VILL'ROY, are the Land-Nymphs so?
And fly They All, at Once Combin'd

To shame a General, and a Beau?

IX

Truth, Justice, Sense, Religion, Fame
May join to finish WILLIAM's Story
Nations set free may bless his Name,
And France in Secret own his Glory
But Ipres, Mastrich, and Cambray,
Besançon, Ghent, St Omers, Lysle,
Courtray, and Dole Ye Criticks, say,
How poor to this was PINDAR's Style?
With Eke's and Also's tack thy Strain,
Great Bard, and sing the deathless Prince,
Who lost Namur the same Campaign,
He bought Dixmude, and plunder'd Deynse

X

I'll hold Ten Pound, my Dream is out
I'd tell it You, but for the Rattle
Of those confounded Drums no doubt
Yon' bloody Rogues intend a Battel
Dear me! a hundred thousand French
With Terror fill the neighb'ring Field,
While William carries on the Trench,
'Till both the Town and Castle yield
VILL'ROY to BOUFFLERS should advance,
Says Mars, thro' Cannons Mouths in Fire,
Id est, one Mareschal of France
Tells t'other, He can come no nigher.

ΧI

Regain the Lines the shortest Way, VILLROY or to Versallet take Post For, having seen it, Thou can'st say The Steps, by which Namur was lost The Smoke and Flame may vex thy Sight Look not once back but as thou goest, Quicken the Squadrons in their Flight And bid the D I take the slowest Think not what Reason to produce, From Louis to conceal thy Fear Hell own the Strength of thy Excuse Tell him that WILLIAM was but there

XII

Now let us look for Louis Feather, That us d to shine so like a Star The Gen rals could not get together, Wanting that Influence, great in War O Poet! Thou had st been discreeter, Hanging the Monarch's Hat so high, If Thou had st dubb d thy Star, a Meteor, That did but blaze, and rove, and die

XIII

To animate the doubtful Fight, Namur in vain expects that Ray In vain France hopes, the sickly Light Shoud shine near WILLIAM's fuller Day It knows Versailles, its proper Station Nor cares for any foreign Sphere Where You see Boileau's Constellation, Be sure no Danger can be near

XIV

The French had gather d all their Force And WILLIAM met them in their Way Yet off they brush d, both Foot and Horse What has Friend Boileau left to say?

When his high Muse is bent upon't,
To sing her King, that Great Commander,
Or on the Shores of Hellispont,
Or in the Valleys near Scamander,
Wou'd it not spoil his noble Task,
If any foolish Phrygian there is,
Impertinent enough to ask,
How far Namur may be from Paris?

XV.

Two Stanza's more before we end,
Of Death, Pikes, Rocks, Arms, Bricks, and Fire
Leave 'em behind You, honest Friend
And with your Country-Men retire
Your Ode is spoilt, Namur is freed,
For Dixmuyd something yet is due
So good Count Guiscard may proceed,
But Boufflers, Sir, one Word with you

XVI.

'Tis done In Sight of these Commanders,
Who neither Fight, nor raise the Siege,
The Foes of France march safe thro' Flanders,
Divide to Bruxelles, or to Liege
Send, Fame, this News to Trianon,
That Boufflers may new Honours gain
He the same Play by Land has shown,
As Tourville did upon the Main
Yet is the Marshal made a Peer
O WILLIAM, may thy Arms advance,
That He may lose Dinant next Year,
And so be Constable of France

Presented to the

KING,

AT HIS

ARRIVAL in HOLLAND,

AFTER THE

Discovery of the Conspiracy

1696

Serus in cælum redeas, diuque Lætus intersis populo Quirini Neve Te nostris vitiis iniquum

Ocyor aura

Tollat— Hor ad Augustum

YE careful Angels, whom eternal Fate Ordains, on Earth and human Acts to wait Who turn with secret Pow r this resitess Ball, And bid predestind Empires rise and fall Your sacred Aid religious Monarchs own When first They merit then ascend the Throne But Tyrants dread Ye, lest your just Decree Transfer the Powr and set the People free See rescu d Britain at your Altars bow And hear her Hymns your happ. Care awow That still her Axes and her Rods support The Judge's Frown and grace the awful Court That Law with all her pompous Terror stands, To wrest the Dagger from the Traitor's Hands And rigid Justice reads the fatal Word Poises the Ballance first, then draws the Sword

BRITAIN Her Safety to your Guidance owns, That She can sep'rate Parricides from Sons, That, impious Rage disarm'd, She lives and Reigns, Her Freedom kept by Him, who broke Her Chains

And Thou, great Minister, above the rest
Of Guardian Spirits, be Thou for ever blest
Thou, who of old wert sent to Israel's Court,
With secret Aid great David's strong Support,
To mock the frantick Rage of cruel Saul,
And strike the useless Jav'lin to the Wall
Thy later Care o'er William's Temples held,
On Boyn's propitious Banks, the heav'nly Shield,
When Pow'r Divine did Sov'reign Right declare,
And Cannons mark'd, Whom They were bid to spare.

Still, blessed Angel, be thy Care the same, Be WILLIAM'S Life untouch'd, as is his Fame Let Him own Thine, as Brilain owns His Hand Save Thou the King, as He has sav'd the Land

We Angels Forms in pious Monarchs view We reverence William, for He acts like You, Like You, Commission'd to chastize and bless, He must avenge the World, and give it Peace

Indulgent Fate our potent Pray'r receives, And still Britannia smiles, and William lives The Hero dear to Earth, by Heav'n belov'd, By Troubles must be vex'd, by Dangers prov'd His Foes must aid to make his Fame compleat, And fix his Throne secure on their Defeat

So, tho' with sudden Rage the Tempest comes, Tho' the Winds roar, and tho' the Water foams, Imperial Britain on the Sea looks down, And smiling sees her Rebel Subject frown Striking her Cliff the Stoim confirms her Pow'r The Waves but whiten her Triumphant Shore In vain They wou'd advance, in vain retieat Broken They dash, and perish at her Feet

For WILLIAM still new Wonders shall be shown The Pow rs that rescu d shall preserve the Throne Safe on his Darling Britanis joyful Sea Behold, the Monarch plows his liquid Way His Fleets in Thunder thro the World declare, Whose Empire they obey, whose Arms they bear Bless d by aspiring Winds He finds the Strand Blacken d with Crowds He sees the Nations stand Blacken d with Crowds He sees the Nations stand Blessing his Safety, proud of his Command In various Tongues He hears the Captains dwell On their great Leader's Praise by Turns They tell And Isten, each with emulous Glory fir d, How WILLIAM conquer d, and how France retir d How Belgia freed the Hero's Arm confess d, But trembl d for the Courage which She blest

O Louis, from this great Example know, To be at once a Hero and a Foe By sounding Trumpets, Hear, and ratling Drums, When WILLIAM to the open Vengeance comes And See the Soldier plead the Monarch's Right Heading His Troops, and Foremost in the Fight

Hence then, close Ambush and perfidious War, Down to your Natue Seast of Night repair And Thou, Bellona, weep th, cruel Pride Restrain d, behind the Victor's Chariot ty'd In brazen Knots, and everlasting Chains (So Europes Peace, so Willlams Fate ordains) While on the Iv'ry Chair, in happy State He sits, Secure in Innocence, and Great In regal Clemency and views beneath Averted Darts of Rage, and pointless Arms of Death

To CLOE Weeping.

The World in Sympathy with Thee
The chearful Birds no longer sing,
Each drops his Head, and hangs his Wing
The Clouds have bent their Bosom lower,
And shed their Sorrows in a Show'r
The Brooks beyond their Limits flow,
And louder Murmurs speak their Woe
The Nymphs and Swains adopt Thy Cares
They heave Thy Sighs, and weep Thy Tears
Fantastic Nymph! that Grief should move
Thy Heart, obdurate against Love
Strange Tears! whose Pow'r can soften All,
But That dear Breast on which they fall.

TO

Mr. HOWARD:

An ODE.

Ι

Poets and Painters never are Secure
Can I untouch'd the Fair ones Passions move?
Or Thou draw Beauty, and not feel it's Pow'r?

TT

To Great APELLES when Young Ammon brought
The darling Idol of his Captive Heart,
And the pleas'd Nymph with kind Attention sat,
To have Her Charms recorded by His Art

III

The am rous Master own d Her potent Eyes Sigh d when He look d, and trembl d as He drew Each flowing Line confirm d his first Surprize And as the Piece advanc d, the Passion grew

IV

While PHILIP'S Son, while VENUS Son was near What different Tortures does his Bosom feel? Great was the Rival and the God severe Nor could He hide his Flame, nor durst reveal

٦

The Prince, renown d in Bounty as in Arms, With Pity saw the ill conceal d Distress, Quitted His Title to CAMPASPES Charms And gave the Fair one to the Friend's Embrace

VI

Thus the more beauteous CLOE sat to Thee, Good Howard, emu lous of the GRÆCIAN Art But happy Thou, from CUPLO S Arrow free And Flames that pierc d Thy Predecessor's Heart

VII

Had Thy poor Breast received an equal Pain Had I been vested with the Monarch's Pow'r Thou must have sigh d, unlucky Youth, in vain Nor from My Bounty hadst Thou found a Cure

VIII

Tho to convince Thee that the Friend did feel A kind Concern for Thy ill fated Care, I would have sooth d the Flame, I could not heal Giv n Thee the World tho I with held the Fair

LOVE Disarm'd.

ENEATH a Myrtle's verdant Shade
As Cloe half asleep was laid,
CUPID perch'd lightly on Her Breast,
And in That Heav'n desir'd to rest
Over her Paps his Wings He spread
Between He found a downy Bed,
And nestl'd in His little Head

Still lay the God The Nymph surpriz'd, Yet Mistress of her self, devis'd, How She the Vagrant might inthral, And Captive Him, who Captives All

Her Boddice half way She unlac'd About his Arms She slily cast The silken Bond, and held Him fast

The God awak'd, and thrice in vain He strove to break the cruel Chain, And thrice in vain He shook his Wing, Incumber'd in the silken String

Flutt'ring the God, and weeping said, Pity poor Cupid, generous Maid, Who happen'd, being Blind, to stray, And on thy Bosom lost his Way Who stray'd, alas! but knew too well, He never There must hope to dwell Set an unhappy Pris'ner free, Who ne'er intended Harm to Thee

To Me pertains not, She replies,
To know or care where CUPID flies,
What are his Haunts, or which his Way,
Where He would dwell, or whither stray
Yet will I never set Thee free
For Harm was meant, and Harm to Me

Vain Fears that vex thy Virgin Heart!
I'll give Thee up my Bow and Dart
Untangle but this cruel Chain,
And freely let Me fly again

Agreed Secure my Virgin Heart Instant give up thy Bow and Dart The Chain I ll in Return unty And freely Thou again shalt fly

Thus She the Captive did deliver The Captive thus give up his Quiver

The God disarm d, e er since that Day Passes his Life in harmless Play, Flies round, or sits upon her Breast, A little, flutt ring, idle Guest

E er since that Day the benuteous Maid Governs the World in CUPID's stead Directs his Arrow as She wills, Gives Grief, or Pleisure spares, or kills

CLOE HUNTING

BEHIND her Neck her comely Tresses ty d, Her Iv ry Quiver graceful by her Side, A Hunting CLOE went She lost her Way, And thro the Woods uncertain chanc d to stray Apollo passing by beheld the Maid And, Sister Dear, bright CYNTHIA turn He said The hunted Hind lyes close in yonder Brake Loud CUPID laugh d, to see the God's Mistake And laughing cry d, Learn better, great Divine, To know Thy Kindred, and to honour Mine Rightly advis d, far hence Thy Sister seek, Or on Meander's Bank, or Larmus Peak But in This Nymph, My Friend, My Sister know She draws My Arrows and She bends My Bow Fair Thames She haunts, and ev ry neighbring Grove Sacred to soft Recess, and gentle Love Go, with Thy CYNTHIA, hurl the pointed Spear At the rough Boar or chace the flying Deer I and My CLOE take a nobler Aim At human Hearts We fling, nor ever miss the Game

CUPID and GANYMEDE.

IN Heav'n, one Holy-day, You read In wise Anacreon, Ganymidi Drew heedless Cupid in, to throw A Main, to pass an Hour, or so The little Trojan, by the way, By Hermis taught, play'd All the Play

The God unhappily engag'd, By Nature rash, by Play enrag'd, Complain'd, and sigh'd, and cry'd, and fretted, Lost ev'ry earthly thing He betted In ready Mony, all the Store Pick'd up long since from DANAF's Show'r, A Snush-Box, set with bleeding Hearts, Rubies, all pierc'd with Diamond Darts, His Nine-pins, made of Myrtle Wood, (The Tree in IDA's Forest stood) His Bowl pure Gold, the very same Which Paris gave the Ciprin Dame, Two Table-Books in Shagreen Covers, Fill'd with good Verse from real Lovers, Merchandise rare 1 A Billet-doux, It's Matter passionate, yet true Heaps of Hair Rings, and cypher'd Seals, Rich Trifles, scrious Bagatelles

What sad Disorders Play begets!
Desp'rate and mad, at length He sets
Those Darts, whose Points make Gods adore
His Might, and deprecate his Pow'r
Those Daits, whence all our Joy and Pain
Arise those Darts come, Seven's the Main,
Cries Ganymede The usual Trick
Seven, slur a Six, Eleven A Nick

Ill News goes fast Twas quickly known, That simple CUPID was undone Swifter than Lightning VENUS flew Too late She found the thing too true Guess how the Goddess greets her Son Come hither, Sirrah no, begon, And, hark Ye, is it so indeed? A Comrade You for GANYMEDE? An Imp as wicked, for his Age, As any earthly Lady's Page A Scandal and a Scourge to TROY A Prince's Son? A Black guard Boy A Sharper, that with Box and Dice Draws in young Deities to Vice All Heav n is by the Ears together, Since first That little Rogue came hither IUNO her self has had no Peace And truly I ve been favour'd less For Jove, as FAME reports, (but FAME Says things not fit for Me to name) Has acted ill for such a God, And taken Ways extreamly odd

And Thou, unhappy Child, She said (Her Anger by her Grief allryd) Unhappy Child, who thus hast lost All the Estate We e er could boast Whither, O whither wilt Thou run, Thy Name despis d, thy Weakness known? Nor shall thy Shrine on Earth be crown d Nor shall thy Pow r in Heav in be own d When Thou, nor Man, nor God can st wound

Obedient Cupid kneeling cry d, Cease, dearest Mother, cease to chide Gany's a Cheat, and I m a Bubble Yet why this great Excess of Trouble? The Dice were false the Darts are gone Yet how are You or I undone?

The Loss of These I can supply With keener Shafts from CLOE's Eye. Fear not, We e'er can be disgrac'd, While That bright Magazine shall last Your crowded Altars still shall smoke, And Man your Friendly Aid invoke Jove shall again revere your Pow'r, And rise a Swan, or fall a Show'r

CUPID Mistaken.

I

AS after Noon, one Summer's Day,
Venus stood bathing in a River,
Cupid a-shooting went that Way,
New strung his Bow, new fill'd his Quiver

II.

With Skill He chose his sharpest Dart
With all his Might his Bow He drew
Swift to His beauteous Parent's Heart
The too well-guided Arrow flew

III

I faint I die I the Goddess cry'd
O cruel, could'st Thou find none other,
To wreck thy Spleen on? Parricide I
Like Nero, Thou hast slain thy Mother.

IV

Poor Cupid sobbing scarce could speak,
Indeed, Mamma, I did not know Ye
Alas! how easie my Mistake?
I took You for your Likeness, Cloe

VENUS Mistaken

1

WHEN CLOE'S Picture was to VENUS shown Surprized, the Goddess took it for Her own And what, said She, does this bold Painter mean? When was I Bathing thus, and Naked seen?

I

Pleas d CUPID heard, and check d His Mother's Pride And who's blind now, Mamma' the Urchin cry'd Tis Cloes Eye, and Cheek, and Lip and Breast Friend Howard's Genius fancy d all the rest

A SONG

If Wine and Musick have the Powr,
To ease the Sickness of the Soul
Let Phoebus evry String explore
And Bacchus fill the sprightly Bowl
Let Them their friendly Aid imploy,
To make my Cloes Absence light
And seek for Pleasure, to destroy
The Sorrows of this live long Night

But She to Morrow will return VENUS, be Thou to Morrow great Thy Myrtles strow, Thy Odours burn And meet Thy Fav rite Nymph in State Kind Goddess, to no other Powrs Let Us to Morrow's Blessings own Thy darling Loves shall guide the Hours, And all the Day be Thine alone

The DOVE.

Tantæne animis calestibus Iræ? Virg.

I

IN VIRGIL'S Sacred Verse we find,
That Passion can depress or raise
The Heav'nly, as the Human Mind
Who dare deny what VIRGIL says?

II

But if They shou'd, what our Great Master
Has thus laid down, my Tale shall prove
Fair Venus wept the sad Disaster
Of having lost her Fav'rite Dove.

III

In Complaisance poor CUPID mourn'd,
His Grief reliev'd his Mother's Pain,
He vow'd he'd leave no Stone unturn'd,
But She shou'd have her Dove again.

IV

Tho' None, said He, shall yet be nam'd,
I know the Felon well enough
But be She not, Mamma, condemn'd
Without a fair and legal Proof

V

With that, his longest Dart he took,
As Constable wou'd take his Staff
That Gods desire like Men to look,
Wou'd make ev'n HERACLITUS laugh

VI

Loves Subaltern, a Duteous Band,
Like Watchmen round their Chief appear
Each had his Lanthorn in his Hand
And Venus mask'd brought up the Rear.

VII

Accouter d thus, their eager Step
To Clos's Lodging They directed
(At once I write, alas I and weep,
That Cloe is of Theft suspected)

VIII

Late They set out, had far to go
St DUNSTAN S, as They pass d, struck One
CLOE for Reasons good, You know,
Lives at the sober End oth Town

ΙX

With one great Peal They rap the Door, Like Footmen on a Visiting Day Folks at Her House at such an Hour! Lord! what will all the Neighbours say?

X

The Door is opend up They run
Nor Prayers, nor Threats divert their Speed
Thieves, Thieves! cries Susan We re undone
They ll kill my Mistress in her Bed

XI

In Bed indeed the Nymph had been Three Hours for all Historians say, She commonly went up at Ten Unless Puquet was in the Way

XII

She wak d, be sure, with strange Surprize
O CUPID is this Right or Law,
Thus to disturb the brightest Eyes
That ever slept, or ever saw?

XIII

Have You observ d a sitting Hare
List ning and fearful of the Storm
Of Horns and Hounds, clap back her Ear,
Afraid to keep, or leave her Form?

XIV

Or have You mark'd a Partridge quake,
Viewing the tow'ring Faulcon nigh?
She cuddles low behind the Brake
Nor wou'd she stay nor dares she fly

XV.

Then have You seen the Beauteous Maid,
When gazing on her Midnight Foes,
She turn'd each Way her frighted Head,
Then sunk it deap beneath the Cloaths

XVI

Venus this while was in the Chamber Incognito for Susan said,
It smelt so strong of Myrrh and Amber And Susan is no lying Maid.

XVII

But since We have no present Need
Of Venus for an Episode,
With Cupid let us e'en proceed,
And thus to Cloe spoke the God

XVIII

Hold up your Head hold up your Hand Wou'd it were not my Lot to show ye This cruel Writ, wherein you stand Indicted by the Name of CLOR

XIX

For that by secret Malice stirr'd,
Or by an emulous Pride invited,
You have purloin'd the fav'rite Bird,
In which my Mother most delighted

XX

Her blushing Face the lovely Maid
Rais'd just above the milk-white Sheet
A Rose-Tree in a Lilly Bed,
Nor glows so red, nor breathes so sweet.

66

XXI

Are You not He whom Virgins fear, And Widows court? Is not your Name Cupid? If so, pray come not near— Fair Maiden, I m the very same

XXII

Then what have I, good Sir, to say, Or do with Her, You call your Mother? If I shoud meet Her in my Way, We hardly court sy to each other

XXIII

DIANA Chaste, and HEBE Sweet,
Witness that what I speak is true
I would not give my Paroquet
For all the Doves that ever flew

XXIV

Yet, to compose this Midnight Noise, Go freely search where e er you please (The Rage that rais d, adorn d Her Voice) Upon yon Toilet lie my Keys

XXV

Her Keys He takes, her Doors unlocks
Thro Wardrobe and thro Closet bounces
Peeps into evry Chest and Box
Turns all her Furbeloes and Flounces

XXVI

But Dove depend on t, finds He none So to the Bed returns again
And now the Maiden bolder grown
Begins to treat Him with Disdain

XXVII

I marvel much She smiling said Your Poultry cannot yet be found Lies he in yonder Shpper dead Or, may be, in the Tea pot drown d?

XXVIII

No, Traytor, angry Love replies, He's hid somewhere about Your Breast,

A Place, nor God, nor Man denies, For Venus' Dove the proper Nest

XXIX

Search then, She said, put in your Hand,
And CYNTHIA, dear Protectress, guard Me
As guilty I, or free may stand,
Do Thou, or punish, or reward Me

XXX

But ah! what Maid to Love can trust?

He scorns, and breaks all Legal Power.

Into her Breast his Hand He thrust,

And in a Moment forc'd it lower

XXXI

O, whither do those Fingers rove,
Cries Cloe, treacherous Urchin, whither?
O Venus! I shall find thy Dove,
Says He, for sure I touch his Feather

\mathcal{A} LOVER's ANGER.

AS CLOE came into the Room t'other Day, I peevish began, Where so long cou'd You stay? In your Life-time You never regarded your Hour You promis'd at Two, and (play look Child) 'tis Four. A Lady's Watch needs neither Figures nor Wheels 'Tis enough, that 'tis loaded with Baubles and Seals A Temper so heedless no Mortal can bear Thus far I went on with a resolute Air Lord bless Me | said She, let a Body but speak Here's an ugly hard Rose-Bud fall'n into my Neck It has hurt Me, and vext Me to such a Degree See here, for You never believe Me, pray see, On the left Side my Breast what a Mark it has made So saying, her Bosom She careless display'd That Seat of Delight I with Wonder survey'd, And forgot ev'ry Word I design'd to have said 68

MERCURY and CUPID

IN sullen Humour one Day Jove Sent Hermes down to IDA's Grove, Commanding Cupit to deliver His Store of Darts, his total Quiver That Hermes shoud the Weapons break, Or throw em into Lethe [3] Lake

HERMES, You know, must do his Errand He found his Man, produced his Warrant Cupid, your Dart this very Hour There's no contending against Power

How sullen JUPITER, Just now I think I said and You li allow, That CUPID was as bad as He Hear but the Youngster's Repartie

Come Kinsmin (said the little God)
Put off your Wings lay by your Rod
Retire with Me to yonder Bower
And rest your self for hill an Hour
Tis far indeed from hence to Heav n
And You fly fast and tis but Seven
We ll take one cooling Cup of Neclar,
And drink to this Celestial Hector

He break my Darts, or hurt my Powr!
He, LEDAS Swan, and DANAES Showr!
Go bid him his Wife's Tongue restrain
And mind his Thunder and his Rain
My Darts? O certainly I'll give em
From Cloes Eyes He shall receive em
Theres One, the Best in all my Quiver,
Twang! thro' his very Heart and Liver
He then shall Pine and Sigh, and Rave
Good Lord! what Bustle shall We have!
Neptune must straight be sent to Sea,
And Flora summond twice a day

One must find Shells, and t'other Flow'rs, For cooling Grotts, and fragrant Bow'rs, That CLOE may be serv'd in State The Hours must at Her Toilet wait Whilst all the reasoning Fools below, Wonder their Watches go too slow Lybs must fly South, and Eurus East, For Jewels for Her Hair and Breast No Matter tho' their cruel Haste Sink Cities, and lay Forrests waste No Matter tho' This Fleet be lost, Or That lie wind-bound on the Coast What whis'pring in my Mother's Ear! What Care, that Juno shou'd not hear! What Work among You Scholar Gods! PHŒBUS must write Him am'rous Odes And Thou, poor Cousin, must compose His Letters in submissive Prose Whilst haughty Cloe, to sustain The Honour of My mystic Reign, Shall all his Gifts and Vows disdain, And laugh at your Old Bully's Pain

Dear Couz, said HERMES in a Fright, For Heav'n sake keep Your Darts Good Night

On BEAUIY.

A RIDDLE

DESOLVE Me, CLOE, what is This Or forfeit me One precious Kiss 'Tis the first Off-spring of the Graces, Bears diff'rent Forms in diff'rent Places, Acknowledg'd fine, where-e'er beheld, Yet fancy'd finei, when conceal'd 'Twas Flora's Wealth, and Circe's Charm, Pandora's Box of Good and Harm

Twas Mars & Wish, Endymion & Dream APELLES Draught, and OVID's Theme THIS guided THESEUS thro the Maze And sent Him home with Life and Praise But THIS unded the PHRYGIAN BOY And blew the Flames that ruin d TROY THIS shew d great Kindness to old GREECE. And help d rich Jason to the Fleece THIS thro the East just Vengeance hurld And lost poor Anthony the World Injurd, the Lucrece found her Doom This banish d Tyranny from Rome Appeas d tho Lais gain d her Hire THIS Set PERSEPOLIS On Fire For THIS ALCIDES learn d to Spin His Club laid down and Lion's Skin For This Apollo deign d to keep, With servile Care, a Mortal's Sheep For THIS the Father of the Gods, Content to leave His high Abodes, In borrow d Figures loosely ran, EUROPA'S Bull, and LEDA'S SWAN For This He reassumes the Nod (While SEMELE commands the God) Launces the Bolt, and shakes the Poles Tho Momus laughs, and Juno scolds

Here list ning CLOE smil d, and said Your Riddle is not hard to read I Guess it Fair one, if You do Need I, alas! the Theme pursue? For This, Thou seest, for This I leave Whate er the World thinks Wise or Grave, Ambition, Business, Friendship News, My useful Books and serious Muse For This I willingly decline The Mirth of Feasts and Joys of Wine And chuse to sit and talk with Thee, (As Thy great Orders may decree) Of Cocks and Bulls, of Flutes and Fiddles, Of Idle Tales, and foolish Riddles

The QUESTION, to LISETTA.

What Nymph shou'd I admire, or trust,
But Clor Beauteous, Cloi Just?
What Nymph should I desire to see,
But Her who leaves the Plain for Me?
To Whom shou'd I compose the Lay,
But Her who listens, when I play?
To Whom in Song repeat my Cares,
But Her who in my Sorrow shares?
For Whom should I the Garland make,
But Her who joys the Gift to take,
And boasts She wears it for My Sake?
In Love am I not fully blest?
LISELIA, pr'ythee tell the rest

LISETTA'S REPLY.

Deserves to be Your only Care
But when You and She to Day
Far into the Wood did stray,
And I happen'd to pass by,
Which way did You cast your Eye?
But when your Cares to Her You sing,
Yet dare not tell Her whence they spring,
Does it not more afflict your Heart,
That in those Cares She bears a Part?
When You the Flow'rs for Cloe twine,
Why do You to Her Garland join
The meanest Bud that falls from Mine?
Simplest of Swains! the World may see,
Whom Cloe loves, and Who loves Me

The GARLAND

T

THE Pride of ev ry Grove I chose, The Violet sweet, and Lilly fair, The dappld Pink and blushing Rose, To deck my charming Cloes Hair

Ħ

At Morn the Nymph vouchsaft to place Upon her Brow the various Wreath The Flow rs less blooming than Her Face The Scent less fragrant than Her Breath

III

The Flow is She wore along the Day And evry Nymph and Shepherd said, That in her Hair they lookt more gay, Than glowing in their Native Bed

τv

Undrest at Evening, when She found Their Odours lost, their Colours past She changd her Look, and on the Ground Her Garland and her Eye She cast

v

That Eye dropt Sense distinct and clear, As any Muse's Tongue cou'd speak When from it's Lid a pearly Tear Ran trickling down her beauteous Cheek

VI

Dissembling, what I knew too well, My Love my Life said I, explain This Change of Humour prythee tell That falling Tear—What does it mean?

VII

She sigh'd, She smil'd and to the Flow'rs
Pointing, the Lovely Moralist said
See! Friend, in some few fleeting Hours,
See yonder, what a Change is made

VIII

Ah Me the blooming Pride of Max,
And That of Beauty are but One
At Morn Both flourish bright and gay,
Both fade at Evening, pale, and gone

IX

At Dawn poor Stella dane'd and sung, The am'rous Youth around Her bow'd At Night her fatal Knell was rung, I saw, and kiss'd Her in her Shrowd

X

Such as She is, who dy'd to Day,
Such I, alas I may be to Morrow
Go, Damon, bid Thy Muse display
The Justice of thy Cloe's Sorrow

The LADY who offers her Looking-Glass to Venus.

VENUS, take my Votive Glass.

Since I am not what I was,

What from this Day I shall be,

VENUS, let Me never see

CLOE JEALOUS

T

FORBEAR to ask Me, why I weep Vext Cloe to her Shepherd said Tis for my Two poor stragling Sheep Perhaps, or for my Squirrel dead

 \mathbf{I}

For mind I what You late have writ? Your subtle Questions, and Replies Emblems to teach a Female Wit The Ways, where changing Cupid flies

III

Your Riddle, purpos d to rehearse
The general Powr that Beauty has
But why did no peculiar Verse
Describe one Charm of Clobs Face?

IV

The Glass, which was at VENUS Shrine, With such Mysterious Sorrow laid The Garland (and You call it Mine) Which show d how Youth and Beauty fade

ν

Ten thousand Trifles light as These Nor can my Rage, nor Anger move She shoud be humble, who would please And She must suffer, who can love

VI

When in My Glass I chanced to look Of Verus what did I implore? That evry Grace which thence I took, Shoud know to charm my Damon more

VII

Reading Thy Verse, who heeds, said I,
If here or there his Glances flew?
O free for ever be His Eye,
Whose Heart to Me is always true

VIII

My Bloom indeed, my little Flow'r Of Beauty quickly lost it's Pride For sever'd from it's Native Bow'r, It on Thy glowing Bosom dy'd

IX.

Yet car'd I not, what might presage
Or withering Wreath, or fleeting Youth.
Love I esteem'd more strong than Age,
And Time less permanent than Truth

X

Why then I weep, forbear to know Fall uncontroll'd my Tears, and free O Damon, 'tis the only Woe, I ever yet conceal'd from Thee.

[XI]

The secret Wound with which I bleed
Shall lie wrapt up, ev'n in my Herse
But on my Tomb-stone Thou shalt read
My Answer to Thy dubious Verse

Answer to CLOE Jealous, in the same Stile. The AUTHOR sick.

Ι

YES, fairest Proof of Beauty's Pow'r,
Dear Idol of My panting Heart,
Nature points This my fatal Hour
And I have liv'd, and We must part

While now I take my last Adieu, Heave Thou no Sigh, nor shed a Tear, Lest yet my half-clos d Eye may view On Earth an Object worth it's Care

From Jealousy s tormenting Strife
For ever be Thy Bosom free d
That nothing may disturb Thy Life,
Content I hasten to the Dead

Yet when some better fated Youth Shall with his am rous Parly move Thee Reflect One Moment on His Truth, Who dying Thus, persists to love Thee

A BETTER ANSWER

DEAR CLOE, how blubber d is that pretty Face?
Thy Cheek all on Fire, and Thy Hair all uncurl d
Prythee quit this Caprice and (as old FALSTAF says)
Let Us e en talk a little like Folks of This World

How can st Thou presume, Thou hast leave to destroy
The Beauties which Venus but lent to Thy keeping?
Those Looks were design d to inspire Love and Joy
More ord nary Eyes may serve People for weeping

To be vext at a Trifle or two that I writ, Your Judgment at once, and my Passion You wrong You take that for Fact, which will scarce be found Wit Od's Life must One swear to the Truth of a Song?

What I speak, my fair Cloe, and what I write, shews The Diff rence there is betwirk Nature and Art I court others in Verse but I love Thee in Prose And They have my Whimsies, but Thou hast my Heart

V

The God of us Verse-men (You know Child) the Sun,
How after his Journeys He sets up his Rest
If at Morning o'er Earth 'tis his Fancy to run,
At Night he reclines on his Thitis's Breast

VI

So when I am weary'd with wand'ring all Day,
To Thee my Delight in the Evening I come
No Matter what Beauties I saw in my Way
They were but my Visits, but Thou art my Home

VII

Then finish, Dear Cloe, this Pastoral War,
And let us like Horace and Lydia agree
For Thou art a Girl as much brighter than Her,
As He was a Poet sublimer than Mc

PALLAS and VENUS.

AN EPIGRAM

THE TROJAN Swain had judg'd the great Dispute, And Beauty's Pow'r obtain'd the Golden Fruit, When Venus, loose in all Her naked Charms, Met Jove's great Daughter clad in shining Arms The wanton Goddess view'd the Warlike Maid From Head to Foot, and Tauntingly She said

Yield, Sister, Rival, yield, Naked, You see, I vanquish Guess how Potent I should be, If to the Field I came in Armour drest, Dreadful, like Thine, my Shield, and terrible my Crest

The Warrior Goddess with Disdain reply'd, Thy Folly, Child, is equal to thy Pride Let a brave Enemy for once advise, And Venus (if 'tis possible) be Wise Thou to be strong must put off every Dress Thy only Armour is thy Nakedness And more than once, (or Thou art much bely'd) By Mars himself That Armour has been try'd

TO A

Young Gentleman 111 Love

Α

TALE

ROM publick Noise and factious Strife, From all the busic Ills of Life, Take me, My Cell's, to Thy Breast And Iull my wearied Soul to Rest For ever, in this humble Cell, Let Thee and I, my Fair One, dwell None enter else, but Love and He Shall bar the Door, and keep the Key

To painted Roofs, and shining Spires (Incase Seats of high Desires)
Let the unthinking Many croud,
That dare be Covetous and Proud
In golden Bondage let Them wait,
And barter Happiness for State
But Oh! My Cella, when Thy Swain
Desires to see a Court again
May Heav n around This destin d Head
The choicest of it's Curses shed
To sum up all the Rage of Fate,
In the Two Things I dread and hate
May st Thou be False, and I be Great

Thus on his Celias panting Breast, Fond Celapon his Soul exprest, While with Delight the lovely Maid Received the Vows She thus repaid

Hope of my Age, Joy of my Youth, Blest Miracle of Love and Truth! All that cou'd e'er be counted Mine, My Love and Life long since are Thine A real Joy I never knew, 'Till I believ'd Thy Passion true A real Grief I ne'er can find, 'Till Thou prov'st Perjur'd or Unkind Contempt, and Poverty, and Carc, All we abhor, and all we fcar, Blest with Thy Presence, I can bear Thro' Waters, and thro' Flames I'll go, Suff'rer and Solace of Thy Woc Trace Me some yet unheard-of Way, That I Thy Ardour may repay, And make My constant Passion known, By more than Woman yet has done

Had I a Wish that did not bear The Stamp and Image of my Dear, I'd pierce my Heart thro' ev'ry Vein, And Die to let it out again No Venus shall my Witness be, (If Venus ever lov'd like Me) That for one Hour I wou'd not quit My Shepherd's Arms, and this Retreat, To be the Persian Monarch's Bride, Part'ner of all his Pow'r and Pride, Or Rule in Regal State above, Mother of Gods, and Wife of Jour

O happy these of Human Race!
But soon, alas! our Pleasures pass
He thank'd her on his bended Knee,
Then drank a Quart of Milk and Tea,
And leaving her ador'd Embrace,
Hasten'd to Court, to beg a Place
While She, his Absence to bemoan,
The very Moment He was gone,
Call'd Thyrsis from beneath the Bed,
Where all this time He had been hid

MORAL

WHILE Men have these Ambitious Funcies
And wanton Wenches read Romances
Our Sex will What? Out with it Lye
And Theirs in equal Strains reply
The Moral of the Tale I sing
(A Posy for a Wedding Ring)
In this short Verse will be confind
Love is a Jest, and Vows are Wind

AN

ENGLISH PADLOCK

ISS DANAE, when Fair and Young (As HORACE has divinely sung) Could not be kept from Joves Embrace By Doors of Steel, and Walls of Brass The Reason of the Thing is clear Would Jove the naked Truth wer CUPID was with Him of the Party And show d himself sincere and hearty For, give That Whipster but his Errand, He takes my Lord Chief Justice Warrant Dauniless as Death away He walks Breaks the Doors open snaps the Locks Searches the Parlour, Chamber, Study Nor stops till He has CULPRIT's Body

Since This has been Authentick Truth, By Age deliver d down to Youth Tell us, mistaken Husband tell us, Why so Mysterious why so Jealous? Does the Restraint, the Bolt, the Bar Make Us less Curious, Her less Fair?

The Spy, which does this Treasure keep, Does She ne'er say her Pray'rs, nor sleep? Does She to no Excess incline? Does She fly Musick, Mirth, and Wine? Or have not Gold and Flatt'ry Pow'r, To purchase One unguarded Hour?

Your Care does further yet extend
That Spy is guarded by your Friend
But has This Friend nor Eyc, nor Heart?
May He not feel the cruel Dart,
Which, soon or late, all Mortals feel?
May He not, with too tender Zeal,
Give the Fair Pris'ner Cause to see,
How much He wishes, She were free?
May He not craftily infer
The Rules of Friendship too severe,
Which chain Him to a hated Trust,
Which make Him Wretched, to be Just?
And may not She, this Darling She,
Youthful and healthy, Flesh and Blood,

Youthful and healthy, Flesh and Blood, Easie with Him, ill-us'd by Thee, Allow this Logic to be good?

Sir, Will your Questions never end?

I trust to neither Spy nor Friend
In short, I keep Her from the Sight
Of ev'ry Human Face She'll write
From Pen and Paper She's debarr'd
Has She a Bodkin and a Card?
She'll prick her Mind - She will, You say
But how shall She That Mind convey?
I keep Her in one Room I lock it
The Key (look here) is in this Pocket
The Key-hole, is That left? Most certain
She'll thrust her Letter thro' Sir Martin

Dear angry Friend, what must be done? Is there no Way? There is but One. Send Her abroad, and let Her see, That all this mingled Mass, which She

Being forbidden longs to know, Is a dull Farce, an empty Show, Powder, and Pocket Glass, and Beau, A Staple of Romance and Lies, False Tears, and real Perjuries Where Sighs and Looks are bought and sold And Love is made but to be told Where the fat Bawd, and lavish Heir The Spoils of ruin d Beauty share And Youth seduc d from Friends and Fame, Must give up Age to Want and Shame Let Her behold the Frantick Scene, The Women wretched, false the Men And when, these certain Ills to shun, She would to Thy Embraces run, Receive Her with extended Arms Seem more delighted with her Charms Wait on Her to the Park and Plas Put on good Humour make Her gay Be to her Virtues very kind Be to her Faults a little blind Let all her Ways be unconfin d And clan your PADLOCK on her Mind

HANS CARVEL

Handsome' enough extreamly Gay
Lov d Musick, Company, and Play
High Flights She had, and Wit at Will
And so her Tongue lay seldom still
For in all Visits who but She,
To Argue, or to Repartée?

She made it plain, that Human Passion Was orderd by Predestination That, if weak Women went astray, Their Stars were more in Fault than They

Whole Tragedies She had by Heart, Enter'd into ROXANA's Part
To Triumph in her Rival's Blood,
The Action certainly was good
How like a Vine young Ammon curl'd!
Oh that dear Conqu'ror of the World!
She pity'd Beilerion in Age,
That ridicul'd the God-like Rage

She, first of all the Town, was told, Where newest INDIA Things were sold So in a Morning, without Bodice, Slipt sometimes out to Mrs Thody's, To cheapen Tea, to buy a Screen What else cou'd so much Virtue mean? For to prevent the least Reproach, Belly went with Her in the Coach

But when no very great Affair
Excited her peculiar Care,
She without fail was wak'd at Ten,
Drank Chocolate, then slept again
At Twelve She rose with much ado
Her Cloaths were huddl'd on by Two
Then, Does my Lady Dine at home?
Yes sure, but is the Colonel come?
Next, how to spend the Afternoon,
And not come Home again too soon,
The Change, the City, or the Play,
As each was proper for the Day,
A Turn in Summer to Hyde-Park,
When it grew tolerably Dark

Wife's Pleasure causes Husband's Pain Strange Fancies come in Hans's Brain He thought of what He did not name, And wou'd reform, but durst not blame At first He therefore Preach'd his Wife The Comforts of a Pious Life Told Her, how Transient Beauty was, That All must die, and Flesh was Grass

He bought Her Sermons, Psalms, and Graces And doubled down the useful Places But still the Weight of worldly Care Allow d Her little time for Pray r And CLEOPATRA was read o et, While Scot, and WARE, and Twenty more, That teach one to deny one s self, Stood unmolested on the Shelf An untouch d Bible grac d her Toilet No fear that Thumb of Her's should spoil it In short, the Trade was still the same The Dame went out the Colonel came

What s to be done? poor CARVEL cry d Another Batt ry must be try d What if to Spells I had Recourse? Tis but to hinder something Worse The End must justifie the Means He only Sins who Ill intends Since therefore its to Combat Lvil, Tis lawful to employ the Devil

Forthwith the Devil did appear (For name Him and He s always near) Not in the Shape in which He plies At Miss's Elbow when She lies Or stands before the Nurs ry Doors, To take the naughty Boy that roars But without Saweer Eye or Claw, Like a grave Barrister at Law

HANS CARVEL, lay aside your Grief
The Devil says I bring Relief
Relief says HANS pray let me crave
Your Name, Sir SATAN Sir, your Slave
I did not look upon your Feet
You'll pardon Me Ay, now I see t
And pray, Sir, when came You from Hell?
Our Friends there, did You leave Them well?
All well but prythee, honest HANS,
(Says SATAN) leave your Complaisance

The Truth is this I cannot stay
Flaring in Sun-shine all the Day
For, entre Nous, We Hellish Sprites,
Love more the Fresco of the Nights,
And oftener our Receipts convey
In Dreams, than any other Way
I tell You therefore as a Friend,
E'er Morning dawns, your Fears shall end
Go then this Evining, Master Carati,
Lay down your Fowls, and broach your Barrel,
Let Friends and Wine dissolve your Care,
Whilst I the great Receipt prepare
To Night I'll bring it, by my Faith,
Believe for once what Saian saith

Away went HANS glad? not a little, Obey'd the Devil to a Tittle, Invited Friends some half a Dozen, The Colonel, and my Lady's Cousin The Meat was serv'd, the Bowls were crown'd, Catches were sung, and Healths went round Barbadoes Waters for the Close, 'Till Hans had fairly got his Dose The Colonel toasted to the best The Dame mov'd off, to be undrest The Chimes went Twelve the Guests withdrew. But when, or how, HANS hardly knew Some Modern Anecdotes aver, He nodded in his Elbow Chair, From thence was carry'd off to Bed John held his Heels, and Nan his head My Lady was disturb'd new Sorrow! Which HANS must answer for to Morrow

In Bed then view this happy Pair,
And think how HYMEN Triumph'd there
HANS, fast asleep, as soon as laid,
The Duty of the Night unpaid
The waking Dame, with Thoughts opprest,
That made Her Hate both Him and Rest

By such a Husband, such a Wife!
Twas Acme s and Septimius Life
The Lady sigh d the Lover snor d
The punctual Devil kept his Word
Appear d to honest Hans again
But not at all by Madam seen
And giving Him a Magick Ring,
Fit for the Finger of a King,
Dear Hans, said He, this Jewel take,
And wear it long for Satans Sake
Twill do your Business to a Hair
For long as You this Ring shill wear,
As sure as I look over Lincoln,
That ne er shall happen which You think on

Hans took the Ring with Joy extream
(All this was only in a Dream)
And thrusting it beyond his Joint,
Tis done He cryd I ve gain d my Point
What Point, said She You ugly Beast?
You neither give Me Joy nor Rest
Tis done What's done, You drunken Bear?
You've thrust your Finger G d knows where

A Dutch Proverb

FIRE, Water, Woman, are Man's Ruin Says wise Professor Vander Bruin By Flames a House I hird was lost Last Year and I must pay the Cost This Spring the Rains o erflowd my Ground And my best Flanders Mare was drown d A Slave I am to Clara's Eyes The Gipsey knows her Pow'r, and flies Fire Water, Woman, are My Ruin And great Thy Wisdom, Vander Bruin

PAULO PURGANII

AND

His WIFE:

An Honest, but a Simple Pair.

Est enim quiddam, idque intelligitui in omni Viitute, quod Deceat quod Cogitatione magis à Virtute potest quam Re separari Cic de Officiis Lib I

DEYOND the fix'd and settl'd Rules
Of Vice and Virtue in the Schools,
Beyond the Letter of the Law,
Which keeps our Men and Maids in Awe,
The better Sort should set before 'em
A Grace, a Mannei, a Decorum,
Something, that gives their Acts a Light,
Makes 'em not only just, but bright,
And sets 'em in that open Fame,
Which witty Malice cannot blame

For 'tis in Life, as 'tis in Painting Much may be Right, yet much be Wanting From Lines drawn true, our Eye may trace A Foot, a Knee, a Hand, a Face May justly own the Picture wrought Exact to Rule, exempt from Fault Yet if the Colouring be not there, The Titian Stroke, the Guido Air, To nicest Judgment show the Piece, At best 'twill only not displease It would not gain on Jersey's Eye Bradford would frown, and set it by

Thus in the Picture of our Mind The Action may be well design d Guided by Liw, and bound by Duty Yet want this Je ne seas quay of Beauty And tho its Error may be such As Knacs and Burgess cannot hit It yet may feel the nicer Touch Of Wicherley's or Congress Wit

What is this Talk? replies a Friend
And where will this dry Moral end?
The Truth of what You here lay down
By some Example should be shown
With all my Heart, for once read on
An Honest, but a Simple Pair
(And Twenty other I forbear)
May serve to make this Thesis clear

A Doctor of great Skill and Fame,
PAULO PURGANTI was his Name
Had a good, comely, virtuous Wife
No Woman led a better Life
She to Intrigues was ev n hard hearted
She chuckl d when a Bawd was carted
And thought the Nation ne er wou d thrive,
Till all the Whores were burnt alive

On marry d Men, that dare be bad, She thought no Mercy should be had, They should be hang d, or starv d or flead, Or serv d like ROMISH Priests in SWEDE In short, all Lewdness She defy d And Stiff wis her Parochial Pride

Yet in an honest Way, the Dame Was a great Lover of That same And could from Scripture take her Cue, That Husbands should give Wives their Due

Her Prudence did so justly steer Between the Gay and the Severe,

That if in some Regards She chose To curb poor Paulo in too close, In others She relax'd again, And govern'd with a loosei Rein

Thus tho' She strictly did confine
The Doctor from Excess of Wine,
With Oysters, Eggs, and Vermicelli
She let Him almost burst his Belly
Thus drying Coffee was deny'd,
But Chocolate that Loss supply'd
And for Tobacco (who could bear it?)
Filthy Concomitant of Claret!
(Blest Revolution!) one might see
Eringo Roots, and Bohé Tea

She often set the Doctor's Band,
And strok'd his Beard, and squeez'd his Hand
Kindly complain'd, that after Noon
He went to pore on Books too soon
She held it wholesomer by much,
To rest a little on the Couch
About his Waste in Bed a-nights
She clung so close for fear of Sprites

The Doctor understood the Call, But had not always wherewithal

The Lion's Skin too short, you know, (As Plutarch's Morals finely show)
Was lengthen'd by the Fox's Tail
And Art supplies, where Strength may fail

Unwilling then in Arms to meet The Enemy, He could not beat, He strove to lengthen the Campaign, And save his Forces by Chicane Fabius, the Roman Chief, who thus By fair Retreat grew Maximus, Shows us, that all that Warrior can do With Force inferior, is Gunctando.

One Day then, as the Foe drew near, With Love, and Joy, and Life, and Dear Our Don, who knew this Tittle Tattle Did, sure as Trumpet, call to Battel Thought it extreamly a propos, To ward against the coming Blow To ward but how? Ay, there's the Question Fierce the Assault, unarm d the Bastion

The Doctor feign d a strange Surprise
He felt her Pulse he viewed her Eyes
That beat too fast
These rowld too quick
She was, He said, or would be Sick
He judg d it absolutely good,
That She should purge and cleanse her Blood
SPAW Waters for that end were got
If they past easily or not,
What matters it? the Lady's Feaver
Continued violent as ever

For a Distemper of this Kind, (Blackmore and Hans are of m, Mind) If once it youthful Blood infects, And chiefly of the Female Sex Is scarce removed by Pill or Potion What eer might be our Doctor's Notion

One luckless Night then, as in Bed The Doctor and the Dame were laid Again this cruel Feaver came, High Pulse, short Breath, and Blood in Flame What Measures shall poor PAULO keep With Madam, in this pitcous taking? She like Macbeth, has murder d Sleep, And won t allow Him Rest, tho waking Sad State of Matters! when We dare Nor ask for Peace, nor offer War Nor Livy nor Comines have shown, What in this Juncture may be done Grotius might own that Paulo's Case is Harder, than any which He places

He strove, alas! but strove in vain, By dint of Logic to maintain, That all the Sex was born to grieve, Down to her Ladyship from Evr He rang'd his Tropes, and preach'd up Patience, Back'd his Opinion with Quotations, Divines and Moralists, and run ye on Ouite thro' from Seneca to Bunyan As much in vain He bid Her try To fold her Arms, to close her Eye, Telling Her, Rest would do Her Good. If any thing in Nature cou'd So held the Greeks quite down from Galen, Masters and Princes of the Calling So all our Modern Friends maintain (Tho' no great GREEKS) in WARWICK-LANE

Reduce, my Muse, the wand'ring Song A Tale should never be too long

The more He talk'd, the more She burn'd, And sigh'd, and tost, and groan'd, and turn'd At last, I wish, said She, my Deai (And whisper'd something in his Ear) You wish! wish on, the Doctor cries Lord! when will Womankind be wise? What, in your Waters? are You mad? Why Poyson is not half so bad I'll do it But I give You Warning You'll die before To-morrow Morning 'Tis kind, my Dear, what You advise, The Lady with a Sigh replies But Life! You know, at best is Pain And Death is what We should disdain So do it therefore, and Adieu For I will die for Love of You Let wanton Wives by Death be scar'd But, to my Comfort, I'm prepar'd

THE

LADLE

THE Scepticks think, twas long ago Since Gods came down Integrate, To see Who were Their Friends or Foes, And how our Actions fell or rose That since They gave Things their Beginning, And set this Whirligig a Spinning Supine They in their Heav in remain, Exempt from Passion, and from Pain And frankly leave us Human Elves, To cut and shuffle for our selves To stand or walk, to rise or tumble, As Matter, and as Motion jumble

The Poets now, and Painters hold This Them both absurd and bold And your good natur d Gods, They say, Descend some twice or thrice a day Else all these Things We toil so hard in, Would not avail one single Farthing For when the Hero We rehearse To grace His Actions, and Our Verse Tis not by dint of Human Thought, That to his LATIUM He is brought Iris descends by FATE'S Commands, To guide his Steps thro Foreign Lands Amphitraite clears his Way From Rocks and Quick sands in the Sea

And if You see Him in a Sketch (Tho drawn by Paulo or Carache) He shows not half his Force and Strength, Strutting in Armour, and at Length

That He may make his proper Figure, The Piece must yet be four Yards bigger The Nymphs conduct Him to the Field One holds his Sword, and One his Shield Mars standing by asserts his Quarrel And Fame flies after with a Lawrel

These Points, I say, of Speculation (As 'twere to save or sink the Nation) Men idly learned will dispute, Assert, object, confirm, refute Each mighty angry, mighty right, With equal Arms sustains the Fight, 'Till now no Umpire can agree 'em So both draw off, and sing Te Deum

Is it in Equilibrio,
If Deities descend or no?
Then let th'Affirmative prevail,
As requisite to form my Tale
For by all Parties 'tis confest,
That those Opinions are the best,
Which in their Nature most conduce
To present Ends, and private Use

Two Gods came therefore from above, One Mercury, the t'other Jove The Humour was (it seems) to know, If all the Favours They bestow, Could from our own Perverseness ease Us, And if our Wish injoy'd would please Us

Discoursing largely on this Theme, O'er Hills and Dales Their Godships came, 'Till well nigh tir'd at almost Night, They thought it proper to alight

Note here, that it as true as odd is, That in Disguise a God or Goddess Exerts no supernat'ral Powers, But acts on Maxims much like Ours

They spy d at last a Country Farm,
Where all was snug, and clean, and warm,
For Woods before, and Hills behind
Secur d it both from Run and Wind
Large Oven in the Fields were lowing
Good Grain was sow d good Fruit was growing
Of last Years Corn in Barns great Store,
Fat Turkeys gobbling at the Door
And Wealth (in short) with Peace consented,
That People here should live contented
But did They in Effect do so?
Have Patience, Friend and Thou shalt know

The honest Farmer and his Wife,
To Years declin d from Prime of Life,
Had struggld with the Marriage Noose
As almost every Couple does
Sometimes, My Plague 1 sometimes My Darling 1
Kissing to Day, to Morrow snarling
Jointly submitting to endure
That Evil, which admits no Cure

Our Gods the outward Gate unbarr d Our Farmer met em in the Yard Thought They were Folks that lost their Way, And ask d them civily to stay Told em, for Supper, or for Bed They might go on, and be worse sped

So said, so done the Gods consent All three into the Parlour went They complement I hey sit They that Fight o er the Wars, reform the State A thousand knotty, Points They clear Till Supper and my Wife appear

Jove made his Leg and kiss of the Dame Obsequious HERMES did the same Jove kiss of the Tarmer's Wife, You say He did but in an honest Way Oh! not with half that Warmth and Life, With which He kiss of Amphitryon's Wife

Well then, Things handsomly were serv'd My Mistress for the Strangers carv'd How strong the Beer, how good the Meat, How loud They laught, how much They eat, In Epic sumptuous would appear, Yet shall be pass'd in Silence here For I should grieve to have it said, That by a fine Description led, I made my Episode too long, Or tir'd my Friend, to grace my Song

The Grace-Cup serv'd, the Cloth away, Tove thought it time to show his Play Landlord and Landlady, He cry'd, Folly and Jesting laid aside, That Ye thus hospitably live, And Strangers with good Chear receive, Is mighty grateful to your Betters, And makes ev'n Gods themselves your Debtors To give this Thesis plainer Proof, You have to Night beneath your Roof A Pair of Gods (nay never wonder) This Youth can Fly, and I can Thunder I'm JUPITER, and He MERCURIUS, My Page, my Son indeed, but spurious Form then Three Wishes, You and Madam And sure, as You already had 'em, The Things desir'd in half an Hour Shall all be here, and in your Pow'r

Thank Ye, great Gods, the Woman says Oh! may your Altars ever blaze A Ladle for our Silver Dish Is what I want, is what I Wish A Ladle! cries the Man, a Ladle! 'Odzooks, Corisca, You have pray'd ill What should be Great, You turn to Farce I Wish the Ladle in your A

With equal Grief and Shame my Muse The Sequel of the Tale pursues The Lidle fell into the Room, And stuck in old Corisca's Bum Our Couple weep Two Wishes past, And kindly join to form the last, To ease the Woman's aukward Pain, And get the Ladle out again

MORAL

THIS Commoner has Worth and Parts Is praised for Arms, or loved for Arts His Head achs for a Coronet And Who is Blessed that is not Great?

Some Sense and more Estate, kind Heav n To this well lotted Peer his giv n What then? He must hive Rule and Sway And all is wrong, till Hes in Play

The Miser must make up his Plumb, And dares not touch the horided Sum The sickly Dotard wints a Wife, To draw off his last Dregs of Life

Against our Peace We arm our Will Amidst our Plenty, Something still For Horses, Houses, Pictures, Plinting, To Thee, to Me to Him is wanting That cruel Something unpossess d Corrodes and levens all the rest That Something, if We could obtain, Would soon create a future Pain And to the Coffin, from the Cradle, Tis all a Wish, and all a LADLE

Written at Paris, 1700. In the Beginning of ROBE's GEOGRAPHY.

F All that WIIIIAM Rules, or ROBF Describes, Great RHEA, of Thy Globe, When or on Post-Horse, or in Chaise, With much Expence, and little Ease, My destin'd Miles I shall have gone, By THAMES OF MAESE, by Po or RHONE, And found no Foot of Earth my own, GREAT MOTHER, let Me Once be able To have a Garden, House, and Stable, That I may Read, and Ride, and Plant, Superior to Desire, or Want, And as Health fails, and Years increase, Sit down, and think, and die in Peace Oblige Thy Fav'rite Undertakers To throw Me in but Twenty Acres This Number sure They may allow, For Pasture Ten, and Ten for Plow 'Tis all that I wou'd Wish, or Hope, For ME, and JOHN, and NELL, and CROP

Then, as Thou wil't, dispose the rest (And let not Fortune spoil the Jest) To Those, who at the Market-Rate Can barter Honour for Estate

Now if Thou grant'st Me my Request, To make Thy Vot'ry truly blest, Let curst Revenge, and sawcy Pride To some bleak Rock far off be ty'd, Nor e'er approach my Rural Seat, To tempt Me to be Base, and Great

And, Goddess, This kind Office done, Charge Venus to command her Son, (Where ever else She lets Him rove) To shun my House, and Field, and Grove Peace cannot dwell with Hate or Love

Hear, gracious RHEA, what I say And Thy Petitioner shall Pray

Written in the Beginning of MEZERAY's History of FRANCE

I

WHATE IR thy Countrymen have done By Law and Wit, by Sword and Gun, In Thee is faithfully recited And all the Living World, that view Thy Work, give Thee the Praises due, At once Instructed and Delighted

I

Yet for the Fame of all these Deeds,
What Begger in the Invalides
With Lameness broke, with Blindness smitten,
Wished ever decently to die,
To have been either Mezeray,
Or any Monarch He has written?

ш

It strange, dear Author, yet it true is, That down from Pharamond to Louis All covet Life yet call it Pain All feel the Ill, yet shun the Cure Can Sense this Paradox endure? Resolve me, CAMBRAY, or FONTAINE

IV

The Man in graver Tragic known (Tho' his best Part long since was done) Still on the Stage desires to tarry And He who play'd the Harlequin, After the Jest still loads the Scene, Unwilling to retire, tho' Weary

Written in the

Nouveaux Interests des Princes de l'Europe.

BLEST be the Princes, who have fought For Pompous Names, or wide Dominion, Since by Their Error We are taught, That Happiness is but Opinion

ADRIANI MORIENTIS

AD

Animam Suam.

A NIMULA, vagula, blandula,
Hospes, Comesque Corporis,
Quæ nunc abibis in loca,
Pallidula, rigida, nudula?
Nec, ut soles, dabis joca

By Monsieur Fontenelle.

M A petite Ame, ma Mignonne,
Tu t'en vas donc, ma Fille, & Dieu sçaçhe où Tu vas
Tu pars seulette, nue, & tremblotante, Helas!
Que deviendra ton humeur folichonne?
Que deviendront tant de jolis ébats?

IMITATED

DOOR little, pretty, flutt ring Thing,
Must We no longer live together?
And dost Thou prune thy trembling Wing,
To take thy Flight Thou know st not whither?
Thy humorous Vein, thy pleasing Folly
Lyes all neglected, all forgot
And pensive, way ring, melinicholy,
Thou dread st and hop st Thou know st not what

A Passage in the MORIÆ ENCOMIUM of Erasmus Imitated

I N awful Pomp, and Melancholy State,
See settl d Reason on the Judgment Seat
Around Her croud Distrust, and Doubt, and Fear,
And thoughtful Forestoht, and tormenting Care
Far from the Throne, the trembling Pleasures stand,
Chain d up or Exil d by her stern Command
Wretched her Subjects, gloomy sits the Queen
Till happy Chance reverts the cruel Scene
And apish Folly with her wild Resort
Of Wit and Jest disturbs the solemn Court

See the fantastic Minstrelsy advance
To breathe the Song, and animate the Dance
Blest the Usurper! happy the Surprize!
Her Mimic Postures catch our eager Eyes
Her Jingling Bells affect our captive Ear
And in the Sights We see and Sounds We hear
Against our Judgment She our Sense employs
The Laws of troubl d Reason She destroys
And in Their Place rejoyces to indite
Wild Schemes of Mirth, and Plans of loose Delight

TO

Dr. SHERLOCK,

ON HIS

PRACTICAL DISCOURSE

Concerning DEATH

ORGIVE the Muse, who in unhallow'd Strains The Saint one Moment from his GOD detains For sure, whate'er You do, where-c'er You arc, 'Tis all but one good Work, one constant Pray'r Forgive Her, and intreat That GOD, to Whom Thy favour'd Vows with kind Acceptance come, To raise her Notes to that sublime Degree, Which suits a Song of Piety and Thee

Wond'rous good Man! whose Labours may repel The Force of Sin, may stop the Rage of Hell Thou, like the Baptist, from thy GOD wast sent The crying Voice, to bid the World repent

Thee Youth shall study, and no more engage Their flatt'ring Wishes for uncertain AGE, No more with fruitless Care, and cheated Strife Chace fleeting Pleasure thro' this Maze of Life, Finding the wretched All They here can have, But present Food, and but a future Grave Each, great as Philip's Victor Son, shall view This abject World, and weeping, ask a New

Decrepit Age shall read Thee, and confess, Thy Labours can asswage, where Med'cines cease Shall bless thy Words, their wounded Souls Relief, The Drops that sweeten their last Dregs of Life Shall look to Heav'n, and laugh at all beneath; Own Riches gather'd, Trouble, Fame, a Breath, And Life an Ill, whose only Cure is Death

Thy even Thoughts with so much Plainness flow, Their Sense untutor'd Infancy may know

Yet to such height is all That Plainness wrought. WIT may admire, and letter d PRIDE be taught Easie in Words thy Style, in Sense sublime

On it's blest Steps each Age and Sex may rise Tis like the Ladder in the Patriarch's Dream, It's Foot on Earth, it's Height above the Skies Diffus d it's Virtue, boundless is it's Powr Tis Publick Health, and Universal Cure Of Heav nly Manna, tis a second Feast,

A Nation's Food, and All to evry Taste

To it's last Height mad Britain's Guilt was rear d And various DEATH for various Crimes She fear d With your kind Work her drooping Hopes revive You bid Her read, repent, adore, and live You wrest the Bolt from Heav ns avenging Hand Stop ready DEATH, and save a sinking Land

O' save Us still, still bless Us with thy Stay O! want thy Heav n, till We have learnt the Way Refuse to leave thy destind Charge too soon And for the Church's Good, defer thy own O1 live, and let thy Works urge our Belief Live to explain thy Doctrine by thy Life Till future Infancy, baptized by Thee Grow ripe in Years, and old in Piety Till Christians, yet unborn, be taught to die

Then in full Age, and hoary Holiness Retire, great Teacher, to thy promis d Bliss Untouch d thy Tomb, uninjur d be thy Dust, As thy own Fame among the future Just Till in last Sounds the dreadful Trumpet speaks Till JUDGMENT calls and quick ned NATURE wakes Till thro the utmost Earth, and deepest Sea Our scatter d Atoms find their destind Way, In haste to cloath their Kindred Souls again Perfect our State and build immortal Man Then fearless Thou who well sustain dst the Fight, To Paths of Joy, and Tracts of endless Light Lead up all those who heard Thee, and believ d Midst thy own Flock great Shepherd be received And glad all Heav n with Millions Thou hast say d

CARMEN SECULARE,

For the Year 1700

TO THE KING.

Aspice, venturo lætentur ut Omnia Sæc'lo:
O mihi tam longæ maneat pais ultima vitæ,
Spiritus & quantum sat erit tua dicere facta!
Virg Eclog. 4

T.

THY elder Look, Great Janus, cast Into the long Records of Ages past: Review the Years in fairest Action drest With noted White, Superior to the rest, ÆRA's deriv'd, and Chronicles begun From Empires founded, and from Battels won Show all the Spoils by valiant Kings achiev'd, And groaning Nations by Their Arms reliev'd, The Wounds of Patriots in their Country's Cause, And happy Pow'r sustain'd by wholesom Laws In comely Rank call ev'ry Merit forth Imprint on ev'ry Act it's Standard Worth The glorious Parallels then downward bring To Modern Wonders, and to Britain's King With equal Justice and Historic Care Their Laws, Their Toils, Their Arms with His compare Confess the various Attributes of Fame Collected and compleat in WILLIAM's Name

To all the list'ning World relate
(As Thou dost His Story read)
That nothing went before so Great,
And nothing Greater can succeed

ĭΤ

Thy Native LATIUM was Thy darling Care, Prudent in Peace, and terrible in War The boldest Vittues that have govern d Earth From LATIUM's fruitful Womb derive their Birth Then turn to Her fair written Page

From dawning Childhood to establish d Age, The Glories of Her Empire trace Confront the Heroes of Thy ROMAN Race And let the justest Pilm the Victor's Temples grace

III

The Son of Mars reduced the trembling Swains, And spread His Empire of the distant Plains But yet the Sabits voluted Charms
Obscur d the Glory of His rising Arms
Numa the Rights of strict Religion knew
On evry Altar laid the Incense due

Unskill d to dart the pointed Spear
Or lead the forward Youth to noble War
Stern Brutus was with too much Horror good
Holding his Fasces stain d with Filial Blood
FABIUS was Wise but with Excess of Care
He sav d his Country
While Decius, Paulus, Curius greatly fought
And by Their strict Examples taught

And by Their strict Examples taught
How wild Desires should be controll d
And how much brighter Virtue was, than Gold
They scarce Their swelling Thirst of Fame could hide
And boasted Poverty with too much Pride
Excess in Youth made Scipio less rever d
And Caro dying seem d to own He fear d
Julius with Honor tam d Romes foreign Foes
But Patriots fell e er the Dictator rose
And while with Clemency Augustrus reign d
The Monarch was adord the City chain d

I

With justest Honour be Their Merits drest But be Their Failings too confest

Then see the kindred Blood of Orange flow, From warlike Corner, thro the Loins of Beau Thro Chalon next and there with Nassaw join, From Rhones fair Banks transplanted to the Rhink Bring next the Royal List of Stuarts forth, Undaunted Minds, that rul d the rugged North I ill Heav ns Decrees by rip ning Times are shown Till Scotlands Kings ascend the English Throne And the fair Rivals live for ever One

VIII

Janus, mighty Deity,
Be kind and as Thy searching Eye
Does our Modern Story trace,
Finding some of STUART'S Race
Unhappy, pass Their Annals by
No harsh Reflection let Remembrance raise
Forbear to mention, what Thou canst not praise
But as Thou dwell st upon that Heav nly *Name,
To Grief for ever Sacred, as to Fame
Oh! read it to Thy self in Silence weep
And Thy convulsive Sorrows inward keep,
Lest Britan's Grief should waken at the Sound,
And Blood guish fresh from Her eternal Wound

IX

Whither would st Thou further look? Read WILLIAM'S Acts, and close the ample Book Peruse the Wonders of His dawning Life How, like Alcides, He began With Infant Patience calm d Seditious Strife And quell d the Snakes which round his Cradle ran

X

Describe His Youth, attentive to Alarms, By Dangers form d, and perfected in Arms When Conquering mild when Conquer d not disgrae d By Wrongs not lessen d, nor by Triumphs rais d

Superior to the blind Events
Of little Human Accidents,
And constant to His first Decree,
To curb the Proud, to set the Injur'd free,
To bow the haughty Neck, and raise the suppliant Knce

XI

His opening Years to riper Manhood bring, And see the Hero perfect in the King Imperious Arms by Manly Reason sway'd, And Power Supreme by free Consent obcy'd With how much Haste His Mcrcy meets his Foes And how unbounded His Forgiveness flows With what Desire He makes His Subjects bless'd, His Favours granted ere His Throne address'd What Trophies o'er our captiv'd Hearts He rears, By Arts of Peace more potent, than by Wars How o'er Himself, as o'er the World, He Reigns, His Morals strength'ning, what His Law ordains

XII

Thro' all His Thread of Life already spun,
Becoming Grace and proper Action run
The Piece by Virtue's equal Hand is wrought,
Mix'd with no Crime, and shaded with no Fault
No Footsteps of the Victor's Rage
Left in the Camp, where William did engage
No Tincture of the Monarch's Pride
Upon the Royal Purple spy'd
His Fame, like Gold, the more 'tis try'd,
The more shall its intrinsic Worth proclaim,
Shall pass the Combat of the searching Flame,
And triumph o'er the vanquish'd Heat,
For ever coming out the same,
And losing nor it's Lustre, nor it's Weight

IIIX

Janus be to William just,
To faithful History His Actions trust
Command Her, with peculiar Care
To trace each Toil, and comment ev'ry War
108

In Characters distinctly bright That each revolving Age may read The Patriot's Piety, the Hero's Deed And still the Sire inculcate to his Son Transmissive Lessons of the Ling's Renown That WILLIAM'S Glory still may live When all that present Art can give, The Pillar d Marble, and the Tablet Brass, Mould ring drop the Victor's Praise When the great Monuments of His Pow r Shall now be visible no more

His saving Wonders bid Her write

When SAMBRE shall have chang d her winding Flood And Children ask, where NAMUR stood

NAMUR, proud City, how her Towrs were arm d!

XIV

How She contemn d th approaching Foe ! Till She by WILLIAM'S Trumpets was allarm'd, And shook, and sunk, and fell beneath His Blow Jove and Pallas, mighty Powrs, Guided the Hero to the hostile Tow rs Perseus seem d less swift in War, When, wing d with Speed, he flew thro Air Embattl d Nations strive in vain The Hero's Glory to restrain Streams arm d with Rocks, and Mountains red with Fire In vain against His Force conspire Behold Him from the dreadful Height appear And lo! Britannia's Lions waving there

EUROPE freed, and FRANCE repell d The Hero from the Height beheld He spake the Word that War and Rage should cease He bid the Maese and Rhine in Safety flow And dictated a lasting Peace To the rejoicing World below To rescu d States, and vindicated Crowns

His Equal Hand prescribd their ancient Bounds

Ordain'd whom ev'ry Province should obey, How far each Monarch should extend His Sway Taught 'em how Clemency made Pow'r rever'd, And that the Prince Belov'd was truly Fear'd Firm by His Side unspotted Honour stood, Pleas'd to confess Him not so Great as Good His Head with brighter Beams fair Virtue deck't, Than Those which all His num'rous Crowns reflect Establish'd Freedom clap'd her joyful Wings, Proclaim'd the First of Men, and Best of Kings

XVI

Whither would the Muse aspire
With Pindar's Rage without his Fire?
Pardon me, Janus, 'twas a Fault,
Created by too great a Thought
Mindless of the God and Day,
I from thy Altars, Janus, stray,
From Thee, and from My self born far away
The fiery Pegasus disdains
To mind the Rider's Voice, or hear the Reins
When glorious Fields and opening Camps He views,
He runs with an unbounded Loose
Hardly the Muse can sit the headstrong Horse
Nor would She, if She could, check his impetuous Force
With the glad Noise the Cliffs and Vallies ring,

XVII

Whilst Britain's Tears His ready Help implore, Dissembling for Her sake his rising Cares, And with wise Silence pond'ring vengeful Wars. She thro' the raging Ocean now Views Him advancing his auspicious Prow, Combating adverse Winds and Winter Seas, Sighing the Moments that defer Our Ease, Daring to wield the Scepter's dang'rous Weight, And taking the Command, to save the State Tho' e'er the doubtful Gift can be secur'd, New Wars must be sustain'd, new Wounds endur'd

While She thro' Earth and Air pursues the King

She now beholds Him on the Belgic Shoar,

VIII

Thro rough IER ES Camp She sounds Alarms, And Kingdoms jet to be redeemd by Arms In the dank Marshes finds her glorious Theme And plunges after Him thro Box's fierce Stream She bids the Nerrios run with trembling Have, To tell old Octa how the Hero past. The God rebukes their Fear, and owns the Praise Worth that Arm, Whose Impire He obess.

VIV

Back to His Albios She delights to bring The humblest Victor and the kindest King Albios, with open I riumph would receive

Her Hero, nor obtains His Leave
Firm He rejects the Altars She would ra e
And thanks the Zeal while He declines the Praye
Again She follows Him thro Bricias I and
And Countries often and by Willia is Hand
Hears joyful Nations bless thore happy I oils,
Which freed the People, but return d the Spoils
In various Views She tries her constant I heme
Finds Him in Councils, and in Arms the Same
When certain to o ercome, inclin d to save,
Tardy to Vengeance, and with Mercy, Brave.

λλ

Sudden another Scene employs her Sight She sets her Hero in another I ight Paints His great Mind Superior to Success, Declining Conquest, to establish Peace She brings Astreta down to Farth again, And Quiet, brooding o er His future Reign

λλί

Then with unwear, d Wing the Goddess soars East, over DANUBF and PROPONTIS Shoars, Where jarring Empires ready to engage, Retard their Armies, and suspend their Rage,

'Till WILLIAM's Word, like That of Fate, declares, If They shall study Peace, or lengthen Wars How sacred His Renown for equal Laws, To whom the World defers it's Common Cause! How fair His Friendships, and His Leagues how just, Whom ev'ry Nation courts, Whom all Religions trust!

XXII.

From the MÆ071s to the Northern Sea. The Goddess wings her desp'rate Way, Sees the young Muscovite, the mighty Head, Whose Sov'reign Terror forty Nations dread, Inamour'd with a greater Monarch's Praise, And passing half the Earth to His Embrace She in His Rule beholds His Volga's Force, O'er Precipices, with impetuous Sway Breaking, and as He rowls his rapid Course, Drowning, or bearing down, whatever meets his Way But her own King She likens to His THAMES, With gentle Course devolving fruitful Streams Serene vet Strong, Majestic vet Sedate, Swift without Violence, without Terror Great Each ardent Nymph the rising Current craves Each Shepherd's Pray'r retards the parting Waves The Vales along the Bank their Sweets disclose Fresh Flow'rs for ever rise and fruitful Harvest grows

XXIII

Yet whither would th'advent'rous Goddess go? Sees She not Clouds, and Earth, and Main below? Minds She the Dangers of the Lycian Coast, And Fields, where mad Belerophon was lost?

Or is Her tow'ring Flight reclaim'd By Seas from ICARUS'S Downfall nam'd? Vain is the Call, and useless the Advice To wise Perswasion Deaf, and human Cries,

Yet upward She incessant flies, Resolv'd to reach the high Empyrean Sphere, And tell Great Jove, She sings His Image here,

To ask for WILLIAM an Olympic Crown, To CHROMIUS Strength, and THERON'S Speed unknown Till lost in trackless Fields of shining Day,

Unable to discern the Way Which Nassaw's Virtue only could explore, Untouch d, unknown, to any Muse before, She, from the noble Precipices thrown, Comes rushing with uncommon Ruin down Glorious Attempt | Unhappy Fate |
The Song too daring and the Theme too great | Yet rather thus She wills to die, Than in continu d Annals live, to sing A second Heroe, or a vulgar King

And with ignoble Safety fly In sight of Earth, along a middle Sky

XXIV

To Janus Altars, and the numerous Throng, That round his mystic Temple press, For WILLIAM'S Life, and ALBION'S Peace, Ambitious Muse reduce the roving Song JANUS, cast Thy forward Eye Future, into great RHEAs pregnant Womb Where young Ideas brooding lye And tender Images of Things to come Till by Thy high Commands releas d Till by Thy Hand in proper Atoms dress d, In decent Order They advance to Light Yet then too swiftly fleet by human Sight And meditate too soon their everlasting Flight

Nor Beaks of Ships in Naval Triumph born, Nor Standards from the hostile Ramparts torn, Nor Trophies brought from Battles won, Nor Oaken Wreath, nor Mural Crown Can any future Honours give To the Victorious Monarch's Name The Plenitude of WILLIAM's Fame

Can no accumulated Stores receive

P

Shut then, auspicious God, Thy Sacred Gate,
And make Us Happy, as our King is Great
Be kind, and with a milder Hand,
Closing the Volume of the finish'd Age,
(Tho' Noble, 'twas an Iron Page)
A more delightful Leaf expand,
Free from Alarms, and fieice Bellona's Rage
Bid the great Months begin their joyful Round,
By Flora some, and some by Ceres Crown'd
Teach the glad Hours to scatter, as they fly,
Soft Quiet, gentle Love, and endless Joy

Lead forth the Years for Peace and Plenty fam'd, From SATURN's Rule, and better Metal nam'd

XXVI

Secure by WILLIAM'S Care let BRITAIN stand,
Nor dread the bold Invader'S Hand
From adverse Shoars in Safety let Her hear
Foreign Calamity, and distant War,
Of which let Her, great Heav'n, no Portion bear
Betwixt the Nations let Her hold the Scale,
And as She wills, let either Part prevail
Let her glad Vallies smile with wavy Corn
Let fleecy Flocks her rising Hills adorn
Around her Coast let strong Defence be spread
Let fair Abundance on her Breast be shed
And Heav'nly Sweets bloom round the Goddess' Head

XXVII

Where the white Towers and ancient Roofs did stand, Remains of Wolsey's or great Henry's Hand,
To Age now yielding, or devour'd by Flame,
Let a young Phenix raise her tow'ring Head
Her Wings with lengthen'd Honour let Her spread,
And by her Greatness show her Builder's Fame.
August and Open, as the Hero's Mind,
Be her capacious Courts design'd
Let ev'ry Sacred Pillar bear
Trophies of Arms, and Monuments of War.

The King shall there in Parlan Marble breath, His Shoulder bleeding fresh and at His Feet Disarm d shall lye the threat ning Death (For so was saving Joves Decree compleat) Behind, That Angel shall be plac d, whose Shield Sav d Europe, in the Blow repell d On the firm Basis, from his Oozy Bed Boyn shall raise his Laurell d Head And his Immortal Stream be known, Artfully waving thro the wounded Stone

XXVIII

And Thou, Imperial Windson, stand inlarg d, With all the Monarch's Trophies charged Thou, the fair Heav n, that dost the Stars inclose, Which William's Bosom wears, or Hand bestows On the great Champions who support his Throne, And Virtues nearest to His own

XXIX

Round Ormond's Knee Thou ty st the Mystic String, That makes the Knight Companion to the Knig From glorious Camps return d, and foreign Feilds, Bowing before thy sainted Warrior's Shrine, Fast by his great Forefather's Coats, and Shields Blazon d from Boulus, or from Butlers & Line, He hangs His Arms, nor fears those Arms should shine With an unequal Ray or that His Deed With paler Glory should recede,

Eclips d by Theirs or lessen d by the Fame Evn of His own Maternal Nassaws Name

XXX

Thou smiling see st great Dorset's Worth confest, The Ray distinguishing the Patriot's Breast Born to protect and love, to help and please Sov reign of Wit, and Ornament of Peace Ollong as Breath informs this fleeting Frame, Neer let me pass in Silence Dorset's Name Neer cease to mention the continual Debt, Which the great Patron only would forget, And Duty, long as Life, must study to acquit

115

XXXI.

Renown'd in Thy Records shall Ca'ndish stand, Asserting Legal Pow'i, and just Command To the great House thy Favour shall be shown, The Father's Star transmissive to the Son. From Thee the Talbot's and the Seymour's Race Inform'd, Their Sire's immortal Steps shall trace Happy may their Sons receive The bright Reward, which Thou alone canst give

XXXII

And if a God these lucky Numbers guide,
If sure Apollo o'er the Verse preside,
Jersey, belov'd by all (For all must feel
The Influence of a Form and Mind,
Where comely Grace and constant Virtue dwell,
Like mingl'd Streams, more forcible when join'd)
Jersey shall at Thy Altars stand,
Shall there receive the Azure Band,
That fairest Mark of Favour and of Fame,
Familiar to the Viller's Name

XXXIII

Science to raise, and Knowledge to enlarge, Be our great Master's future Charge, To write His own Memoirs, and leave His Heirs High Schemes of Government, and Plans of Wars, By fair Rewards our Noble Youth to raise To emulous Merit, and to Thirst of Praise, To lead Them out from Ease e'er opening Dawn, Through the thick Forest and the distant Lawn, Where the fleet Stag employs their ardent Care, And Chases give Them Images of War To teach Them Vigilance by false Alarms, Inure Them in feign'd Camps to real Arms, Practise Them now to curb the turning Steed, Mocking the Foe, now to his rapid Speed To give the Rein, and in the full Career, To draw the certain Sword, or send the pointed Spear. 116

XXXIV

Let Him unite His Subjects Hearts,
Planting Societies for peaceful Arts
Some that in Nature shall true Knowledge found,
And by Experiment make Precept sound
Some that to Morals shall recal the Age,
And purge from vitious Dross the sinking Stage
Some that with Care true Eloquence shall teach,
And to just Idioms fix our doubtful Speech
That from our Writers distant Realms may know,

The Thanks We to our Monarch owe And Schools profess our Tongue through ev ry Land, That has invok d His Aid, or blest His Hand

XXXV

Let His high Powr the drooping Muses rear The Muses only can reward His Care Tis They that guard the great Atrides Spoils Tis They that still renew ULISSES Toils To Them by smiling Jove twas giv n, to save Distinguish d Patriots from the Common Grave To them, Great WILLIAM'S Glory to recal When Statues moulder, and when Arches fall Nor let the Muses, with ungrateful Pride, The Sources of their Treasure hide The Heroes Virtue does the String inspire, When with big Joy They strike the living Lyre On WILLIAM'S Fame their Fate depends With Him the Song begins with Him it ends

From the bong begins with Him it ends
From the bright Effluence of His Deed
They borrow that reflected Light,
With which the lasting Lamp They feed,
Whose Beams dispel the Damps of envious Night

XXXVI

Through various Climes, and to each distant Pole In happy Tides let active Commerce rowl Let Britain's Ships export an Annual Fleece, Richer than Argos brought to ancient Greece

Returning loaden with the shining Stores,
Which lye profuse on either India's Shores
As our high Vessels pass their wat'ry Way,
Let all the Naval World due Homage pay,
With hasty Reverence their Top-Honours lower,
Confessing the asserted Power,
To Whom by Fate 'twas given, with happy Sway
To calm the Earth, and vindicate the Sea

XXXVII

Our Pray'rs are heard, our Master's Fleets shall go, As far as Winds can bear, or Waters flow, New Lands to make, new Indies to explore, In Worlds unknown to plant Britannia's Power, Nations yet wild by Precept to reclaim, And teach 'em Arms, and Arts, in William's Name

XXXVIII

With humble Joy, and with respectful Fear
The list'ning People shall His Story hear,
The Wounds He bore, the Dangers He sustain'd,
How far he Conquer'd, and how well he Reign'd,
Shall own his Mercy equal to His Fame,
And form their Children's Accents to His Name,
Enquiring how, and when from Heav'n He came
Their Regal Tyrants shall with Blushes hide
Their little Lusts of Arbitrary Pride,
Nor bear to see their Vassals ty'd
When WILLIAM'S Virtues raise their opening Thought,
His forty Years for Publick Freedom fought,
Europe by His Hand sustain'd,
His Conquest by His Piety restrain'd,
And o'er Himself the last great Triumph gain'd

XXXXX

No longer shall their wretched Zeal adore
Ideas of destructive Power,
Spirits that hurt, and Godheads that devour
New Incense They shall bring, new Altars raise,
And fill their Temples with a Stranger's Praise,
118

When the Great Father's Character They find Visibly stampt upon the Hero's Mind And own a present Deity confest, In Valour that preserv'd, and Power that bless'd

XI.

Through the large Convex of the Azure Sky (For thither Nature casts our common Eye) Fierce Meteors shoot their arbitrary Light And Comets march with lawless Horror bright These hear no Rule, no righteous Order own Their Influence dreaded, as their Ways unknown Thro threaten d Lands They wild Destruction throw, Till ardent Prayer averts the Public Woe But the bright Orb that blesses all above, The sacred Fire the real 50n of Jose, Rules not His Actions by Capricious Will, Nor by ungovern d Power declines to Ill Fix d by Just Laws He goes for ever right Man knows His Course, and thence adores His Light

XLI

O JANUS! would intreated Fate conspire
To grant what BRITAIN'S Wishes could require
Above That Sun should cease his Way to go,
E er WILLIAM cease to rule, and bless below
But a relentless Destiny

Urges all that e er was born
Snatch d from her Arms, Britannia once must mourn
The Demi God The Earthly Half must die
Yet if our Incense can Your Wrath remove
If human Prayers avail on Minds above
Exert, great God, Thy Int rest in the Sky
Gan each kind Powr, each Guardian Deity,

That conquer d by the publick Vow,
They bear the dismal Mischef far away
O' long as utmost Nature may allow,
Let Them retard the threaten d Day
Still be our Master s Life Thy happy Care
Still let His Blessings with His Years increase

To His laborious Youth consum'd in War, Add lasting Age, adorn'd and crown'd with Peace Let twisted Olive bind those Laurch fast, Whose Verdure must for ever last

XLII.

Long let this growing ÆRA bless His Sway And let our Sons His present Rule obey On His sure Virtue long let Earth rely And late let the Imperial Eagle fly, To bear the Hero thro' His Father's Sly, To LEDA'S Twins, or He whose glorious Speed On Foot prevail'd, or He who tam'd the Steed, To HERCULTS, at length absolv'd by Fate From Earthly Toil, and above Envy great, To VIRGII's Theme, bright CYLHERIA'S Son, Sire of the LATIAN, and the BRILISH Throne, To all the radiant Names above, Rever'd by Men, and dear to Jour Late, Janus, let the Nassaw-Star New born, in rising Majesty appear, To triumph over vanquish'd Night, And guide the prosp'rous Mariner With everlasting Beams of friendly Light

An ODE

Inscribed to the Memory of the Honble Col George Villiers,

Drowned in the River Piava, in the Country of Friuli 1703

In Imitation of Horace, Ode 28 Lib 1

Te Maris & Terræ numeroque carentis arenæ Mensorem cobibent, Archyta &c

AY, dearest VILLIERS, poor departed Friend (Since fleeting Life thus suddenly must end) Say, what did all thy busie Hopes avail, That anxious Thou from Pole to Pole didst sail Eer on thy Chin the springing Beard began To spread a boulorful Down, and promise Man' What profited thy Thoughts and Toils, and Cares, In Vigour more confirmd, and riper Years? To wake eer Morning dawn to loud Alarms And march till close of Night in heavy Arms? To scorn the Summer Suns and Winter Snows, And search thro evry Clime thy Country & Foes? That Thou might st Fortune to thy Side ingage, That gentle Peace might quell Bellon's Rage And Ann's Bounty crown Her Soldier's hoary Age? In vain We think, that free will d Man has Powr

In vain We think, that free will d Man has Powr To hasten or protract the appointed Hour Our Term of Life depends not on our Deed Before our Birth our Funeral was decreed Nor awd by Foresight, nor mis led by Chance, Imperious Death directs His Ebon Lance Peoples great Henry & Tombs, and leads up Holden & Dance

Alike must ev'ry State, and ev'ry Age
Sustain the universal Tyrant's Rage
For neither William's Pow'r, nor Mary's Charms
Could or repel, or pacific his Arms
Young Churchill fell, as Life began to bloom
And Bradiord's trembling Age expects the Tomb
Wisdom and Eloquence in vain would plead
One Moment's Respite for the learned Head
Judges of Writings and of Men have dy'd,
Mecknas, Sackville, Socraifs, and Hyde
And in their various Turns the Sons must tread
Those gloomy Journeys, which their Sires have led

The ancient Sage, who did so long maintain,
That Bodies die, but Souls return agun,
With all the Births and Deaths He had in Store,
Went out Pythagoras, and came no more
And modern As 1, whose capricious I hought
Is yet with Stores of wilder Notion frught,
Too soon convinc'd, shall yield that fleeting Breath,
Which play'd so idly with the Darts of Death

Some from the stranded Vessel force their Way Fearful of Fate, they meet it in the Sea Some who escape the Fury of the Wave, Sicken on Earth, and sink into a Grave In Journeys or at home, in War or Peace, By Hardships Many, Many fall by Ease Each changing Season does it's Poison bring Rheums chill the Winter, Agues blast the Spring Wet, Dry, Cold, Hot, at the appointed Hour, All act subservient to the Tyrant's Pow'r And when obedient Nature knows His Will, A Fly, a Grape-stone, or a Hair can kill

For restless PROSERPINE for ever treads In Paths unseen, o'er our devoted Heads, And on the spacious Land, and liquid Main Spreads slow Disease, or darts afflictive Pain Variety of Deaths confirms her endless Reign

On curst PIAVA's Banks the Goddess stood, Show d her dire Warrant to the rising Flood, When What I long must love and long must mourn, With fatal Speed was urging his Return In his dear Country to disperse his Care, And arm himself by Rest for future War To chide his anxious Friend's officious Fears, And promise to their Joys his elder Years

Oh! destind Head and oh! severe Decree Nor native Country Thou, nor Friend shalt see Nor War hast thou to wage, nor Yen to come Impending Death is thine, and instant Doom

Hark! the imperious Goddess is obey d Winds murmur Snows descend and Waters spread Oh! Kinsman, Friend, O! vain are all the Cries Of human Voice strong Destiny replies Weep You on Earth for He shall sleep below Thence None return and thither All must go

Whoe er Thou art, whom Choice or Business leads To this sad River, or the neighbring Meids If Thou may st happen on the dreary Shorts To find the Object which This Verse deplores Cleanse the pale Corps with a religious Hand From the polluting Weed and common Sand Lay the dead Hero graceful in a Grave (The only Honor He can now receive) And fragrant Mould upon his Body throw And plant the Warrior Lawrel o er his Brow Light lye the Earth and flourish green the Bough

So may just Heav n secure thy future Life From foreign Dangers and domestic Strife And when th Infernal Judges dismal Pow r From the dark Urn shall throw Thy destin d Hour When yielding to the Sentence breathless Thou And pale shalt Jye as what Thou buriest now May some kind Friend the pitcous Object see, And equal Rites perform to That which once was Thee

PROLOGUE,

SPOKEN AT

COURT before the QUEEN,

On Her Majesty's Buth-Day, 1704

CHINE forth, Ye Planets, with distinguish'd Light, As when Ye hallow'd first this Happy Night Again transmit your Friendly Beams to Earth, As when Britannia joy'd for Anna's Birth And Thou, propitious Star, whose sacred Pow'r Presided o'er the Monarch's Natal Hour, Thy Radiant Voyages for ever run, Yielding to none but CINTHIA, and the Sun With Thy fair Aspect still illustrate Heav'n Kindly preserve what Thou hast greatly giv'n Thy Influence for thy ANNA We implore Prolong One Life, and Britain asks no more For Virtue can no ampler Power express, Than to be Great in War, and Good in Peace For Thought no higher Wish of Bliss can frame, Than to enjoy that Virtue STILL THE SAME Entire and sure the Monarch's Rule must prove, Who founds Her Greatness on Her Subjects Love, Who does our Homage for our Good require, And Orders that which We should first Desire Our vanquish'd Wills that pleasing Force obey Her Goodness takes our Liberty away And haughty BRITAIN yields to Arbitrary Sway

Let the young Austrian then Her Terrors bear, Great as He is, Her Delegate in War Let Him in Thunder speak to both his Spains, That in these Dreadful Isles a Woman Reigns While the Bright Queen does on Her Subjects show'r The gentle Blessings of Her softer Pow'r,

Gives sacred Morals to a vicious Age, To Temples Zeal, and Manners to the Stage, Bids the chaste Muse without a Blush appear, And Wit be that which Heav n and She may hear

MINERVA thus to Perseus lent Her Shield Secure of Conquest sent Him to the Field The Hero acted what the Queen ordain d So was His Fame compleat and Andromede unchain d

Mean time amidst Her Native Temples sate
The Goddess, studious of Her Grecian's Fate
Taught em in Laws and Letters to excell
In Acting justly, and in Writing well
Thus whilst She did Her various Pow r dispose,
The World was freed from Tyrants, Wars, and Woes
Virtue was taught in Verse, and Athens Glory rose

A LETTER

TO

Monsieur Boileau Despreaux,
Occasion'd by the
VICTORY at BLENHEIM,

1704

Cupidum, Pater optime, vires
Deficiunt neque enim Quivis horrentia Pilis
Agmina, nec Fracta pereuntes cuspide Gallos
Hor Sat I L 2

SINCE hir d for Life, thy Servile Muse must sing Successive Conquests, and a glorious King Must of a Man Immortal vainly boast And bring him Lawrels, whatsoe er they cost

What Turn wilt Thou employ, what Colours lay On the Event of that Superior Day, In which one English Subject's prosp'rous Hand (So Jove did will, so Anna did command) Broke the proud Column of thy Master's Praise, Which sixty Winters had conspir'd to raise?

From the lost Field a hundred Standards brought Must be the Work of Chance, and Fortune's Fault BAVARIA'S Stars must be accus'd, which shone, That fatal Day the mighty Work was done, With Rays oblique upon the GALLIC Sun Some Dæmon envying France mis-led the Fight And Mars mistook, tho' Louis order'd right

When thy * young Muse invok'd the tuneful Nine, To say how Louis did not pass the RHINE, What Work had We with WAGENINGHEN, ARNHEIM, Places that could not be reduc'd to Rhime? And tho' the Poet made his last Efforts, Wurts who could mention in Heroic Wurts? But, tell me, hast thou reason to complain Of the rough Triumphs of the last Campaign? The DANUBE rescu'd, and the Empire sav'd, Say, is the Majesty of Verse retriev'd? And would it prejudice thy softer vein, To sing the Princes, Louis and Eugene? Is it too hard in happy Verse to place The Vans and Vanders of the Rhine and Maes? Her Warriors Anna sends from Tweed and Thames, That France may fall by more harmonious Names Can'st thou not HAMILTON or LUMLY bear? Would Ingoldsby or Palmes offend thy Ear? And is there not a Sound in MARLBRô's Name, Which Thou and all thy Brethren ought to claim, Sacred to Verse, and sure of endless Fame?

Cutts is in Meeter something harsh to read Place me the Valiant Gouram in his stead

^{*} Epistre 4 du Sr Boileau Dépreaux au Roy En vain, pour Te Louei, &c

Let the Intention make the Number good Let generous Sylvius speak for honest Wood And the rough Churchill scarce in Verse will stand, So as to have one Rhime at his Command With Ease the Bard reciting Blenheim's Plain, May close the Verse, remembring but the Dane

I grant, old Friend, old Foe (for such We are Alternate, as the Chance of Peace and War) That we Poetic Folks, who must restrain Our measurd Sayings in an equal Chain, Have Troubles utterly unknown to Those, Who let their Fancy loose in rambling Prose

For Instance now, how hard it is for Me
To make my Matter and my Verse agree?
In one great Day on Hochister i fatal Plain
FRENCH and BAVARIANS twenty thousand ilain,
Pubb d thro the DANDE to the Shears of Stix
Squadron eighteen, Battahons twenty six,
Officers Captive made and private Men,
Of these twelve bundred of those thousands ten
Tents, Ammunition, Colours, Carriages,
Cannons, and Lettle Drums sweet Numbers these
But is it thus You English Bards compose?
With RUNICK Lays thus tag inspid Prose?
And when you should your Heroes Deeds rehearse,
Give us a Commissary's List in Verse?

Why Faith, Depreaux, there's Sense in what You say I told You where my Difficulty lay So vast, so numerous were great Blenheim's Spoils, They scorn the Bounds of Verse, and mock the Muse's Toils To make the rough Recital aptly chune, Or bring the Sum of Gallia's Loss to Rhime, Tis mighty hard What Poet would essay To count the Streamers of my Lord Mayor's Day? To number all the several Dishes drest By honest Lamb, last Coronation Feast? Or make Arithmetic and Epic meet, And Newton's Thoughts in Driden's Stile repeat?

O Poet, had it been Apolio's Will,
That I had shar'd a Portion of thy Skill,
Had this poor Breast receiv'd the Heav'nly Beam,
Or could I hope my Veise might reach my Theam,
Yet, Boileau, yet the lab'ring Muse should strive,
Beneath the Shades of Marlbrô's Wreaths to live
Should call aspiring Gods to bless her Choice,
And to their Fav'rite's Strain exalt her Voice,
Arms and a Queen to Sing, Who, Great and Good,
From peaceful Thames to Danube's wond'ring Flood
Sent forth the Terror of her high Commands,
To save the Nations from invading Hands,
To prop fair Liberty's declining Cause,
And fix the jarring World with equal Laws

The Queen should sit in WINDSOR's sacred Grove, Attended by the Gods of War, and Love Both should with equal Zeal Her Smiles implore, To fix Her Joys, or to extend Her Pow'r

Sudden, the NYMPHS and TRITONS should appear, And as great Anna's Smiles dispel their Fear, With active Dance should Her Obscrvance claim, With Vocal Shell should sound Her happy Name Their Master Thames should leave the neighb'ring Shoar, By his strong Anchor known, and Silver Oar, Should lay his Ensigns at his Sov'raign's Feet, And Audience mild with humble Grace intreat

To Her, his dear Defence, He should complain, That whilst He blesses Her indulgent Reign, Whilst furthest Seas are by his Fleets survey'd, And on his happy Banks each India laid, His Breth'ren Maes, and Waal, and Rhine, and Saar Feel the hard Burthen of oppressive War, That Danube scarce retains his rightful Course Against two Rebel Armies neighb'ring Force, And All must weep sad Captives to the Sein, Unless unchain'd and freed by Britain's Queen 128

The valiant Sov reign calls Her Gen ral forth
Neither recites Her Bounty nor His Worth
She tells Him, He must Eurore's Fate redeem,
And by That Labour merit Her Esteem
She bids Him wait Her to the Sacred Hall
Shows Him Prince Edwird, and the conquer d Gaul
Fixing the bloody Cross upon His Breast,
Says, He must Dye, or succour the Distress d
Placing the Saint an Emblem by His Side
She tells Him, Virtue arm d must conquer lawless Pride

The Hero bows obedient, and rettres
The Queen's Commands exalt the Warnor's Fires
His Steps are to the silent Woods inclin'd,
The great Design revolving in his Mind
When to his Sight a Heavily Form appears
Her Hand a Palm, her Head a Lawrel wears

Me, She begins, the fairest Child of Jove, Below for ever sought, and bless d above Me, the bright Source of Wealth and Power, and Fame (Nor need I say, Victoria is my Name) Me the great Father down to Thee has sent He bids Me wait at Thy distinguish d Tent, To execute what Anna's Wish would have Her Subject Thou, I only am Her Slave

Dare then, Thou much belov d by smiling Fate For Anna's Sake, and in Her Name, be Great Go forth, and be to distant Nations known, My future Fav rite and My darling Son At SCHELLENBERG I II manifest sustain Thy glorious Cause and spread my Wings again, Conspicuous o'er Thy Helm, in BLENHEIM's Plain

The Goddess said nor would admit Reply But cut the liquid Air, and gain d the Sky

His high Commission is thro Britain known And thronging Armies to His Standard run He marches thoughtful and He speedy sails (Bless Him, ye Seas! and prosper Him, ye Gales!)

Belgia receives Him welcome to her Shores, And William's Death with lessen'd Grief deplores His Presence only must retrieve That Loss Marlbro to Her must be what William was So when great Atlas, from these low Aboads Recall'd, was gather'd to his Kindred-Gods, Alcides respited by prudent Fate, Sustain'd the Ball, nor droop'd beneath the Weight.

Sees half the Empire join'd, and Friend to France The British General dooms the Fight His Sword Dreadful He draws The Captains wait the Word Anne and St. George, the charging Hero cries Shrill Echo from the neighb'ring Wood replies Anne and St. Grorge At That auspicious Sign The Standards move, the adverse Aimics join. Of Eight great Hours, Time measures out the Sands, And Europe's Fate in doubtful Balance stands The Ninth, Victoria comes o'er Maribro's Head Confess'd She sits the Hostile Troops recede Triumphs the Goddess, from her Promise freed.

The Eagle, by the Brilish Lion's Might Unchain'd and Free, directs her upward Flight Nor did She e'er with stronger Pinions soar From Tyber's Banks, than now from Danube's Shoar

Fir'd with the Thoughts which these Ideas raise,
And great Ambition of my Country's Praise,
The English Muse should like the Maniuan rise,
Scornful of Earth and Clouds, should reach the Skies,
With Wonder (tho' with Envy still) pursu'd by human Eyes

But We must change the Style Just now I said, I ne'er was Master of the tuneful Trade Or the small Genius which my Youth could boast, In Prose and Business lies extinct and lost Bless'd, if I may some younger Muse excite, Point out the Game, and animate the Flight That from Marseilles to Calais France may know, As We have Conqu'rors, We have Poets too, And either Laurel does in Britain grow

That, the amongst our selves, with too much Heat, We sometimes wrangle, when We should debate, (A consequential III which Freedom draws, A bad Effect, but from a Noble Cause) We can with universal Zeal advance, To curb the faithless Arrogance of France Nor ever shall Britannia Sons refuse
To answer to thy Master, or thy Muse
Nor want just Subject for victorious Strains,
While Marbero's Arm Eternal Laurel gains,
And where old Spencer sung, a new Elisa reigns

FOR

The Plan of a Fountain,

On which is

The Effigies of the Queen on a Triumphal Aich,

The Figure of the Duke of Marlborough, beneath,

and

The Chief Rivers of the World round the whole Work

YE active Streams, where-e er your Waters flow, Let distant Climes and furthest Nations know, What Ye from Thames and Danuae have been taught, How Anne Commanded, and how Marlero Fought

Quacunque æterno properatis, Flumina, lapiu, Drvins lait Terru, Populique remotis Ditte, nam vobsi TAMISIS narravuit & Ister, Anna quid Imperiis potuit, quid Marlburus Armis

THE CHAMFLEON.

S the Chameleon, who is known To have no Colors of his own, But borrows from his Neighbour's Hue His White or Black, his Green or Blew, And struts as much in ready Light, Which Credit gives Him upon Sight, As if the Rain-bow were in Tail Settl'd on Him, and his Heirs Male So the young 'Squire, when first He comes From Country School to WILL's or Tom's, And equally, in Truth, is fit To be a Statesman, or a Wit, Without one Notion of his own, He Santers wildly up and down, 'Till some Acquaintance, good or bad, Takes notice of a staring Lad, Admits Him in among the Gang They jest, leply, dispute, harangue He acts and talks, as They befriend Him, Smear'd with the Colors, which They lend Him.

Thus merely, as his Fortune chances, His Merit, or his Vice advances

If happly He the Sect pursues,
That read and comment upon News,
He takes up Their mysterious Face
He drinks his Coffee without Lace
This Week his Mimic-Tongue runs o'er
What They have said the Week before
His Wisdom sets all Europe right,
And teaches Marlbrô when to Fight

Or if it be his Tate to meet
With Folks who have more Wealth than Wit
He loves cheap Port, and double Bub
And settles in the Hum Drum Club
He learns how Stocks will Fall or Rise,
Holds Poverty the greatest Vice
Thinks Wit the Bane of Conversation,
And says, that Learning spoils a Nation

But if, at first, He minds his Hits, And drinks Champaign among the Wits, Five deep He toasts the tow ring Lasses Repeats you Verses wrote on Glasses Is in the Chair prescribes the Law And Lies with Those he never saw

MERRY ANDREW

SLY MERRY ANDREW, the last Southwark Fair (At Barthol mew He did not much appear So peevish was the Edict of the May r) At Southwark, therefore as his Tricks He showd, To please our Masters and his Triends, the Croud A huge Neats Tongue He in his Right Hand held His Left was with a good Black Pudding fill d With a grave Look, in this odd Equipage, The clownish Mimic traverses the Stage Why how now, Andrew 1 cries his Brother Droll, To Day's Conceit, methinks, is something dull Come on, Sir, to our worthy Friends explain, What does Your Emblematic Worship mean? Quoth Andrew Honest English let Us speak Your Emble (what d ye call t?) is Heathen Greek To Tongue or Pudding Thou hast no Pretence Learning Thy Talent is but Mine is Sense That busic Fool I wis which Thou art now Desirous to correct, not knowing how

With very good Design, but little Wit,
Blaming or praising Things, as I thought fit
I for this Conduct had what I deserv'd,
-And dealing honestly, was almost starv'd
But Thanks to my indulgent Stars, I Eat,
Since I have found the Secret to be Great
O dearest Andrew, says the humble Droll,
Henceforth may I Obey, and Thou Controll
Provided Thou impart Thy useful Skill
Bow then, says Andrew, and, for once, I will
Be of your Patron's Mind, whate'er He says,
Sleep very much, Think little, and Talk less
Mind neither Good nor Bad, nor Right nor Wrong,
But Eat your Pudding, Slave, and Hold your Tongue

A Rev'rend Prelate stopt his Coach and Six, To laugh a little at our Andrew's Tricks But when He heard him give this Golden Rule, Drive on, (He cry'd) This Fellow is no Fool

Α

SIMILE.

Thy Head into a Tin-man's Shop?
There, Thomas, didst Thou never see
('Tis but by way of Simile)
A Squirrel spend his little Rage,
In jumping round a rowling Cage?
The Cage, as either Side turn'd up,
Striking a Ring of Bells a-top?

Mov'd in the Orb, pleas'd with the Chimes, The foolish Creature thinks he climbs But here or there, turn Wood or Wire, He never gets two Inches higher

So fares it with those merry Blades, That frisk it under Pindus' Shades In noble Songs, and lofty Odes, They tread on Stars, and talk with Gods Still Dancing in an airy Round, Still pleas d with their own Verses Sound, Brought back, how fast soe'er they go, Always rspiring always low

The FLIES

SAY, Sire of Insects mighty Sol (A Fl) upon the Chariot Pole Cries out) what Blew Bottle alive Did ever with such Fury drive? Tell, Belzebub, Great Father, tell (Says tother, perch d upon the Wheel) Did ever any Mortal Fly Ruse such a Cloud of Dust, as I?

My Judgement turn d the whole Debate My Valor say d the sinking State So talk two idle buzzing Things
Toss up their Heads, and stretch their Wings But let the Truth to Light be brought This neither spoke, nor tother fought No Ment in their own Behav or Both rais d, but by their Party's Favor

From the Greek

REAT BACCHUS, born in Thunder and in Fire, Power By Native Heat asserts His dreadful Sire Nourish die near shady Rills and cooling Streams, He to the Nymphs avows his Am rous Flames To all the Breth ren at the Bell and Vine The Moral says Mix Water with your Wine

EPIGRAM.

RANK Carves very ill, yet will palm all the Meats
He Eats more than Six, and Drinks more than he Eats
Four Pipes after Dinner he constantly smokes,
And seasons his Whifs with importment Jokes
Yet sighing, he says, We must certainly break,
And my cruel Unkindness compells him to speak
For of late I invite Him but Four Times a Week

ANOTHER.

TO JOHN I ow'd great Obligation,
But John, unhappily, thought fit
To publish it to all the Nation
Sure John and I are more than Quit

ANOTHER.

YES, every Poet is a Fool
By Demonstration NFD can show it
Happy, cou'd NED's inverted Rule
Prove every Fool to be a Poet

ANOTHER.

HY Naggs (the leanest Things alive)
So very hard Thou lov'st to drive,
I heard thy anxious Coach-man say,
It costs Thee more in Whips, than Hay

To a Person who wrote Ill, and spake Worse against Me

I YE, Philo, untouch d on my perceable Shelf
Nor take it amiss, that so little I heed Thee
Ive no Envy to Thee, and some Love to my Self
Then why should I answer since first I must read Thee?

Drunk with Helicon's Waters and double brewd Bub, Be a Linguist, a Poet, a Critic a Wag To the solid Delight of thy Well judging Club To the Damage alone of thy Bookseller Brac

Pursue me with Satyr what Harm is there in t?
But from all viva voce Reflection forbear
There can be no Danger from what Thou shalt Print
There may be a little from what Thou may st swear

On the Same Person

WHILE faster than his costive Brain indites, Phillo's quick Hand in flowing Letters writes His Case appears to Me like honest Teague's When he was run away with by his Legs Phoebus give Phillo o'er Himself Command Quicken his Senses or restrain His Hand Let Him be kept from Paper, Pen and Ink So may He cease to Write, and learn to Think

Quid sit futurum Cras fuge quærere

FOR what To morrow shall disclose, May spoil what You To night propose ENGLAND may change or CLOE stray Love and Life are for To-day

IIENRY and EMMA, A POEM,

Upon the Model of The Nut-Brown Maid.
To CLOE.

THOU, to whose Eyes I bend, at whose Command, (Tho' low my Voice, tho' artless be my Hand) I take the sprightly Reed, and sing, and play, Careless of what the cens'ring World may say Bright Clor, Object of my constant Vow, Wilt thou awhile unbend thy scrious Brow? Wilt thou with Pleasure hear Thy Lover's Strains, And with one Heav'nly Smile o'erpay His Pains? No longer shall the Nut-brown Maid be old, Tho' since her Youth three hundred Years have roll'd At Thy Desire, She shall again be rais'd, And her reviving Charms in lasting Verse be prais'd

No longer Man of Woman shall complain, That He may Love, and not be Lov'd again That We in vain the fickle Sex pursue, Who change the Constant Lover for the New Whatever has been writ, whatever said Of Female Passion feign'd, or Faith decay'd, Henceforth shall in my Verse refuted stand, Be said to Winds, or writ upon the Sand And while my Notes to future Times proclaim Unconquer'd Love, and ever-during Flame, O fairest of the Sex! be Thou my Muse Deign on my Work thy Influence to diffuse Let me partake the Blessings I rehearse, And grant me Love, the just Reward of Verse 138

As Beauty's Potent Queen, with eviry Grace That once was Emmas, has adorn d Thy Face, And as Her Son has to My Bosom dealt That constant Flame, which faithful Henry felt O let the Story with Thy Life agree Let Men once more the bright Example see What Emma was to Him, be Thou to Me Nor send Me by thy Frown from Her I love, Distant and sad a banish d Man to rove But oh! with Pity long intreated Crown My Pains and Hopes and when thou sayst that One Of all Mankind thou lovst Oh! think on Me alone

WHERE beauteous Isis and her Husband TAME
With mingl d Waves, for ever, flow the Same
In Times of Yore, an antient Baron liv d
Great Gifts bestow d, and great Respect receiv d

When dreadful EDWARD with successful Care, Led his free Britons to the Gallic War This Lord had Headed his appointed Bands, In firm Allegiance to his Kings Commands And (all due Honors faithfully discharg d) Has brought back his Paternal Coat, inlarg d With a new Mark, the Witness of his Toil And no inglorious part of Foreign Spoil

From the loud Camp retird, and noisy Court, In Honorable Ease and Rural Sport,
The Remnant of his Days He safely past
Nor found they Laggd too slow, nor Flew too fast
He made his Wish with his Estate comply
Joyful to Live, yet not afraid to Dye

One Child He had, a Daughter chast and fair His Age's Comfort and his Fortune's Heir They call d her Emma for the beauteous Dame Who gave the Virgin Birth, had born the Name The Name th indulgent Father doubly lov d For in the Child the Mother's Charms improved Yet, as when little round his knees She pland He call d her oft, in Sport His Nut brown Maid

The Friends and Tenants took the fondling Word, (As still they please, who imitate their Lord) Usage confirm'd what Fancy had begun The mutual Terms around the Lands were known, And EMMA and the Nut-Brown Maid were One

As with her Stature, still her Charms encreas'd, Thio' all the Isle her Beauty was confess'd Oh! what Perfections must that Virgin share, Who Fairest is esteem'd, where all are Fair? From distant Shires repair the noble Youth, And find, Report, for once, had lessen'd Truth By Wonder first, and then by Passion mov'd, They came, they saw, they marvell'd, and they lov'd By public Praises, and by secret Sighs, Each own'd the gen'ral Pow'r of Emma's Eves In Tilts and Turnaments the Valiant strove, By glorious Deeds, to purchase Emma's Love In gentle Verse, the Witty told their Flame, And grac'd their choicest Songs with EMMA's Name In vain they Combated, in vain they Writ Useless their Strength, and impotent their Wit Great VENUS only must direct the Dart, Which else will never reach the Fair one's Heart, Spight of th' Attempts of Force, and soft Effects of Art Great VENUS must prefer the happy One In Henry's Cause Her Favour must be shown And EMMA, of Mankind, must Love but Him alone

While These, in Public, to the Castle came, And by their Grandeur justify'd their Flame More secret Ways the careful Henry takes, His Squires, his Arms, and Equipage forsakes In borrow'd Name, and false Attire, array'd, Oft He finds Means to see the beauteous Maid

When EMMA hunts, in Huntsman's Habit drest, Henry on Foot pursues the bounding Beast In his right Hand his beachen Pole he bears And graceful at his Side his Horn he wears Still to the Glade, where She has bent her Way, With knowing Skill he drives the future Prey

Bids her decline the Hill, and shun the Brake And shews the Path her Steed may safest take Directs her Spear to fix the glorious Wound Pleas d, in his Toils, to have her Triumph Crown d And blows her Praises in no common Sound

A Falc ner Henry is, when EMMA Hawks With her of Tarsels, and of Lures he talk. Upon his Wrist the tow ring Merlin stands Practised to rise, and stoop at her Commands And when Superior now the Bird has flown, And headlong brought the tumbling Quarry down With humble Revence he accosts the Fair And with the honor of Feather decks her Hair Yet still, as from the sportive Field She goes His down cast Eye reveals his inward Woes And by his Look and Sorrow is exprest A nobler Game pursu d, than Bird or Beast

A Shepherd now along the Plain he roves
And, with his Jolly Pipe delights the Groves
The neighbring Swains around the Stranger throng,
Or to admire or emulate his Song
While, with soft Sorrow, he renews his Lays,
Nor heedful of their Envy, nor their Praise
But soon as Emma's Eyes adorn the Plain,
His Notes he raises to a nobler Strain
With dutful Respect, and studious Fear,
Lest any careless Sound offend her Ear

A frantick Gipsey now the House He haunts And in wild Phrases, speaks dissembled Wants With the fond Maids in Palmistry he deals They Tell the Secret first, which he Reveals Says who shall Wed and who shall be Beguild What Groom shall Get, and Squire maintain the Child But when bright Emma wou d her Fortune know A softer Look unbends his op ning Brow With trembling Awe, he gazes on her Eye And in soft Accents forms the kind Reply That She shall prove as Fortunate as Fair, And HYMEN S choicest Gifts are All reserved for Her

Now oft had Henry chang'd his sly Disguise, Unmark'd by all, but beauteous Emma's Eyes Oft had found Means alone to see the Dame, And at her Feet to breath his am'ious Flame, And oft, the Pangs of Absence to remove By Letters, soft Interpreters of Love 'Till Time and Industry (the mighty Two That bring our Wishes nearer to our View) Made him perceive, that the inclining Fair Receiv'd his Vows with no reluctant Ear, That Venus had confirm'd her equal Reign, And dealt to Emma's Heart a share of Henry's Pain

While Cupid smil'd, by kind Occasion bless'd,
And, with the Secret kept, the Love increas'd,
The am'rous Youth frequents the silent Groves;
And much He meditates, for much He loves
He loves 'tis true, and is belov'd again
Great are his Joys but will they long remain?
Emma with Smiles receives his present Flame,
But smiling, will She ever be the same?
Beautiful Looks are rul'd by fickle Minds,
And Summer Seas are turn'd by sudden Winds
Another Love may gain her easie Youth
Time changes Thought, and Flatt'ry conquers Truth

O impotent Estate of human Life! Where Hope and Fear maintain eternal Strife Where fleeting Joy does lasting Doubt inspire, And most We Question, what We most Desire Amongst thy various Gifts, great Heav'n, bestow Our Cup of Love unmix'd, forbear to throw Bitter Ingredients in, nor pall the Draught With nauseous Grief for our ill-judging Thought Hardly injoys the pleasurable Taste, Or deems it not sincere, or fears it cannot last

With Wishes rais'd, with Jealousies opprest (Alternate Tyrants of the Human Breast) By one great Tryal He resolves to prove The Faith of Woman, and the Force of Love.

If scanning Emmas Virtues He may find That beauteous Frame inclose a steady Mind Hell fix his Hope, of future Joy secure, And live a Slave to Hymens happy Powr But if the Fair one, as he fears, is fruil If pois d'aright in Reason s' equal Scale, Light fly her Ments, and her Faults prevail His Mind He vows to free from am rous Care, The latent Mischief from his Heart to tear, Resume his Azure Arms, and shine again in War

South of the Castle, in a verdant Glade, A spreading Beach extends her friendly Shade Here oft the Nymph His breathing Vows had heard Here oft Her Silence had Her Heart declar d As active Spring awak d her Infant Buds And genial Life inform d the verdant Woods HENRY, in Knots involving EMMAS Name, Had half express d, and half conceal d his Flame Upon This Tree and as the tender Mark Grew with the Year, and widen d with the Bark VENUS had heard the Virgin's soft Address, That, as the Wound, the Passion might increase As potent Nature shed her kindly Show rs, And deck d the various Mead with opining Flow is, Upon This Tree the Nymph's obliging Care Had left a frequent Wreath for HENRY's Hair Which as with gay Delight the Lover found Pleas d with his Conquest, with her Present crown d, Glorious thro all the Plains He oft had gone, And to each Swain the Mystic Honor shown The Gift still praisd, the Giver still unknown

His secret Note the troubled HENRY writes, To the known Tree the Lovely Maid invites Imperfect Words and dubious Terms express, That unforeseen Mischance disturb d his Peace That He must something to Her Ear commend, On which Her Conduct, and His Life depend

Soon as the Fair one had the Note receiv'd, The remnant of the Day alone She gilev'd For diff'rent This from cv'ry former Note, Which Venus dictated, and Hlnry wrote, Which told her all his future Hopes were laid On the dear Bosom of bis Nut-brown Maid, Which always bless'd her Eyes, and own'd her Pow'r, And bid her oft Adieu, yet added more

Now Night advanc'd The House in Sleep were laid, The Nurse experienc'd, and the prying Maid, And last That Sprite, which does incessant haunt The Lover's Steps, the ancient Maiden Aunt To her dear Henry Emma wings her Way, With quicken'd Pace repairing forc'd Delay For Love, fantastic Pow'r, that is afraid To stir abroad 'till Watchfulness be laid, Undaunted then, o'er Cliffs and Valleys strays, And leads his Vot'ries safe thro' pathless Ways Not Argus with his hundred Eyes shall find, Where Cupid goes, tho' He poor Guide is blind

The Maiden first arriving, sent her Eye, To ask, if yet it's Chief Delight were nigh With Fear, and with Desire, with Joy, and Pain She sees, and runs to meet Him on the Plain But oh! his Steps proclaim no Lover's Haste On the low Ground his fix'd Regards are cast His artful Bosom heaves dissembl'd Sighs, And Tears suborn'd fall copious from his Eyes

With Ease, alas! we Credit what we Love His painted Grief does real Sorrow move In the afflicted Fair, Adown her Cheek Trickling the genuine Tears their Current break Attentive stood the mournful Nymph the Man Broke Silence first the Tale alternate ran

HENRY

CINCERE O tell me, hast thou felt a Pain,

EMMA, beyond what Woman knows to feign?

Has Thy uncertain Bosom ever strove

With the first Tumults of a real Love?

Hast Thou now dreaded, and now blest his Sway By turns averse, and joyful to obey? Thy Virgin Softness hast Thou e er bewaild, As Reason yielded, and as Love prevail d? And wept the potent God's resistless Dart, His killing Pleasure, his Ecstatic Smart And heavily Poison thrilling thro thy Heart? If so with Pity view my wretched State At least deplore, and then forget my Fate To some more happy Knight reserve thy Charms, By Fortune favor d, and successful Arms And only, as the Sun's revolving Ray Brings back each Year this melancholy Day Permit one Sigh, and set apart one Tear, To an abandon d Exile's endless Care For Me, alas! Out-cast of Human Race Love's Anger only waits, and dire Disgrace For lo 1 these Hands in Murther are imbru d These trembling Feet by Justice are pursu d Fate calls aloud, and hastens me away A shameful Death attends my longer Stay And I this Night must fly from Thee and Love, Condemn d in lonely Woods a banish d Man to rove

EMMA

What is our Bliss, that changeth with the Moon And Day of Life, that darkens e er tis Noon? What is true Passion if unblest it dies? And where is Emma s Joy, if Henra flies? If Love, alas! be Pain, the Pain I bear, No Thought can figure, and no Tongue declare Ne er faithful Woman felt, nor false one feign d The Flames which long have in my Bosom reign d The God of Love himself inhabits there, With all his Rage, and Dread and Grief, and Care, His Complement of Stores, and total War

O! cease then coldly to suspect my Love And let my Deed at least my Fatth approve Alas! no Youth shall my Enderments share Nor Day nor Night shall interrupt my Care

Р

No future Story shall with Truth upbraid The cold Indiff'rence of the Nut-brown Maid Nor to hard Banishment shall Henry run, While careless Emma sleeps on Beds of Down View Me resolv'd, where-e'er Thou lead'st, to go, Friend to thy Pain, and Paitner of thy Woe For I attest fair Venus, and her Son, That I, of all Mankind, will love but Thee alone

HENRY

Let Prudence yet obstruct Thy vent'rous Way, And take good heed, what Men will think and say, That Beauteous Emma vagrant Courses took, Her Father's House and civil Life forsook, That full of youthful Blood, and fond of Man, She to the Wood-land with an Exile ran Reflect, that lessen'd Fame is ne'er regain'd, And Virgin Honor once, is always stain'd Timely advis'd, the coming Evil shun Better not do the Deed, than weep it done No Penance can absolve our guilty Fame, Nor Tears, that wash out Sin, can wash out Shame Then fly the sad Effects of desp'rate Love, And leave a banish'd Man thro' lonely Woods to rove

EMMA

Let Emma's hapless Case be falsely told
By the rash Young, or the ill-natur'd Old
Let ev'ry Tongue it's various Censures chuse,
Absolve with Coldness, or with Spight accuse
Fair Truth, at last, her radiant Beams will raise,
And Malice vanquish'd heightens Virtue's Praise
Let then thy Favour but indulge my Flight,
O! let my Presence make thy Travels light,
And potent Venus shall exalt my Name
Above the Rumois of censorious Fame
Nor from that busie Demon's restless Pow'r
Will ever Emma other Grace implore,
Than that this Truth should to the World be known,
That I, of all Mankind, have lov'd but Thee alone.

HENRY

But canst Thou wield the Sword, and bend the Bow? With active Force repel the sturdy Foe? When the loud Tumult speaks the Battel nigh, And winged Deaths in whistling Arrows fly Wilt Thou, tho wounded, yet undaunted stry, Perform thy Part, and share the dangerous Day? Then, as thy Strength decays, thy Heart will fail, Thy Limbs all trembling, and thy Cheeks all pale With fruitless Sorrow Thou, inglorious Maid, Wilt weep thy Safety by thy Love betray d Then to thy Friend, by Foes o er charg d, deny Thy little useless Aid, and Coward fly Then wilt thou curse the Chance that mide Thee love A banish d Man, condemn d in lonely Woods to rove

EMMA

With fatal Certainty THALESTRIS knew
To send the Arrow from the twanging Yew
And great in Arms, and foremost in the War,
Bonduca brandished high the British Spear
Could Thirst of Vengeance, and Desire of Fame
Excite the Female Breast with Martial Flame?
And shall not Loves diviner Powr inspire
More hardy Virtue, and more gen rous Fire?

Near Thee, mistrust not, constant I ll abide,
And fall, or vanquish, fighting by thy Side
Tho my Inferior Strength may not allow,
That I should bear, or draw the Warrior Bow,
With ready Hand I will the Shaft supply,
And joy to see thy Victor Arrows fly
Touch d in the Battel by the Hostile Reed,
Should st Thou (but Heav n avert it) should st Fhou bleed
To stop the Wounds my finest Lawn I d tear
Wash them with Tears, and wipe them with my Hair
Blest, when my Dangers and my Toils have shown,
That I, of all Mankind, could love but Thee alone

HENRY

But canst Thou, tender Maid, canst Thou sustain Afflictive Want, or Hunger's pressing Pain?

Those Limbs, in Lawn and softest Silk array'd, From Sun-beams guarded, and of Winds afraid, Can they bear angry Jove? Can they resist The parching Dog-star, and the bleak North-East? When chill'd by adverse Snows, and beating Rain, We tread with weary Steps the longsome Plain, When with hard Toil We seek our Evining Food, Berries and Acorns, from the neighb'ring Wood, And find among the Cliffs no other House, But the thin Covert of some gather'd Boughs, Wilt Thou not then reluctant send thine Eye Around the dreary Waste, and weeping try (Tho' then, alas! that Tryal be too late) To find thy Father's Hospitable Gate, And Seats, where Ease and Plenty brooding sate? Those Seats, whence long excluded Thou must mourn That Gate, for ever barr'd to thy Return Wilt Thou not then bewail ill-fated Love, And hate a banish'd Man, condemn'd in Woods to rove?

EMMA

Thy Rise of Fortune did I only wed,
From it's Decline determin'd to recede?
Did I but purpose to embark with Thee,
On the smooth Surface of a Summer's Sea,
While gentle Zephyrs play in prosp'rous Gales,
And Fortune's Favour fills the swelling Sails
But would forsake the Ship, and make the Shoar,
When the Winds whistle, and the Tempests roar?
No, Henry, no One Sacred Oath has ty'd
Our Loves, One Destiny our Life shall guide,
Nor Wild, nor Deep our common Way divide

When from the Cave Thou usest with the Day, To beat the Woods, and rouse the bounding Prey, The Cave with Moss and Branches I'll adorn, And chearful sit, to wait my Lord's Return And when Thou frequent bring'st the smitten Deer, (For seldom, Archers say, Thy Arrows err) I'll fetch quick Fewel from the neighb'ring Wood, And strike the sparkling Flint, and dress the Food

With humble Duty and officious Haste,
I II cull the furthest Mead for Thy Repast
The choicest Herbs I to Thy Board will bring
And draw Thy Water from the freshest Spring
And when at Night with weary Toil opprest,
Soft Slumbers Thou injoy st and wholesome Rest
Watchful I II guard Thee, and with Midnight Pray r
Weary the Gods to keep Thee in their Care,
And joyous ask, at Morn's returning Ray,
If Thou hast Health, and I may bless the Day
My Thought shall fix, my latest Wish depend
On Thee, Guide, Guardian, Kinsman, Father, Friend
By all these sacred Names be Henra known
To EMMAs Heart and grateful let Him own,
That She, of all Mankind could love but Him alone

HENRY

Vainly thou tell st Me, what the Woman's Care Shall in the Wildness of the Wood prepare Thou, e er thou goest, unhapp yest of thy kind, Must leave the Habit, and the Sex behind No longer shall thy comely Tresses break In flowing Ringlets on thy snowy Neck Or sit behind thy Head, an ample Round, In graceful Breeds with various Ribbon bound No longer shall the Boddice, aptly lac d, From thy full Bosome to thy slender Waste That Air and Harmony of Shape express, Fine by Degrees, and beautifully less Nor shall thy lower Garments artful Pleat, From thy fair Side dependent to thy Feet Arm their chaste Beauties with a modest Pride, And double ev ry Charm they seek to hide Th Ambrosial Plenty of Thy shining Hair Cropt off and lost, scarce lower than Thy Ear Shall stand uncouth a Horse man's Coat shall hide Thy taper Shape, and Comeliness of Side The short Trunk Hose shall show Thy Foot and Knee Licentious, and to common Eye sight free And with a bolder Stride, and looser Air, Mingld with Men, a Man Thou must appear

Nor Solitude, nor gentle Peace of Mind, Mistaken Maid, shalt Thou in Forests find 'Tis long, since Cynthia and her Train were there, Or Guardian Gods made Innocence their Care Vagrants and Out-laws shall offend Thy View, For such must be my Friends, a hideous Crew, By adverse Fortune mix'd in Social Ill, Train'd to assault, and disciplin'd to kill Their common Loves, a lewd abandon'd Pack, The Beadle's Lash still flagrant on their Back, By Sloth conjupted, by Disorder fed, Made bold by Want, and prostitute for Bread With such must EMMA hunt the tedious Day, Assist their Violence, and divide their Prey With such She must return at setting Light, Tho' not Partaker, Witness of their Night Thy Ear, inur'd to charitable Sounds, And pitying Love, must feel the hateful Wounds Of Jest obscene, and vulgar Ribaldry, The ill-bred Question, and the lewd Reply, Brought by long Habitude from Bad to Worse, Must hear the frequent Oath, the direful Curse, That latest Weapon of the Wretches War, And Blasphemy, sad Comrade of Despair

Now, Emma, now the last Reflection make, What Thou would'st follow, what Thou must forsake By our ill-omen'd Stars, and adverse Heav'n, No middle Object to thy Choice is given Oi yield thy Virtue, to attain thy Love, Or leave a banish'd Man, condemn'd in Woods to rove

EMMA

O Grief of Heart! that our unhappy Fates Force Thee to suffer what thy Honor hates Mix Thee amongst the Bad, or make Thee run Too near the Paths, which Virtue bids Thee shun Yet with her Henry still let Emma go, With Him abhor the Vice, but share the Woe And sure My little Heart can never err Amidst the worst, if Henry still be there

Our outward Act is prompted from within And from the Sinner's Mind proceeds the Sin By her own Choice free Virtue is approved Nor by the Force of outward Objects moved Who has assay d no Danger, gains no Praise In a small Isle, amidst the widest Seas Triumphant Constancy has fixed her Seat In vain the Syrens sing, the Tempests beat Their Flattry She rejects, nor fears their Threat

For Thee alone these little Charms I drest Condemn d them, or absolv d them by thy Test In comely Figure rang d, my Jewels shone, Or negligently plac d for Thee alone For Thee again they shall be laid aside The Woman, HENRY, shall put off her Pride For Thee my Cloaths, my Sex exchang d for Thee, Ill mingle with the People's wretched Lee, O Line extream of human Infamy! Wanting the Scissors with these Hands Ill tear (If that obstructs my Flight) this load of Hair Black Soot, or yellow Walnut shall disgrace This little Red and White of EMMAS Face These Nails with Scratches shall deform my Breast, Lest by my Look, or Color be express d The Mark of ought High born, or ever better dress d Yet in this Commerce under this Disguise, Let Me be grateful still to HENRY's Eyes Lost to the World, let Me to Him be known My Fate I can absolve if He shall own That leaving all Mankind, I love but Him alone

HENRY

O wildest Thought of an abandon d Mind! Name Habit, Parents Woman left behind, Evin Honor dubious, Thou preferr st to go Wild to the Woods with Me Said Emma so? Or did I dream what Emma never said? O guilty Error! and O wretched Maid!

Whose roving Fancy would resolve the same
With Him, who next should tempt her easie Fame,
And blow with empty Words the susceptible Flame
Now why should doubtful Terms thy Mind perplex?
Confess thy Frailty, and avow the Sex
No longer loose Desire for constant Love
Mistake, but say, 'tis Man, with whom Thou long'st to rove

EMMA

Are there not Poisons, Racks, and Flames, and Swords, That Emma thus must die by Hrnry's Words? Yet what could Swords or Poison, Racks or Flame, But mangle and disjoint this brittle Frame? More fatal Henry's Words, they murder Emma's Fame

And fall these Sayings from that gentle Tongue, Where civil Speech, and soft Persuasion hung, Whose artful Sweetness and harmonious Strain, Courting my Grace, yet courting it in vain, Call'd Sighs, and Tears, and Wishes to it's Aid, And, whilst it Henry's glowing Flame convey'd, Still blam'd the Coldness of the Nut-brown Maid?

Let envious Jealousie, and canker'd Spight Produce my Action to severest Light, And tax my open Day, or secret Night Did e'er my Tongue speak my unguarded Heart The least inclin'd to play the Wanton's Part? Did e'er my Eye One inward Thought reveal, Which Angels might not hear, and Virgins tell? And hast Thou, Henry, in my Conduct known One Fault, but That which I must ever own, That I, of all Mankind, have lov'd but Thee alone?

HENRY

Vainly thou talk'st of loving Me alone Each Man is Man, and all Our Sex is One False are our Words, and fickle is our Mind Nor in Love's Ritual can We ever find Vows made to last, or Promises to bind

By Nature prompted, and for Empire made, Alike by Strength or Cunning We invade When arm d with Rage We march against the Foe We lift the Battel Ax and draw the Bow When fir d with Passion We attack the Fair Delusive Sighs and brittle Vows We bear Our Falshood and our Arms have equal Use As they our Conquest, or Delight produce

The foolish Heart Thou gav st, again receive, The only Boon departing Love can give To be less Wretched be no longer I rue Whit strives to fly Thee, why should st Thou pursue? Forget the Present Flame, indulge a New Single the loveliest of the am rous Youth Ask for his Vow but hope not for his Truth The next Man (and the next Thou shalt believe) Will pawn his Gods intending to deceive Will kneel, implore, persist, o ercome, and leave Hence let Thy Cupid aim his Arrows right Be Wise and False, shun Trouble, seek Delight, Change Thou the first, nor wait Thy Lover's Flight

Why should st Thou weep? let Nature judge our Case I saw Thee Young, and Fair pursu d the Chase Of Youth and Beauty I another saw Fairer, and Younger yielding to the Law Of our all ruling Mother, I pursu d More Youth, more Beauty Blest Vicissitude! My active Heart still keeps it s pristine Flame The Object alter d, the Desire the same

This Younger Fairer pleads her rightful Charms With present Power compels me to her Arm And much I fear, from my subjected Mind (If Beauty s Force to constant Love can bind) That Years may roll, e er in Her turn the Maid Shall weep the Fury of my Love decay d And weeping follow Me as Thou dost now, With idle Climours of a broken Yow

Nor can the wildness of thy Wishes err
So wide, to hope that Thou may'st live with Her
Love, well Thou know'st, no Partnership allows
Cupid averse rejects divided Vows
Then from thy foolish Heart, vain Maid, remove
A useless Sorrow, and an ill-starr'd Love,
And leave me, with the Fair, at large in Woods to rove

EMMA.

Are we in Life thro' one great Error led? Is each Man perjur'd, and each Nymph betray'd? Of the Superior Sex art Thou the worst? Am I of Mine the most compleatly Curst? Yet let me go with Thee, and going prove, From what I will endure, how much I love

This potent Beauty, this Triumphant Fair,
This happy Object of our diff'rent Care,
Her let me follow, Her let me attend,
A Servant (She may scorn the Name of Friend)
What She demands, incessant I'll prepare
I'll weave Her Garlands, and I'll pleat Her Hair
My busic Diligence shall deck Her Board,
(For there, at least, I may approach my Lord)
And when Her Henry's softer Hours advise
His Servant's Absence, with dejected Eyes
Far I'll recede, and Sighs forbid to rise

Yet when encreasing Gilef brings slow Disease, And ebbing Life, on Terms severe as these, Will have it's little Lamp no longer fed, When Henry's Mistress shows him Emmy dead, Rescue my poor Remains from vile Neglect With Virgin Honors let my Herse be deckt, And decent Emblem, and at least persuade This happy Nymph, that Emma may be laid, Where Thou, dear Author of my Death, where She With frequent Lye my Sepulchie may see The Nymph amidst her Joys may haply breath One pious Sigh, reflecting on my Death, And the sad Fate which She may one Day prove, Who hopes from Henry's Vows Eternal Love

And Thou forsworn, Thou cruel, as Thou art, If EMMA'S Image ever touchd thy Heart Thou sure must give one Thought, and drop one Tear To Her, whom Love abandon d to Despair To Her, who dying, on the wounded Stone Bid it in lasting Characters be known, That, of Mankind, She lov d but Thee alone

HENRY

Hear, solemn Jove and, conscious Venus, hear And Thou, bright Maid, believe Me, whilst I swear No Time, no Change, no future Flame shall move The well placed Basis of my lasting Love O Powerful Virtue! O Victorious Pair! At least excuse a Tryal too severe Receive the Triumph, and forget the War

No banish d Man, condemn d in Woods to rove Intreats thy Pardon, and implores thy Love No perjur'd knight desires to quit thy Arms, Fairest Collection of thy Sexes Charms Crown of my Love and Honor of my Youth Henny, thy Henny with Lternal Truth As Thou may st wish, shall all his Life imploy, And found his Glory in his Emma's Joy

In Me behold the Potent Edgars Heir, Illustrious Earl Him terrible in War Let LOYRE confess for She has felt His Sword, And trembling fled before the British Lord Him great in Peace and Wealth fair Deva knows, For she amidst his spacious Meadows flows Inclines her Urn upon his fatten d Linds And sees his num rous Herd imprint her Sands

And Thou, my Fair, my Dove, shalt raise thy Thought To Greatness next to Empire, shalt be brought With solemn Pomp to my Paternal Seat, Where Peace and Plenty on Thy Word shall wait Music and Song shall wake the Mariage Day And while the Priests accuse the Brides Delay Myrtles and Roses shall obstruct Her Way

Friendship shall still Thy Evening Feasts adorn, And blooming Peace shall ever bless Thy Morn. Succeeding Years their happy Race shall run, And Age unheeded by Delight come on, While yet Superior Love shall mock his Pow'r And when old Time shall turn the fated Hour, Which only can our well-ty'd Knot unfold, What rests of Both, One Sepulchre shall hold

Hence then, for ever, from my Emma's Breast (That Heav'n of Softness, and that Seat of Rest) Ye Doubts and Fears, and All that know to move Tormenting Grief, and All that trouble Love, Scatter'd by Winds recede, and wild in Forests rove

EMMA

O Day the fairest sure that ever rose!

Period and End of anxious Emma's Woes!

Sire of her Joy, and Source of her Delight,

O! wing'd with Pleasure take thy happy Flight,

And give each future Morn a Tincture of thy White

Yet tell thy Votary, potent Queen of Love,

Henry, my Henry, will He never rove?

Will He be ever Kind, and Just, and Good?

And is there yet no Mistress in the Wood?

None, none there is The Thought was rash and vain,

A false Idea, and a fancy'd Pain

Doubt shall for ever quit my strengthen'd Heart,

And anxious Jealousie's corioding Smart,

Nor other Inmate shall inhabit there,

But soft Belief, young Joy, and pleasing Care

Hence let the Tides of Plenty ebb and flow, And Fortune's various Gale unheeded blow If at my Feet the Suppliant Goddess stands, And sheds her Treasure with unweary'd Hands, Her present Favor cautious I'll embrace, And not unthankful use the proffei'd Grace If She reclaims the Temporary Boon, And tries her Pinions, flutt'ring to be gone,

Secure of Mind I II obviate her Intent,
And unconcernd return the Goods She lent
Nor Happiness can I, nor Misery feel,
From any Turn of her Fantastic Wheel
Friendships great Laws, and Love's superior Pow is
Must mark the Colour of my future Hours
From the Events which Thy Commands create
I must my Blessings or my Sorrows date
And Henry's Will must dictate Imma's Fate

Yet while with close Delight and inward Pride (Which from the World my careful Soul shall hide) I see Thee, Lord and End of my Desire, Exalted high as Virtue can require With Powr invested, and with Pleasure chear d Sought by the Good, by the Oppressor fear d Loaded and blest with all the affluent Store, Which human Vows at smorking Shrines implore Grateful and humble grant Me to employ My Life, subservient only to thy Joy And at my Death to bless thy Kindness shown To Her, who of Mankind could love but Thee alone

WHILE thus the constant Pair alternate said,
Joyful above them and around them play d
Angels and sportive Loves, a numerous Crowd
Smiling They clapt their Wings, and low They bow d
They tumbled all their little Quivers o er,
To chuse propitious Shafts, a precious Store
That when their God should take his future Darts,
To strike (however rarely) constant Hearts
His happy Skill might proper Arms imploy,
All tipt with Pleasure, and all wing d with Joy
And Those, They vowd whose Lives should imitate
These Lovers Constancy, should share their Fate

The Queen of Beauty stop d her bridled Doves Approv d the little Labour of the Loves Was proud and pleas d the mutual Vow to hear And to the Triumph call d the God of War Soon as She calls, the God is always near

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Now Mars, she said, let FAME exalt her Voice, Nor let thy Conquests only be her Choice But when She sings great EDWARD from the Field Return'd, the Hostile Spcai and Captive Shield In CONCORD's Temple hung, and GALLIA taught to yield And when, as prudent SAIURN shall compleat The Years design'd to perfect Brilain's State, The swift-wing'd Power shall take her Trump again, To sing Her Fav'rite Anna's wond'rous Reign, To recollect unweary'd MARLBRô's Toils, Old Rufus' Hall unequal to his Spoils, The British Soldier from his high Command Glorious, and GAUL thrice Vanquish'd by his Hand Let Her at least perform what I desire, With second Breath the Vocal Brass inspire And tell the Nations in no Vulgar Strain, What Wars I manage, and what Wreaths I gain

And when Thy Tumults and Thy Fights are past, And when Thy Lawrels at my Feet are cast, Faithful may'st Thou like British Henry prove, And Emma-like let me return Thy Love

Renown'd for Truth let all Thy Sons appear, And constant Beauty shall reward their Care

Mars smil'd, and bow'd, the Ciprian Deity Turn'd to the glorious Ruler of the Sky And Thou, She smiling said, Great God of Days And Verse, behold my Deed, and sing my Praise As on the British Earth, my Fav'rite Isle, Thy gentle Rays and kindest Influence smile, Thro' all her laughing Fields and verdant Groves, Proclaim with Joy these memorable Loves From ev'ry annual Course let One great Day, To celebrated Sports and Floral Play Be set aside, and, in the softest Lays Of Thy Poetic Sons, be solemn Praise, And everlasting Marks of Honour paid, To the true Lover, and the Nut-brown Maid 158

AN

ODE,

Humbly Inscrib'd to the

QUEEN.

ON THE

Glorious Success

OF

Her MAJESTY's Arms,

Written in Imitation of Siencer's Style

Te non parentis funera Gilliw, Duræque tellus audit Iberiw Te cæde gaudentes Sicimbri Compositis venerantur Armis

Hor

THE

PREFACE.

WHEN I first thought of Writing upon this Occasion, I found the Ideas so great and numerous, that I judg'd them more proper for the Warmth of an Ode, than for any other sort of Poetry I therefore set HORACT before Me for a Pattern, and particularly his famous Ode, the Fourth of the Fourth Book,

Qualem ministrum fulminis Alitem, &c which He wrote in Praise of DRUSUS after his Expedition into GERMANY, and of Augusius upon his happy Choice of That General And in the following Poem, tho' I have endeavor'd to imitate all the great Strokes of that Ode, I have taken the Liberty to go off from it, and to add variously, as the Subject and my own Imagination carry'd Me As to the Style, the Choice I made of following the Ode in Latin, determin'd Me in English to the Stanza, and herein it was impossible not to have a Mind to follow our great Countryman SPENCER, which I have done (as well at least as I could) in the Manner of my Expression, and the Turn of my Number Having only added one Verse to his Stanza, which I thought made the Number more Harmonious, and avoided such of his Words, as I found too obsolete I have however retain'd some few of them, to make the Colouring look more like Spencer's Behest, Command, Band, Army, Prowess, Strength, I weet, I know, I ween, I think, whilom, heretofore, and Two or Three more of that Kind, which I hope the Ladies will pardon me, and not judge my Music less handsome, though for once she appears in a Farthingal I have also, in Spencer's Manner, used Cæsar for the Emperor, Boya for Bavaria, Bavar for that Prince, Ister for Danube, Iberia for Spain, &c

That noble Part of the Ode which I just now mention'd,
Gens, quæ cremato Fortis ab Ilio
Jactata Tuscis æquoribus, &c

where Horace praises the Romans, as being descended from Ereas, I have turn d to the Honor of the Brittsh National descended from Brute, lukeuse a Trojan That this Brute, Fourth or Fifth from Ereas, settled in Ergland, and built London, which he call d Troja Nova, or Troynovante, is a Story which (I think) owes it s Original, if not to Geoffer of Monmouth, at least to the Monkish Writers, jet is not rejected by Our great Camden, and is told by Milton, as if (at least) He was pleas d with it though possibly He does not believe it However it carries a Poetical Authority, which is sufficient for our Purpose It is as certain that Brute came into England, as that Eneas went into Italy and upon the Supposition of these Fastis, Virgil wrote the best Poem that the World ever read, and Spencer paid Queen Elizareth the greatest Compliment

I need not obviate one piece of Criticism, that I bring my Hero From burning Troj, and Xanthus red with Blood

whereas He was not born, when that City was distroyd Virgil, in the Case of His own Ænens relating to Dido, will stand as a sufficient Proof, that a Man in his Poetical Capacity is

not accountable for a little Fault in Chronology

My Two Great Examples, Horace and Spenser, in many Things resemble each other Both have a Hight of Imagination, and a Magisty of Expression in describing the Sublime, and Both know to temper those Talents, and sweeten the Description, so as to make it Lovely as well as Pompous Both have equally Thomas agreeable Manner of mining Morality with their Story, and That Chinasa. Eclipias in the Choice of their Dullion, which especy Writer aims at, and so very few have reach of Both are particularly Fine in their Images and knowing in their Numbers Leaving therefore our Two Masters to the Consideration and Study of Those, who daign to Exeel in Poetry, I only beg Leave to add, That it is long time I have for at least ough to have gounted ParkasSus and all the flow ry Roads on that Side the Country tho I thought my self indispensably obliged, upon the present Oceasion, to take a little Tourney into Those Parts

AN

ODE,

Humbly Inscrib'd to the QUEEN.

Ι.

WHEN Great Augusius govern'd Antient Romf,
And sent his Conqu'ring Bands to Foreign Wars,
Abroad when Dreaded, and Belov'd at Home,
He saw his Fame encreasing with his Years,
Horace, Great Bard (so Fate ordain'd) arose,
And Bold, as were his Countrymen in Fight,
Snatch'd their fair Actions from degrading Prose,
And set their Battels in Eternal Light
High as their Trumpets Tune His Lyre he strung,
And with his Prince's Arms He moraliz'd his Song

II

When bright Eliza rul'd Britannia's State, Widely distributing Her high Commands, And boldly Wise, and fortunately Great, Freed the glad Nations from Tyrannick Bands, An equal Genius was in Spenser found To the high Theme He match'd his Noble Lays He travell'd England o'er on Fairy Ground, In Mystic Notes to Sing his Monarch's Praise Reciting wond'rous Truths in pleasing Dreams, He deck'd Eliza's Head with Gloriana's Beams

III

But, Greatest Anna! while Thy Arms pursue Paths of Renown, and climb Ascents of Fame, Which nor Augusrus, nor Eliza knew, What Poet shall be found to sing Thy Name? What Numbers shall record, what Tongue shall say Thy Wars on Land, Thy Triumphs on the Main?

O Fairest Model of Imperial Sway!
What Equal Pen shall write Thy wond rous Reign?
Who shall Attempts and Feats of Arms rehearse,
Not yet by Story told, nor parallel d by Verse!

ıν

Me all too mean for such a Task I weet
Yet if the Sovereign Lady deigns to Smile,
I il follow Horace with impetuous Heat,
And cloath the Verse in Spenser's Native Style
By these Examples rightly taught to sing,
And Smit with Pleasure of my Country's Praise,
Stretching the Plumes of an uncommon Wing,
High as Olambus I my Flight will raise
And latest Times shall in my Numbers read
Anna's Immortal Fame, and Marlerô's hardy Deed

V

As the strong Eagle in the silent Wood, Mindless of warlike Rage, and hostile Care, Plays round the rocky Cliff, or crystal Tlood Till by Joves high Behests call d out to War, And charg d with Thunder of his angry King, His Bosom with the vengeful Message glows Upward the Noble Bird directs his Wing, And tow ring round his Master's Earth born Foes, Swift He collects his fatal Stock of Ire Lifts his fierce Talon high, and darts the forked Fire

٧I

Sedate and calm thus Victor Marlero sate,
Shaded with Laurels, in his Native Land
Till Anna calls Him from his soft Retreat,
And gives Her Second Thunder to his Hand
Then leaving sweet Repose, and gentle Ease,
With ardent Speed He seeks the distant Foe
Marching o er Hills and Vales, o er Rocks and Sens,
He meditates and strikes the wond rous Blow
Our Thought files slower than Our General's Fame
Grasps He the Bolt? (We ask) when He has hurl d the Flame

162

VII

When fierce Bavar on Judoign's spacious Plain Did from afar the British Chief behold, Betwixt Despair, and Rage, and Hope, and Pain, Something within his warring Bosom roll'd He views that Fav'rite of Indulgent Fame, Whom whilom He had met on Ister's Shoai Too well, alas! the Man He knows the same, Whose Prowess there repell'd the Boyan Pow'r, And sent Them trembling thro' the frighted Lands, Swift as the Whirlwind drives Arabia's scatter'd Sands

VIII

His former Losses He forgets to grieve, Absolves his Fate, if with a kinder Ray It now would shine, and only give Him leave To Balance the Account of Blenheim's Day So the fell Lion in the lonely Glade, His Side still smarting with the Hunter's Spear, Tho' deeply wounded, no way yet dismay'd, Roars terrible, and meditates new War, In sullen Fury traverses the Plain, To find the vent'rous Foe, and Battel Him again

IX

Misguided Prince! no longer urge Thy Fate,
Nor tempt the Hero to unequal War,
Fam'd in Misfortune, and in Ruin Great,
Confess the Force of Marlbrô's stronger Star
Those Laurel Groves (the Merits of thy Youth)
Which Thou from Mahomet didst greatly gain,
While bold Assertor of resistless Truth,
Thy Sword did Godlike Liberty maintain,
Must from thy Brow their falling Honors shed,
And their transplanted Wreaths must deck a worthier Head

X

Yet cease the Ways of Providence to blame, And Human Faults with Human Grief confess 'Tis Thou art chang'd, while Heav'n is still the same From Thy ill Councils date Thy ill Success 164

Impartrd Justice holds Her equal Scales
Till stronger Virtue does the Weight incline
If over Thee thy glorious Foc prevails
He now Defends the Cause, that once was Thine
Righteous the War, the Champion shall subdue
For Jove s great Handmaid Power, must Jove s Decrees pursue

ΧĪ

Hark I the dire Trumpets sound their shrill Alarms Auverquerque, brinch d from the renown d Nasaws, Hoary in Wir, and bent beneath his Arms His Glorious Sword with Dauntless Courage draws When anxious Britain mourid her parting Lord, And all of William that was Mortal Dj d The faithful Hero had receiv d This Sword From His expiring Master s much lov d Side Oft from its fatal Ire has Louis flown, Where e er Great William led, or Marse and Sambre run

XII

But brandish d high, in an ill-omen'd Hour To Thee, proud G vut, behold thy justest Fear, The Master Sword, Disposer of thy Power Tis That which Cæsar gave the British Peer He took the Gift Nor ever will I sheath Thus Steel, (so Annas high Behests ordain) The General said, unless by Glorious Death Absolv d, till Conquest has confirm d Your Reign Returns like these Our Mistress bids us make, When from a Foreign Prince a Gift Her Britons take

XIII

And now fierce Gallia rushes on her Poes,
Her Force augmented by the Boyan Bands
So Volgas Streum, increas d by Mountun Snows,
Rolls with new Fury down thro Russia's Lands
Like two great Rocks against the raging Tide,
(If Virtue's Force with Nature's We compare)
Unmov'd the Two united Chiefs abide
Sustain the Impulse and receive the War
Round their firm Sides in vain the Tempest beats
And still the foaming Wave with lessend Pow'r retreats

XIV

The Rage dispers'd, the Glorious Pair advance, With mingl'd Anger, and collected Might, To turn the War, and tell aggressing France, How Britain's Sons and Britain's Friends can fight On Conquest fix'd, and covetous of Fame, Behold Them rushing thro' the Gallic Host Thro' standing Corn so runs the sudden Flame, Or Eastern Winds along Sicilia's Coast They deal their Terrors to the adverse Nation Pale Death attends their Arms, and ghastly Desolation

XV

But while with fiercest Ire Bellona glows,
And Europe rather Hopes than Fears Her Fate,
While Britain presses Her afflicted Foes,
What Horror damps the Strong, and quells the Great?
Whence look the Soldiers Cheeks dismay'd and pale?
Erst ever dreadful, know They now to dread?
The Hostile Troops, I ween, almost prevail,
And the Pursuers only not recede
Alas! their lessen'd Rage proclaims their Grief!
For anxious, lo! They croud around their falling Chief!

XVI

I thank Thee, Fate, exclaims the fierce BAVAR, Let Boya's Trumpet grateful Io's sound I saw Him fall, their Thunderbolt of War Ever to Vengeance sacred be the Ground Vain Wish! short Joy! the Hero mounts again In greater Glory, and with fuller Light The Ev'ning Star so falls into the Main, To rise at Morn more prevalently bright He rises safe but near, too near his Side, A good Man's grievous Loss, a faithful Servant dy'd

XVII

Propitious Mars! the Battel is regain'd The Foe with lessen'd Wrath disputes the Field The Briton fights, by fav'ring Gods sustain'd Freedom must live, and lawless Power must yield 166

Vain now the Tules which fab ling Poets tell,
That wav ring Conquest still desires to rove!
In Marler6's Camp the Goddess knows to dwell
Long as the Hero's Life remains her Love
Again France files again the Duke pursues
And on Ramillius Plains He Blenheim's Fame renews

XVIII

Great Thanks O Captain great in Arms I receive From thy Triumphant Country's public Voice Thy Country greater Thanks can only give To Anne, to Her who made those Arms Her Choice Recording Schellenberg's, and Blenheim's Toils, We dreaded lest Thou should st those Toils repeat We view d the Palace charg d with Gille Spoils And in those Spoils We thought thy Praise compleat For never Greek, We deem d, nor ROMAN Knight, In Characters like these did eer his Acts indite

XIX

Yet mindless still of Ease Thy Virtue flies
A Pitch to Old and Modern Times unknown
Those goodly Deeds which We so highly prize,
Imperfect seem, great Chief, to Thee done
Those Heights, where WILLIAM's Virtue might have stud,
And on the Subject World look d safely down,
By MARLERO pass d, the Props and Steps were made,
Sublimer yet to raise his Queen's Renown
Still gaining more, still slighting what He gain d,
Nought done the Hero deem d, while ought undone remain d

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When swift wing d Runor told the mighty Gaul,
How lessen d from the Field Bayar was fled
He wept the Swiftness of the Champion's Fall
And thus the Royal Treaty Breaker said
And lives He yet the Great, the Lost Bayar,
Ruin to Gallia in the Name of Friend?
Tell Me how far has Fortune been severe?
Has the Foe's Glory, or our Grief an End?
Remains there of the Fifty Thousand lost,
To save our threaten d Realm, or guard our shatter d Coast?

XXI

To the close Rock the frighted Raven flies, Soon as the rising Eagle cuts the Air. The shaggy Wolf unseen and trembling lyes, When the hoarse Roai proclaims the Lion near Ill-stair'd did We our Forts and Lines forsake, To dare our British Foes to open Fight. Our Conquest We by Stratagem should make Our Triumph had been founded in our Flight? Tis Our's, by Craft and by Surprize to gain? Their's, to meet in Arms, and Battel in the Plain

XXII

The ancient Father of this Hostile Brood,
Their boasted Bruie, undaunted snatch'd his Gods
From burning Tros, and Xanthus red with Blood,
And fix'd on Silver Thamis his dire Abodes,
And this be Troynovanii, He said, the Seat
By Heav'n ordain'd, My Sons, Your lasting Place
Superior here to all the Bolts of Fate
Live, mindful of the Author of your Race,
Whom neither Greece, nor War, nor Want, nor Flame,
Nor Great Peleides' Arm, nor Juno's Rage could tame

IIIXX

Their Tudor's hence, and Siuari's Off-spring flow Hence Edward, dreadful with his Sable Shield, Talbot, to Gallia's Pow'r Eternal Foe, And Seymour, fam'd in Council, or in Field Hence Nevil, Great to Settle or Dethrone, And Drake, and Ca'ndish, Terrors of the Sea Hence Builer's Sons, o'ei Land and Ocean known, Herbert's, and Churchill's Warring Progeny Hence the long Roll which Gallia should conceal For, oh! Who vanquish'd, loves the Victor's Fame to tell?

XXIV

Envy'd Britannia, sturdy as the Oak, Which on her Mountain-Top She proudly bears, Eludes the Ax, and sprouts against the Stroke, Strong from her Wounds, and greater by her Wais. 168

And as Those Teeth, which Cadmus sowd in Earth, Produc d new Youth, and furnish d fresh Supplies So with young Viegor, and succeeding Birth, Her Losses more than recompens d arise, And ev 17 Age She with a Race is Crown d, For Letters more Polite, in Battels more Renown d

XXV

Obstinate Pow r, whom Nothing can repel
Not the fierce Saxon, nor the cruel Dane,
Nor deep Impression of the Norman Steel,
Nor EUROPE'S Force arms's d by envious Spain,
Nor France on universal Sway intent,
Oft breaking Leagues, and oft renewing Wars,
Nor (frequent Bane of weaken d Government)
Their own intestine Feuds, and mutual Jars
Those Feuds and Jars, in which I trusted more,
Than in My Troops, and Fleets, and all the Gallic Pow'r
XXVI

To fruitful Rheims, or fair Lutetia's Gate
What Tidings shall the Messenger conce;?
Shall the loud Herald our Success relate,
Or mitred Priest appoint the Solemn Day?
Alas! my Praises They no more must Sing
They to my Statue now must Bow no more
Broken, repulsed is their Immortal King
Fall n, fall n for ever is the Gallic Powr
The Woman Chief is Master of the War
Earth She has freed by Arms, and vanquish d Heav n by Pray r

While thus the ruin d Foe's Despair commends
Thy Council and Thy Deed, Victorious Queen,
What shall Thy Subjects say, and what Thy Friends?
How shall Thy Triumphs in Our Joy be seen?
Oh! daign to let the Eldest of the Nine
Recite Britannia Great, and Gallia Free
Oh! with her Sister Sculpture let her join
To raise, Great Anne, the Monument to Thee
To Thee, of all our Good the Sacred Spring
To Thee, our dearest Dread, to Thee, our softer King

XXVIII

Let Europe sav'd the Column high erect,
Than Trajan's higher, or than Antonine's,
Where sembling Art may carve the fair Effect,
And full Atchievement of Thy great Designs
In a calm Heav'n, and a serener Air,
Sublime the Queen shall on the Summit stand,
From Danger far, as far remov'd from Fear,
And pointing down to Earth Her dread Command
All Winds, all Storms that threaten Human Woc,
Shall sink beneath Her Feet, and spread their Rage below

XXIX

There Fleets shall strive by Winds and Waters tost, 'Till the young Austrian on Iberia's Strand, Great as Æneas on the Latian Coast, Shall fix his Foot and This, be This the Land, Great Jove, where I for ever will remain (The Empire's other Hope shall say) and here Vanquish'd, Intomb'd I'll lye, or Crown'd I'll Reign O Virtue, to thy British Mother dear! Like the fam'd Trojan suffer and abide, For Anne is Thine, I ween, as Venus was His Guide

XXX

There, in Eternal Characters engrav'd,
Vigo, and Gibraltar, and Barcelone,
Their Force destroy'd, their Privileges sav'd,
Shall Anna's Terrors, and Her Mercies own
Spain, from th'Usurper Bourbon's Arms retriev'd,
Shall with new Life and grateful Joy appear,
Numb'ring the Wonders which That Youth atchiev'd,
Whom Anna clad in Arms, and sent to War,
Whom Anna sent to claim Iberia's Throne,
And made Him more than King, in calling Him Her Son

XXXI

There Ister pleas'd, by Blenheim's glorious Field Rolling, shall bid his Eastern Waves declare Germania sav'd by Britain's ample Shield, And bleeding Gaul afflicted by her Spear

Shall bid Them mention MARLERG, on that Shore Leading his Islanders renown d in Arms, Thro Climes, where never British Chief before Or pitch d his Camp, or sounded his Alarms Shall bid Them bless the QUEEN, who made his Streams Glorious as those of BOYN, and safe as those of THAMES

XXXII

BRABANTIA, clad with Fields and crown d with Tow rs, With decent Joy shall her Deliv r.r meet Shall own Thy Arms, Great QUEEN, and bless Thy Pow rs, Laying the Keys beneath Thy Subjects Feet FLANDRIA, by Plenty made the Home of War, Shall weep her Crime, and bow to CHARLES restor d With double Vows shall bless Thy happy Care, In having drawn and having sheath d the Sword From these their Sister Provinces shall know How Anne supports a Friend, and how forgives a Foe

XXXIII

Bright Swords, and crested Helms, and pointed Spears In artfull Piles around the Work shall lye And Shields indented deep in ancient Wars, Blazon d with Signs of Gallic Heraldry, And Standards with distinguish d Honors bright, Marks of high Powr and National Command, Which Valois Sons, and Bourbon's bore in Fight Or gave to Foix or Montmorancy's Hand Great Spoils, which Gallia must to Britain yield, From Cressy's Battel savd, to grace Ramillia's Field XXXIV

And as fine Art the Spaces may dispose, The knowing Thought and curious Eye shall see Thy Emblem, Gracious Queen the British Rose, Type of sweet Rule and gentle Myesty The Northern Thistle whom no Hostile Hand Unhurt too rudely may provoke, I ween Hibernias Harp Device of Her Command, And Purent of Her Mirth, shall there be seen Thy vanquish d Lillies, France, decay d and torn Shall with disorder d Pomp the lasting Work adorn

XXXV

Beneath, Great Quiln, oh! very far beneath,
Near to the Ground, and on the humble Base,
To save Her self from Daikness, and from Death,
That Muse desires the last, the lowest Place,
Who tho' unmeet, yet touch'd the trembling String,
For the fair Fame of Anne and Albion's Land,
Who durst of Wai and Martial Fury Sing
And when Thy Will, and when Thy Subject's Hand
Had quell'd those Wars, and bid that Fury cease,
Hangs up her grateful Harp to Conquest, and to Peace

CANTATA.

Set by Monsieur Galliard.

RECIT

ENEATH a verdant Lawrel's ample Shade,
His Lyre to mournful Numbers strung,
HORACE, immortal Bard, supinely laid,
To VENUS thus address'd the Song
Ten thousand little Loves around
List'ning, dwelt on ev'ry Sound

ARIET

Potent Venus, bid Thy Son
Sound no more His dire Alaims
Youth on silent Wings is flown
Graver Years come rolling on
Spare my Age, unfit for Arms
Safe and humble let Me rest,
From all am'rous Care releas'd
Potent Venus, bid Thy Son
Sound no more His dire Alarms

RECIT

Yet, Venus, why do I each Morn prepare The fragrant Wreath for Cloe's Hair? Why, why do I all Day lament, and sigh, Unless the beauteous Maid be nigh? And why all Night pursue Her in my Dreams, Thro Flow ry Meads, and Crystal Streams?

RECIT

Thus sung the Bard and thus the Goddess spoke Submissive bow to Loves imperious Yoke

Ev ry State, and ev ry Age

Shall own My Rule, and fear My Rage Compell d by Me Thy Muse shall prove, That all the World was born to love

ARIET

Bid Thy destind Lyre discover
Soft Desire, and gentle Pain
Often praise, and always love Her
Thro her Ear her Heart obtain
Verse shall please, and Sighs shall move Her
CUPID does with PHOEBUS reign

Her Right Name

A S Nancy at Her Toylet sat,
Admiring This and blaming That
Tell Me, She said but tell Me true,
The Nymph who cou'd your Heart subdue,
What Sort of Charms does She possess?
Absolve Me Fair One I'll confess
With Pleasure I reply d Her Hair,
In Ringlets rather dark than fair,
Does down her Iv ry Bosom roll
And hiding Half, adorns the Whole

In her high Forchead's for hilf-round Lovi sits in open Triumph crown'd He in the Dimple of her Chin, In private State by Friends is seen Her Eyes are neither bliel, nor grey, Nor fierce, nor feeble is their Ray Their dubious Lustre seems to show Something that speaks nor Yes, nor No Her Lips no hving Bord, I weet, May say, how Red, how Round, how Sweet Old Homir only could indite Their vagrant Groce, and soft Delight They stand Recorded in his Book, When HIITS smilld, and HIPI spoke-The Gipsy turning to her Gliss, Too plainly show'd, She knew the l'ace And which am I most like, She said, Your Crot, or Your Nut-vision Maid?

Written in an OVID.

OVID is the surest Guide, You can name, to show the Wiy To any Woman, Maid, or Bride, Who resolves to go astray

A TRUE MAID.

No, no, for my Viiginity,
When I lose that, says Rose, I'll dyc
Behind the Elmes, last Night, cry'd Dick,
Rose, were You not extreamly Sick?

ANOTHER

TEN Months after Florimel happen d to wed, And was brought in a laudable Manner to Bed She warbl d Her Groans with so charming a Voice That one half of the Parish was stund with the Noise But when Florimel deign d to lie privately in, Ten Months before She and her Spouse were a kin She chose with such Prudence her Pangs to conceal, That her Nurse, nay her Midwife, scarce heard her once squeal Learn, Husbands, from hence, for the Peace of your Lives, That Maids make not half such a Tumult, as Wives

A REASONABLE AFFLICTION

N His Death Bed poor LUBIN lies
His Spouse is in Despair
With frequent Sobs, and mutual Cries,
They Both express their Care
A diff rent Cause, says Parson SLY,
The same Effect may give
Poor LUBIN fears, that He shall Die
His Wife, that He may Live

Another Reasonable Affliction

FROM her own Native France as old Alison past, She reproach d English Nell with Neglect or with Malice, That the Slattern had left, in the Hurry and Hast, Her Lady's Complexion, and Eye brows at Calais

ANOTHER.

I ER Eye-brow-Box one Morning lost, (The best of Folks are oft'nest crost) Sad Helen thus to Jenny said, Her careless but afflicted Maid, Put me to Bed then, wretched Jane Alas! when shall I rise again? I can behold no Mortal now For what's an Eye without a Brow?

On the same Subject.

I N a dark Corner of the House,
Poor Helen sits, and sobs and cries
She will not see her Loving Spouse,
Nor her more dear Picquet-Allies
Unless She finds her Eye-brows,
She'll e'en weep out her Eyes

On the Same.

I ELEN was just slipt into Bed
Her Eye-brows on the Toilet lay
Away the Kitten with them fled,
As Fees belonging to her Prey

For this Misfortune careless Jane,
Assure your self, was loudly rated
And Madam getting up again,
With her own Hand the Mouse-Trap baited

On little Things, as Sages write, Depends our Human Joy, or Sorrow If We don't catch a Mouse To-night, Alas! no Eye-brows for To-morrow

PHYLLIS's AGE

H OW old may Phills be, You ask,
Whose Beauty thus all Hearts engages?
To Answer is no easie Task
For She has really two Ages

Stiff in Brocard, and pinch d in Stays, Her Patches, Paint, and Jewels on All Day let Envy view her Face And Phyllis is but Twenty one

Paint, Patches, Jewels laid aside, At Night Astronomers agree, The Evening has the Day bely d, And Phyllis is some Forty three

Forma Bonum Fragile

WHAT a frail Thing is Beauty, says Baron Le Cras, Perceiving his Mistress had one Eye of Glass And scarcely had He spoke it When She more confus d, as more angry She grew, By a negligent Rage prov d the Maxim too true She dropt the Eye, and broke it

A Critical Moment

OW capricious were Nature and Art to poor Nell? She was painting her Cheeks at the time her Nose fell

An EPIGRAM.

Written to the Duke de Noailles.

That uncall'd ALARD will possess
Your House and Coach, both Day and Night,
And that Mackberh was haunted less
By Banquo's restless Spright
With Fifteen Thousand Pound a Year,
Do You complain, You cannot bear
An Ill, You may so soon retrieve?
Good Alard, faith, is modester
By much, than You believe
Lend Him but fifty Louis d'or,
And You shall never see Him more
Take the Advice, Probatum est
Why do the Gods indulge our Store,
But to secure our Rest?

EPILOGUE TO

PHÆDRA.

Spoken by Mrs Oldfield, who acted Ismena.

ADIES, to Night your Pity I implore

For One, who never troubled You before
An Oxford-Man, extreamly read in Greek,
Who from Euripides makes Phædra speak,
And comes to Town, to let Us Moderns know,
How Women lov'd two thousand Years ago
If that be all, said I, e'en burn your Play
I' gad! We know all that, as well as They
Show Us the youthful, handsome Charioteer,
Firm in his Seat, and running his Career,

Our Souls would kindle with as gen rous Flames, As eer inspir d the antient GRECIN Dames Ex 17 ISMENA would resign her Breast And ev 17 dear Hippolytus be blest

But, as it is, Six flouncing FLANDERS Mares Are e en as good, is in Two of Theirs And if Hippolytus crip but contrive To buy the gilded Chariot John can drive

Now of the Bustle You have seen to Day, And PHEDRA'S Morals in this Scholar's Play, Something at least in Justice should be said But this HIPPOLYTUS so fills One s Head Well! PHÆDRA hy d as chastly as She could, For she was Father Joves own Flesh and Blood Her aukward Love indeed was odly fated She and her Poly were too near related And yet that Scruple had been laid aside, If honest THESEUS had but furly dy d But when He came, what needed He to know, But that all Matters stood in Statu que? There was no harm, You see, or grant there were She might want Conduct but He wanted Care Twas in a Husband little less than rude, Upon his Wife's Retirement to intrude He should have sent a Night or two before, That He would come exact at such an Hour Then He had turn d all Tragedy to Jest Found ev ry Thing contribute to his Rest, The Puquet Friend dismiss d, the Coast all clear, And Spouse alone impatient for her Dear

But if these gay Reflections come too late To keep the guilty PHÆDRA from her Fate If your more serious Judgment must condemn The dire Effects of her unhappy Flame Yet, Ye chaste Matrons, and Ye tender Fair, Let Love and Innocence engage your Care My spotless Flames to your Protection take And spire poor PHÆDRA, for ISMENIS Sake

EPILOGUE

TO

LUCIUS.

Spoken by Mrs. Horton

Trusts to her Sex the Merit of her Play Like Father BAYIS securely She sits down Pitt, Box and Gallery, Gad! All's our Own In antient Greece, She says, when Sappho writ, By their Applause the Critics show'd their Wit They tun'd their Voices to her Liric String, Tho' they cou'd All do something more, than Sing But one Exception to this Fact we find, That Booby PHAON only was unkind, An ill-bred Boat-man, rough as Waves and Wind From Sappho down thro' all succeeding Ages, And now on French, or on Italian Stages, Rough Satyrs, sly Remarks, ill-natur'd Speeches, Are always aim'd at Poets, that wear Brecches Arm'd with Longinus, or with Rapin, No Man Drew a sharp Pen upon a Naked Woman The blust'ring Bully in our neighb'ring Streets, Scorns to attack the Female that He meets Fearless the Petticoat contemns his Frowns The Hoop secures, whatever it surrounds The many-color'd Gentry there above, By turns are rul'd by Tumult, and by Love And while their Sweet-hearts their Attention fix, Suspend the Din of their damn'd clatt'ring Sticks Now Sirs

To You our Author makes Her soft Request, Who speak the kindest, and who write the best Your Sympathetic Hearts She hopes to move, From tender Friendship, and endearing Love.

If PETRARCH'S Muse did LAURA'S Wit rehearse, And Cowley flatter d dear Orinda's Verse She hopes from You Pox take her Hopes and I ears, I plead her Sexe's Claim what matters Hers? By Our full Powr of Beauty We think fit, To damn this Salique Law imposed on Wit Well try the Empire You so long have boasted And if We are not Prais d, Well not be Toasted Approve what One of us presents to Night Or ev ry Mortal Woman here shall write Rural, Pathetic, Narrative, Sublime, Well write to You, and make You write in Rhime Female Remarks shall take up all Your Time Your Time, poor Souls! we'll take your very Money Female Third Days shall come so thick upon Ye As long as We have Lyes, or Hands, or Breath, Well Look, or Write, or Talk You All to Death Unless Ye yield for Better and for Worse Then the She-PEGASUS shall gain the Course And the Grey Mare will prove the better Horse

The THIEF AND THE CORDELIER, A BALLAD

To the Tune of

King John, and the Abbot of Canterbury

WHO has e er been at PARIS, must needs know the Greve,
The fatal Retrait of thunfortunate Brive,
Where Honor and Justice most odly contribute,
To ease Hero's Pains by a Halter and Gibbet
Derry down, down, hey derry down

There Death breaks the Shackles, which Force had put on, And the Hangman compleats, what the Judge but begun There the 'Squire of the Pad, and the Knight of the Post, Find their Pains no more balk'd, and their Hopes no more crost Derry down, &c

Great Claims are there made, and great Secrets are known, And the King, and the Law, and the Thief has His own. But my Hearers cry out, What a duce dost Thou ayl? Cut off thy Reflections, and give Us thy Tale Derry down, &c

'Twas there, then, in civil Respect to harsh Laws, And for want of false Witness, to back a bad Cause, A Norman, tho' late, was oblig'd to appear And Who to assist, but a grave Cordinier?

Derry down, &c

The 'Squire, whose good Grace was to open the Scene, Seem'd not in great Haste, that the Show shou'd begin. Now fitted the Halter, now travers'd the Cart, And often took Leave, but was loath to Depart Derry down, &c

What frightens You thus, my good Son? says the Priest You Murther'd, are Sorry, and have been Confest O Father! My Sorrow will scarce swc my Bacon For 'twas not that I Murther'd, but that I was Taken Derry down, &c

Pough! pr'ythee ne'er trouble thy Head with such Fancies. Rely on the Aid You shall have from Saint Francis If the Money You promis'd be brought to the Chest, You have only to Dye let the Church do the rest.

Derry down, &c

And what will Folks say, if they see You afraid? It reflects upon Me, as I knew not my Tradc Courage, Friend, To-day is your Period of Sorrow, And Things will go better, believe Me, To-morrow Derry down, &c

To-morrow? our Hero reply d in a Fright
He that s hang d before Noon, ought to think of To night
Tell your Beads, quoth the Priest, and be fairly truss d up
For You surely To night shall in PARADISE Sup
Derry dawn, &c

Alas! quoth the Squire, however sumptuous the Treat, Parbleu, I shall have little Stomach to Eat I should therefore esteem it great Favor, and Grace Would You be so kind, as to go in my Place Derry drum, &c

That I wou d, quoth the Father, and thank you to boot But our Actions, You know, with our Duty must suit The Feast I proposd to You, I cannot taste For this Night, by our Order, is mark d for a Fast Derry down, &c

Then turning about to the Hangman, He said Dispatch me, I prythee, this troublesome Blade For Thy Cord, and My Cord both equally the And We Live by the Gold, for which other Men Dye Derry down, &c

An EPITAPH

Stet quicunque volet potens Aulæ culmine lubrico, &c

Senec

I NTERR D beneath this Marble Stone,
Lie Saunt ring Jack, and Idle Joan
While rolling Threescore Years and One
Did round this Globe their Courses run,
If Human Things went Ill or Well
If changing Empires rose or fell
The Morning past, the Evening came,
And found this Couple still the same

They Walk'd and Eat, good Folks. What then? Why then They Walk'd and Lat again. They soundly slept the Night away. They did just Nothing all the Day. And having bury'd Children Four, Wou'd not take Pains to try for more. Nor Sister either had, nor Brother. They seem'd just Tally'd for each other.

Their Moral and Occonomy
Most perfectly They made agree
Each Virtue kept it's proper Bound,
Nor Trespass'd on the other's Ground
Nor Fame, nor Censure They regarded
They neither Punish'd, nor Rewarded
He car'd not what the Footmen did
Her Maids She neither prais'd, nor chid
So ev'ry Servant took his Course,
And bad at First, They all grew worse
Slothful Disorder fill'd His Stible,
And sluttish Plenty deck'd Her Table
Their Beer was strong, Their Wine was Port,
Their Meal was large, Their Grace was short
They gave the Poor the Remnant-meat,
Just when it grew not fit to eat

They paid the Church and Parish-Rate, And took, but read not the Receit For which They claim'd their Sunday's Due, Of slumb'ring in an upper Pew

No Man's Defects sought They to know, So never made Themselves a Foe No Man's good Deeds did They commend, So never rais'd Themselves a Filind Nor cherish'd They Relations poor That might decrease Their present Store Nor Barn nor House did they repair That might oblige Their future Heir

They neither Added, nor Confounded They neither Wanted, nor Abounded Each Christmas They Accompts did clear, And wound their Bottom round the Year Nor Tear, nor Smile did They imploy At News of Public Grief, or Joy When Bells were Rung, and Bonfires made If 18k d They no er deny d their And Their Jugg was to the Ringers carry d Who ever either Dj d, or Marry d Their Billet at the Fire was found, Who ever was Depos d, or Crown d

Nor Good, nor Bad, nor Fools, nor Wise They wou'd not learn, nor cou'd advise Without Love, Hatred, Joy, or Fear, They led a kind of as it were Nor Wish'd nor Car'd, nor Laugh'd, nor Cry d And so They liv'd, and so They dy'd

Horace Lib I Epist IX

Septimius Claudi, nimirum intelligit unus, Quanti me facias &c

Imitated

To the RIGHT HONORABLE

Mr HARLEY

DEAR DICE, how e er it comes into his Heid, Believes, as firmly as He does his Creed, That You and I, Sir are extremely great. The I plain Mar, You Minister of State One Word from Me, without all doubt, He says, Woud fix his Fortune in some little Place

Thus better than My self, it seems, He knows, How far my Interest with my Patron goes, And answering all Objections I can make, Still plunges deeper in his dear Mistake

From this wild Fancy, Sir, there may proceed One wilder yet, which I foresee, and dread, That I, in Fact, a real Interest have, Which to my own Advantage I wou'd save, And, with the usual Courtier's Trick, intend To serve My self, forgetful of my Friend

To shun this Censure, I all Shame lay by, And make my Reason with his Will comply, Hoping, for my Excuse, 'twill be confest, That of two Evils I have chose the least So, Sir, with this Epistolary Scroll, Receive the Partner of my inmost Soul Him you will find in Letters, and in Laws Not unexpert, firm to his Country's Cause, Warm in the Glorious Interest You pursue, And, in one Word, a Good Man and a True

To Mr. HARLEY.

Wounded by Guiscard. 1711.

ab ipso
Ducit opes animumque ferro. Hor

Ι

I N one great Now, Superior to an Age,
The full Extremes of Nature's Force We find
How Heav'nly Virtue can exalt, or Rage
Infernal, how degrade the Human Mind

11

While the fierce Monk does at his 7 ryal stand He chews Revenge, abjuring his Offence Gulle in his Tongue, and Murther in his Hand, He stabs his Judge, to prove his Innocence

III

The guilty Stroke and I orture of the Steel
Infix d, our dauntless Briton scarce perceives
The Wounds His Countrey from His Death must feel,
The Patriot views, for those alone He grieves

IV

The birb rous Rage that durst attempt Thy Life, HARLEY, great Counsellor, extends Thy Fame And the sharp Point of cruel GUISCARD'S Knife, In Briss and Marble carves Thy deathless Name

٧

Faithful Assertor of Thy Country's Cause,
BRITAIN with Tears shall bith I'hy glorious Wound
She for thy Safety shall enlarge Her Laws
And in Her Statutes shall I'hy Worth be found

V I

Yet midst Her Sighs She Triumphs, on the Hand Reflecting, that diffus d the Publick Woe A Stranger to her Alturs, and her Land No Son of Hers could meditate this Blow

VII

Mean Time Thy Pain is gracious Anna's Care Our Queen, our Saint, with sacrificing Breath Softens Thy Anguish In Her pow rful Pray'r She pleads Thy Service, and forbids Thy Death

VIII

Great as Thou art, Thou canst demand no more,
O Breast bewaild by Earth, preserved by Heavn!
No higher can aspiring Virtue soar
Enough to Thee of Grief, and Fame is givn

An Extempore Invitation

TO THE

EARL of OXFORD,

Lord High Treasurer. 1712.

My LORD,

OUR Weekly Friends To-morrow meet At Maithiw's Palace, in Duke-street, To try for once, if They can Dine On Bacon-Ham, and Mutton-chine If weary'd with the great Affairs, Which Britain trusts to Harlie's Cares, Thou, humble Statesman, may'st descend, Thy Mind one Moment to unbend, To see Thy Servant from his Soul Crown with Thy Health the sprightly Bowl Among the Guests, which e'er my House Receiv'd, it never can produce Of Honor a more glorious Proof Tho' Dorsfi us'd to bless the Roof

Erle ROBERT's MICE.

In CHAUCER's Stile.

WAY Mice, full Blythe and Amicable, Batten beside Erle ROBERT's Table Lies there ne Trap their Necks to catch, Ne old black Cat their Steps to watch Their Fill they eat of Fowl and Fish, Feast-lyche as Heart of Mouse mote wish

As Guests sat Jovial at the Board,
Forth leap d our Mice
Fftsoons the Lord
Of BOLING, whilome John the Saint,
Who maketh oft Propos full queint,
Laugh d jocund, and aloud He cry d,
To MATTHEW seated on toth side
To Thee, lean Bard, it doth partain
To understand these Creatures Tweine
Come frame Us now some clean Device,
Or playsant Rhime on yonder Mice
They seem, God shield Me, Mat and Charles

Bad as Sir Topaz, or Squire Quartes (MATTHEW did for the nonce reply) At Emblem, or Device am I But could I Chaunt, or Rhyme pardie, Clear as Dan CHAUCER, or as Thee Ne Verse from Me (so God me shrive) On Mouse, or other Beast alive Certes, I have these many Days Sent myne Poetic Herd to graze Ne Armed Knight ydrad in War With Lyon fierce will I compare Ne Judge unjust, with furred Fox, Harming in Secret Guise the Flocks Ne Priest unworth of Goddess Coat, To Swine ydrunk, or filthy Stoat Elk Similè farwell for aye, From Elephant, I trow, to Flea

Reply d the friendlike Peer, I weene, MATTHEW is angred on the Spleen Ne so, quoth MAT ne shall be e er, With Wit that falleth all so fair Eftsoons, well weet Ye, mine Intent Boweth to your Commaundement If by these Creatures Ye have seen, Pourtrayed CHARLES and MATTHEW been Behoveth neet to wreck my Brain, The rest in Order to explain

That Cup-board, where the Mice disport, I liken to St * STEPHEN'S Court
Therein is Space enough, I trow,
For elke Comrade to come and goe
And therein eke may Both be fed
With Shiver of the Wheaten Bread
And when, as these mine Eyen survey,
They cease to skip, and squeak, and play,
Return they may to different Cells,
Auditing One, whilst t'other Tells

Dear ROBERT, quoth the SAINT, whose Mind In Bounteous Deed no Mean can bind, Now as I hope to grow devout, I deem this Matter well made out Laugh I, whilst thus I serious Pray? Let that be wrought which MAT doth say Yea, quoth the ERLE, but not to Day

In the same Style.

L'ULL oft doth Mar with Topaz dine, Eateth bak'd Meats, drinketh Greek Wine But Topaz his own Werke rehearseth, And Mar mote praise what Topaz verseth Now sure as Priest did e'ei shrive Sinner, Full hardly eaineth Mar his Dinner

In the same Style.

AIR Susan did her Wif-hede well menteine, Algates assaulted soie by Letchours tweine, Now, and I read aright that Auncient Song, Olde were the Paramours, the Dame full yong

Had thilke same Tale in other Guise been tolde, Had They been Yong (pardie) and She been Olde, That, by St Kir, had wrought much sorer Tryal Full merveillous, I wote, were swilk Denyal.

A FLOWER,

Painted by SIMON VARELST

WHEN fam d V NELST this little Wonder drew, FLORA vouchsaf'd the growing Work to view Finding the Punter's Science at a Stand, The Goddess snatch d the Pencil from his Hand And finishing the Piece, She smiling said Behold One Work of Mine, that ne er shall fade

TO THE

Lady Elizabeth Harley,

Since Marchioness of Carmarthen,

On a Column of Her Drawing

WHEN future Ages shall with Wonder view
These glorious Lines, which HARLEY'S Daughter drew
They shall confess, that BRITAIN could not ruse.
A fairer Column to the Father's Praise

PROTOGENES and APELLES

WHEN Poets wrote and Painters drew, As Nature pointed out the View Ler Gothic Forms were known in Greece, To spoil the well proportion d Piece And in our Verse e er Monksh Rhimes Had jangl d their fantastic Chimes

E'er on the flow'ry Lands of Rhodis. Those Knights had fix'd their dull Abodes, Who knew not much to punt or write, Nor car'd to pray, nor dar'd to fight Protogenes, Historians note, Liv'd there, a Burgess Scot and Lot, And, as old Pline's Writings show, Apeills did the same at Co Agreed these Points of Time, and Place, Proceed We in the present Case

Picqu'd by Profosines's Fame,
From Co to Rhodis, Applies came,
To see a Rival and a Friend,
Prepar'd to Censure, or Commend,
Here to absolve, and there object,
As Art with Candor might direct
He sails, He lands, He comes, He rings
His Servants follow with the Things
Appears the Governante of th'House
(For such in Grefel were much in use)
If Young or Handsom, Yea or No,
Concerns not Me, or Thee to know

Does 'Squire Protogents live here' Yes, Sir, says She with gracious Air, And Curt'sey low, but just call'd out By Lords peculiarly devout, Who came on purpose, Sir, to borrow Our VENUS, for the Feast To-morrow, To grace the Church 'tis VENUS' Day I hope, Sir, You intend to stay, To see our VENUS 'tis the Piece The most renown'd throughout all GREECE, So like th'Original, they say But I have no great Skill that Way But, Sii, at Six ('tis now past Three) Dromo must make my Master's Tea At Six, Sir, if You please to come, You'll find my Master, Sir, at Home

Tea, says a Critic big with Laughter, Was found some twenty Ages after Authors, before they write should read Tis very true but Well proceed

And, Sir, at present would you please To leave your Name Reach me that Board No sooner spoke But done With one judicious Stroke, On the plain Ground APELLES drew A Circle regularly true And will you please, Sweet heart, said He, To shew your Master this from Me? By it He presently will know, How Painters write their Names at Co

He gave the Pannel to the Maid Smiling and Curt sing, Sir, She said, I shall not fail to tell my Master And, Sir, for fear of all Disaster I ll keep it my own self Safe bind, Says the old Proverb and Safe find So Sir as sure as Key or Lock Your Servant Sir at Six a Clock

Again at Six APELLES came Found the same prating civil Dame Sir that my Master has been here, Will by the Board it self appear If from the perfect Line He found, He has presumd to swell the Round, Or Colors on the Draught to lay Tis thus (He order d me to say) Thus write the Painters of this Isle Let those of Co remark the Style

She said and to his Hand restord of The rival Pledge, the Missive Board Upon the happy Line were laid Such obvious Light, and easie Shade That Paris Apple stood confest, Or Ledas Egg, or Closs Breast

P

APFILLS view'd the finish'd Piece,
And Live, said He, the Arts of GREECE!
Howe'er PROTOGIATS and I
May in our Rival Talents vie,
Howe'er our Works may have express'd,
Who truest drew, or color'd best,
When He beheld my flowing Line,
He found at least I cou'd design
And from his artful Round, I grant,
That He with perfect Skill can punt.

The dullest Genius cannot fail
To find the Moral of my Tale
That the distinguish'd Part of Men,
With Compass, Pencil, Sword, or Pen,
Shou'd in Life's Visit leave their Name,
In Characters, which may proclaim
That They with Ardor strove to raise
At once their Arts, and Countrey's Praise
And in their Working took great Care,
That all was Full, and Round, and Fair

Democritus and Heraclitus.

EMOCRITUS, dear Droll, revisit Earth,
And with our Follies glut Thy heighten'd Mith
Sad Heraclitus, serious Wretch, return,
In louder Grief our greater Climes to mourn
Between You both I unconcern'd stand by
Hurt, can I laugh? and Honest, need I cry?

For my own Tomb-stone.

To live Alas! one Moment sets us ev'n Mark! how impartial is the Will of Heav'n?

GUALTERUS DANISTONUS

Ad Amicos

UM Studeo fungi fallentis munere vitæ Adfectoque viam sedibus Elysus ARCTOA florens Sophia SAMIISQUE superbus Discipulis Animas morte carere cano Has ego corporibus profugas ad sidera mitto Sideraque ingressis otia blanda dico Qualia conveniunt Divis queis fata volebant Vitai faciles molliter ire vias Vinaque Cœlicolis media inter gandia libo Et me quid majus suspicor esse viro Sed fuerint nulli forsan quos spondeo cœli Nullaque sint DITIS Numina nulla Jovis Fabula sit terris agitur quæ vita relichis Quique superstes Homo qui nihil esto Deus Attamen esse hilares & manes mittere curl Prodent ac vitæ commoditate frui Et festos agitasse dies ævique fugacis Tempora perpetuis detinuisse jocis His me parentem præceptis occupet Orcus Et Mors seu Divum seu mhil esse velit Nam Sophia Ars illa est quæ fallere suaviter horas Admonet atque Orci non timuisse minas

IMITATED

STUDIOUS the busic Moments to deceive, I that fleet between the Cradle and the Grave I credit what the Greecian Dichates say, And Samian Sounds o er Scotia's Hills convey When mortal Man resigns his transient Breath The Body only I give o er to Death The Parts dissolv d, and broken Frame I mourn What came from Earth, I see to Learth return The Immaterial Part, th Æthereal Soul, Nor can Change vanquish, nor can Death controul Glad I release it from its Partner's Cares And bid good Angels waft it to the Stars

Then in the flowing Bowl I drown those Sighs, Which, Spight of Wisdom, from our Weakness rise The Draught to the Dead's Mem'ry I commend, And offer to the now immortal Friend But if oppos'd to what my Thoughts approve, Not Pluto's Rage there be, nor Pow'r of Jove, On it's dark Side if Thou the Prospect take, Grant all forgot beyond black Lethe's Lake In total Death suppose the Mortal lye, No new Hereafter, nor a future Sky Yet bear thy Lot content, yet cease to grieve Why, e'er Death comes, dost Thou forbear to live? The little Time Thou hast, 'twixt Instant Now And Fate's Approach, is All the Gods allow And of this little hast Thou ought to spare To sad Reflection, and corroding Care? The Moments past, if Thou art wise, retrieve With pleasant Mem'ry of the Bliss they gave The present Hours in present Mirth imploy, And bribe the Future with the Hopes of Joy The Future (few or more, how e'er they be) Were destin'd e'rst, nor can by Fate's Decree Be now cut off, betwixt the Grave and Thee

THE FIRST IIYMN

OF

CALLIMACHUS.

TO JUPI1 ER.

Whom apter shall we sing, than Jove himself, The God for ever Great, for ever King, Who slew the Earth-born Race, and measures Right 196

To Heav π s great Habitants? DICTEAN hear'st Thou More joyful, or Lycken, long Dispute And various Thought has tracd On IDA's Mount, Or DICTE, studious of his Country's Praise, The CRETAN boasts The Natal Place but oft He meets Reproof deserved for He presumptuous Has built a Tomb for Thee, who never know st To die, but liv st the same Io-day and I ver ARCADIAN therefore be Thy Birth Great RHEA Pregnant to high PARRHASIA'S Cliffs retird, And wild Lycarus black with shading Pines Holy Retreat ! Sithence no I emale hither, Conscious of Social Love and Nature's Rites Must dare approach, from the inferior Reptile To Woman, Form Divine There the blest Parent Ungirt her spacious Bosom, and discharg d The pond rous Birth She sought a neighbring Spring, To wash the recent Babe. In vain ARCADIA (However streams now) adust and dry Deny d the Goddess Water where deep Melas, And rocky CRATIS flow, the Chariot smooth d Obscure with rising Dust the thirsty Trav ler In vain requir d the Current, then imprison d In subterranean Cwerns I orests grew Upon the barren Hollows, high o ershading The Haunts of Savage Beasts, where now IAON, And ERIMANTH incline their friendly Urns

Thou too, O Earth, great RHFA said, bring forth And short shall be thy Pangs She said and high She reard her Arm, and with her Scopter struck The yawning Cliff from its disparted Height Adown the Mount the gushing Torrent ran, And cheard the Vallies There the Heaving Mother Buthd mighty King Thy tender Limbs She wrapt them In purple Bands She gave the precious Pledge To prudent Neda, charging her to guard Thee, Careful and secret Neda of the Nymphs That tended the great Birth, next Philippe And Syrx, the eldest Smiling She received Thee,

And conscious of the Grace, absolv'd her Trust Not uniewarded, since the River bore The Fav'rite Viigin's Name fair NEDA rowls By Leprion's ancient Walls, a fruitful Stream Fast by her flow'ry Bank the Sons of Arcas, Fav'rites of Heav'n, with happy Care protect Their fleecy Charge, and joyous drink her Wave

Thee, God, to Cnossus Neda brought the Nymphs And Corybantes Thee their sacred Charge Receiv'd, Adraste rock'd Thy golden Cradle The Goat, now bright amidst hei fellow-Stars, Kind Amalthea, reach'd her Tett distent With Milk, Thy early Food the sedulous Bee Distill'd her Honey on Thy purple Lips

Around, the fierce Curetes (Order solemn To thy foreknowing Mother!) trod tumultuous Their Mystic Dance, and clang'd their sounding Arms, Industrious with the warlike Din to quell Thy Infant-Cries, and mock the Eai of Saturn

Swift Growth and wond'rous Grace, O heav'nly Jove, Waited Thy blooming Years Inventive Wit, And perfect Judgment crown'd Thy youthful Act That SAFURN'S Sons receiv'd the three-fold Empire Of Heav'n, of Ocean, and deep Hell beneath, As the dark Urn and Chance of Lot determin'd, Old Poets mention, fabling Things of Moment Well nigh equivalent and neighb'ring Value By Lot are parted But high Heav'n, Thy Share, In equal Balance laid 'gainst Sea or Hell, Flings up the adverse Scale, and shuns Proportion Wherefore not Chance, but Pow'r, above Thy Biethren Exalted Thee, their King When Thy great Will Commands Thy Chariot forth, impetuous Strength, And fiery Swiftness wing the rapid Wheels, Incessant, high the Eagle flies before Thee And oh! as I and mine consult Thy Augur, Grant the glad Omen, let Thy Fav'rite rise Propitious, ever soaring from the Right

Thou to the lesser Gods hast well assign d Their proper Shares of Pow r Thy own, great Jove, Boundless and universal Those who labor The sweaty Forge, who edge the crooked Scythe, Bend stubborn Steel, and harden gleening Armor, Acknowledge VULCAN'S Aid The early Hunter Blesses DIANA'S Hand, who leads Him safe O er hanging Cliffs who spreads his Net successful, And guides the Arrow through the Panther's Heart The Soldier from successful Camps returning With Laurel wreath d, and rich with hostile Spoil, Severs the Bull to MARS The skilful Bard, Striking the THRACIAN Harp, invokes Apollo, To make his Hero and Himself Immortal Those, mighty Jove, mean time, Thy glorious Care, Who model Nations, publish Laws announce Or Life or Death, and found or change the Empire Man owns the Powr of Kings and Kings of Jove

And as their Actions tend subordinate
To what Thy Will designs, Thou give it the Means
Proportion to the Work Thou see is impartial,
How They those Means imploy Each Monarch rules
His different Realm, accountable to Thee,
Great Ruler of the World These only have
To speak and be obey d to Those are giv n
Assistant Days to ripen the Design
To some whole Months revolving Years to some
Others, ill fated, are condemn d to toil
Their tedious Life and mourn their Purpose blasted
With fruitless Act, and Impotence of Council

Hall greatest Son of SATURN wise Disposer Of ev ry Good Thy Praise what Man yet born Has sung? or who that may be born shall sing? Again, and often hail i indulge our Prayer, Great Father grant us Virtue, grant us Wealth For without Virtue Wealth to Man avails not, And Virtue without Wealth exerts less Powr, And less diffuses Good Then grant us, Gracious, Virtue, and Wealth, for both are of Thy Gift

THE SECOND IIYMN OF CALLIMACHUS. TO APOLLO.

And all the Cavern shakes far off, far off,
The Man that is unhallow'd for the God,
The God approaches Hark He knocks the Gates
Feel the glad Impulse and the sever'd Bars
Submissive clink against their brazen Portals
Why do the Delian Palms incline their Boughs,
Self-mov'd and hov'ring Swans, their Throats releas'd
From native Silence, carol Sounds harmonious?

Begin, young Men, the Hymn let all your Harps Break their inglorious Silence, and the Dance, In mystic Numbers trod, explain the Music But first by ardent Pray'r, and clear Lustration Purge the contagious Spots of Human Weakness Impure no Mortal can behold Apollo So may Ye flourish, favor'd by the God, In Youth with happy Nuptials, and in Age With silver Hairs, and fair Descent of Children, So lay Foundations for aspiring Cities, And bless your spreading Colonies Encrease

Pay sacred Rev'rence to Apollo's Song, Lest wrathful the far-shooting God emitt His fatal Airows Silent Nature stands, And Seas subside, obedient to the Sound Of Io, Io Pean! noi daies Theris Longer beward Her lov'd Achilles' Death

For Phoebus was his Foe Nor must sad Niobe In fruitless Sorrow persevere, or weep Ev n thro the Phryolan Marble Hapless Mother! Whose Fondness could compare her Mortal Off spring To those which fair Latrona bore to Jove Io! again repeat Ye, Io Pean!

Against the Deity tis hard to strive He that resists the Power of PTOLEMS, Resists the Pow r of Heav n for Pow r from Heav n Derives and Monarchs rule by Gods appointed

Recite Apollo's Praise, till Night draws on, The Ditty still unfinish d and the Day Unequal to the Godhead's Attributes Various, and Matter copious of your Songs

Sublime at JOYES right Hand APOLLO sits,
And thence distributes Honor, gracious King,
And Theme of Verse perpetual From his Robe
Flows Light ineffable his Harp, his Quiver,
And Lictian Bow are Gold with golden Sandals
His Feet are shod how rich! how beautiful!
Beneath his Steps the yellow Min ral rises
And Earth reveals her Treasures Youth and Beauty
Eternal deck his Cheek from his fair Head
Perfumes distill their Sweets and chearful Health,
His dutious Handmaid thro the Air improv d,
With lavish Hand diffuses Scents Ambrosial

The Spear man's Arm by Thee, great God, directed, Sends forth a certain Wound The Laurel d Bard, Inspir d by Thee composes Verse Immortal Taught by thy Art Divine the sage Physician Eludes the Urn and chuns, or eviles Death

Thee Nomian We adore for that from Heav n Descending Thou on fair Amphriysus Brinks Did st guard Admetus Herds Sithence the Cow Produc d an ampler Store of Milk the She Goat Not without Pain dragg d her distended Udder And Ewes, that erst brought forth but single Lambs, Now drop d their Two-fold Burdens Blest the Cattle, On which Apollo cast his fay ring Eye 1

But, Phoebus, Thou to Man beneficent,
Delight'st in building Cities Bright Diana,
Kind Sister to thy infant-Deity
New-wean'd, and just arising from the Ciadle,
Brought hunted wild Goats-Heads, and branching Antlers
Of Stags, The Fruit and Honor of her Toil
These with discerning Hand Thou knew'st to range,
(Young as Thou wast) and in the well-fram'd Models,
With Emblematic Skill, and mystic Order,
Thou shew'dst, where Towers, or Battlements should rise,
Where gates should open, or where Walls should compass
While from thy childish Pastime Man receiv'd
The future Strength, and Ornament of Nations

BATTUS, our great Progenitor, now touch'd The Lybian Strand, when the fore-boding Crow Flew on the Right before the People, marking The Country destin'd the auspicious Seat Of future Kings, and Favor of the God, Whose Oath is sure, and Promise stands Eternal

Or Boedromian hear'st Thou pleas'd, or Clarian, Phoebus, great King? for diff'rent are Thy Names, As Thy kind Hand has founded many Cities, Or dealt benign Thy various Gifts to Man Carnean let Me call Thee, for my Country Calls Thee Carnean the fair Colony Thrice by Thy gracious Guidance was transported, E'er settl'd in Cyrene, there W'appointed Thy annual Feasts, kind God, and bless thy Altars Smoaking with Hecatombs of slaughter'd Bulls, As Carnus, thy High-Priest, and favor'd Friend, Had er'st ordain'd, and with mysterious Rites, Our great Forefathers taught their Sons to worship Io Carnean Phoebus! Io Pean!

The yellow *Crocus* there, and fair *Narcissus* Reserve the Honors of their Winter-Store, To dcck Thy Temple, 'till returning Spring Diffuses Nature's various Pride, and Flow'rs Innumerable, by the soft South-west Open'd, and gather'd by Religious Hands,

Rebound their Sweets from thodorif rous Pavement Perpetual Fires shine hallow d on Thy Altars When Annual the CARNEAN Feast is held, The warlike LIBYANS clad in Armor, lead The Dance, with clanging Swords and Shields They beat The dreadful Measure in the Chorus join Their Women, Brown but Beautiful such Rites To Thee well pleasing Nor had yet Thy Votaries, From Greece transplanted, touch d Cyrene's Banks, And Lands determind for their last Abodes But wander d thro AziLis horrid Forrest Dispers d when from Myrtusa's craggy Brow, Fond of the Maid, auspicious to the City, Which must hereafter bear her favor d Name, Thou Gracious deign st to let the Fair One view Her Typic People Thou with Pleasure taught st Her To draw the Bow, to slay the shaggy Lyon, And stop the spreading Ruin of the Plains Happy the Nymph, who honord by Thy Passion, Was aided by thy Powr! The monstrous PYTHON Durst tempt Thy Wrath in vain for dead He fell To thy great Strength, and golden Arms unequal

Io I while Thy unerring Hand elanc d Another, and another Dart The People Joyful repeated, Io I Io Pean I Elance the Dart Apollo for the Safety, And Health of Man, gracious Thy Mother bore Thee

ENV Thy latest Foe suggested thus
Like Thee I am a Powr Immortal therefore
To Thee dare speak How can st Thou favor partial
Those Poets who write little? Vast and Great
Is what I Love The far extended Ocean
To a smill Riv let I prefer Apollo
Spurn d Envy with His Foot and thus the God
Demon, the head long Current of Euphraffs,
Assyrian River copious runs, but Muddy
And carries forward with his stupid Force
Polluting Dirt His Torrent still augmenting,
His Wave still more defild mean while the Nymphs

Melissan, Sacied and Recluse to Ceres, Studious to have their Off'rings well receiv'd, And fit for Heav'nly Use, from little Urns Pour Streams select, and Purity of Waters

Io! Apollo, mighty King, let Envy
Ill-judging and Verbose, from Lethe's Lake
Draw Tons unmeasurable, while Thy Favor
Administers to my ambitious Thirst
The wholesome Draught from Aganippe's Spring
Genuine, and with soft Murmurs gently rilling
Adown the Mountains, where Thy Daughters haunt

CHARITY.

A

PARAPHRASE

On the Thirteenth Chapter of the First Epistle

TO THE CORINIHIANS.

Than ever Man pronounc'd, or Angel sung Had I all Knowledge, Human and Divine, That Thought can reach, or Science can define, And had I Pow'r to give that Knowledge Birth, In all the Speeches of the babling Earth Did Shadrach's Zeal my glowing Bleast inspire, To weary Tortures, and rejoice in Fire Or had I Faith like That which Israel saw, When Moses gave them Miracles, and Law

Yet, gracious Charity, indulgent Guest,
Were not Thy Pow r exerted in my Breast
Those Speeches would send up unheeded Pray r
That Scorn of Life would be but wild Despair
A Tymbal's Sound were better than my Voice
My Faith were Form my Eloquence were Noise

CHARITT, decent, modest, easy kind Softens the high, and rears the abject Mind Knows with just Reins, and gentle Hand to guide, Betwixt vile Shame, and arbitrary Pride Not soon provok d She easily forgives, And much She suffers, as She much believes Soft Peace She brings where ever She arrives She builds our Quiet, as She forms our Lives Lays the rough I aths of peevish Nature ev n And opens in each Heart a little HEAV N

Each other Gift, which GOD on Man bestows, It's proper Bounds, and due Restriction knows To one fixt Purpose dedicates it's Pow'r And finishing it's Act, exists no more Thus, in Obedience to what Heav'n decrees, Knowledge shall fail, and Prophecy shall cease But lasting Charity's more ample Sway Nor bound by Time, nor subject to Decay, In happy Triumph shall for ever live, And endless Good diffuse, and endless Praise receive

As thro the Artist's intervening Glass,
Our Eye observes the distant Planets pass
A little we discover but allow,
That more remains unseen, than Art can show
So whilst our Mind it's Knowledge wou'd improve,
(It's feeble Eye intent on Things above)
High as We may, We lift our Reason up,
By Faith directed, and confirm d by Hope
Yet are We able only to survey
Dawnings of Beams, and Promises of Day
Heav n's fuller Effluence mocks our dazl'd Sight,
Too great it's Swiftness, and too strong it's Light

But soon the mediate Clouds shall be dispell'd, The Sun shall soon be Face to Face beheld, In all His Robes, with all His Glory on, Seated sublime on His Meridian Throne

Then constant FAITH, and holy HOPE shall dye, One lost in Certainty, and One in Joy Whilst Thou, more happy Pow'r, fair CHARITY, Triumphant Sister, greatest of the Three, Thy Office, and Thy Nature still the same, Lasting thy Lamp, and unconsum'd thy Flame, Shalt still survive Shalt stand before the Host of Heav'n confest, For ever blessing, and for ever blest

Engraven on a COLUMN

In the Church of Halstead in Essex,

The spire of which, burnt down by Lightning, was rebuilt at the Expense of Mr Samuel Fiske, 1717.

TEW not this Spire by Measure giv'n
To Buildings rais'd by common Hands
That Fabric rises high as Heav'n,
Whose Basis on Devotion stands
While yet We draw this vital Breath,
We can our Faith and Hope declare
But Charity beyond our Death,
Will ever in our Works appear
Best be He call'd among good Men,
Who to his GOD this Column rais'd
Tho' Lightning strike the Dome again,
The Man, who built it, shall be prais'd
Yet Spires and Towers in Dust shall lye,
The weak Efforts of Human Pains
And Faith, and Hope themselves shall dye,
While Deathless Charity remains

Written in Montaigne's Essays,

Green to the Duke of Shrewsbury in France, after the Peace, 1713

DICTATE, O mighty Judge, what Thou hast seen Of Cittes, and of Courts, of Books, and Men, And deign to let Thy Servint hold the Pen

Thro Ages thus I may presume to live And from the Transcript of Thy Prose receive, What my own short lived Verse can never give

Thus shall fair BRITAIN with a gracious Smile Accept the Work and the instructed Isle, For more than Treaties made, shall bless my Toil

Nor longer hence the GALLIC Style preferr d, Wisdom in English Idiom shall be herrd While Talbot tells the World, where Montaigne err d

An EPISTLE,

Desiring the Queen's Picture

Written at Paris, 1714 But left unfinish d by the sudden News of Her Majesty's Death

THE Train of Equipage and Pomp of State,
The shining Side board, and the burnish of Plate
Let other Ministers, Great Anne, require,
And partial fall Thy Gift to their Desire
To the fair Potriat of my Sov reign Dame,
To That alone, eternal be my Claim

My bright Defender, and my dread Delight, If ever I found Favor in Thy Sight, If all the Pains that for Thy BRITAIN'S Sake My past has took, or future Life may take, Be grateful to my QUEEN, permit my Pray'r, And with This Gift reward my total Care

Will Thy indulgent Hand, fair Saint, allow
The Boon? and will Thy Ear accept the Vow?
That in despight of Age, of impious Flame,
And eating Time, Thy Picture like Thy Fame
Entire may last, that as their Eyes survey
The semblant Shade, Men yet unborn may say,
Thus Great, thus Gracious look'd Britannia's Queen,
Her Brow thus smooth, Her Look was thus serene,
When to a Low, but to a Loyal Hand
The mighty Empress gave Her high Command,
That He to Hostile Camps, and Kings shou'd haste,
To speak Her Vengeance as Their Danger past,
To say, She Wills detested Wars to cease,
She checks Her Conquest, for Her Subjects Ease,
And bids the World attend Her Terms of Peace.

Thee, Gracious Anne, Thee present I adore,
Thee, Queen of Peace If Time and Fate have Pow'r
Higher to raise the Glories of thy Reign,
In Words sublimer, and a nobler Strain,
May future Bards the mighty Theme rehearse
Here, Stator Jove, and Phoebus King of Verse,
The Votive Tablet I suspend * * * * *

ALMA:

OR, THE

PROGRESS

OF THE

MIND.

In THREE CANTOS

Παντα γελως και παντα κονις και παντα το μηδεν Παντα γαρ εξ αλογων εστι τα γιγνομενα Incert ap Stob[æ]um

THE FIRS'I' CAN'I'O.

ATTHEW met RICHARD, when or where From Story is not mighty clear Of many knotty Points They spoke, And Pro and Con by turns They took Ratts half the Manuscript have eat Dire Hunger! which We still regret O! may they ne'er again digest The Horrors of so sad a Feast Yet less our Grief, if what remains, Dear Jacob, by thy Care and Pains Shall be to future Times convey'd It thus begins.

* * * * Here Mailhew said

ALMA in Verse, in Prose, the Mind, By Aristotle's Pen defin'd, Throughout the Body squat or tall, Is, bonâ fide, All in All And yet, slap dash, is All again In every Sinew, Nerve, and Vein Runs here and there, like Hamlet's Ghost, While every where She rules the roast

This System, RICHARD, We are told,
The Men of Oxford firmly hold
The CAMBRIDGE Wits, You know, deny
With Ipse dixit to comply
They say (for in good truth They speak
With small Respect of that old GREEK)
That, putting all his Words together,
'Tis Three blew Beans in One blew Bladder.

ALMA, They strenuously maintain, Sits Cock horse on Her Throne, the Brain And from that Seat of Thought dispenses Her Sov reign Pleasure to the Senses Two Optic Nerves, They say, She tyes, Like Speckacles, a cross the Lyes By which the Spirits bring her Word, Whene er the Balls are fix d, or stirr d How quick at Park and Play they strike, The Duke they court the Toast they like And at St James s turn their Grace From former Friends, now out of Place

Without these Aids, to be more serious, Her Powr, They hold, had been precarious The Eyes might have conspired her Ruin, And She not known, what They were doing Foolish it had been, and unkind, That They should see, and She be blind

Wise Nature likewise, They suppose, Has drawn two Conduits down our Nose Cou d Alma else with Judgment tell, When Cabbage stinks, or Rases smell? Or who wou d ask for her Opinion Between an Oyster, and an Onen? For from most Bodies, Dick, You know, Some little Bits ask Leave to flow, And, as thro these Canals They roll, Bring up a Sample of the Whole Like Footmen running before Coaches, To tell the Inn, what Lord approaches

By Nerves about our Palate plac d, She likewise judges of the Taste Else (dismal Thought!) our Warlike Men Might drink thick Part for fine Champagne And our ill judging Wives and Daughters Mistake Small beer for Citron Waters

Hence too, that She might better hear, She sets a Drum at either Ear, And Loud or Gentle, Harsh or Sweet, Are but th' Alaruns which They beat.

Last, to enjoy her Sense of Feeling (A thing She much delights to deal in) A thousand little Nerves She sends Quite to our Toes, and Fingers Ends, And These in Gratitude again Return their Spirits to the Brain, In which their Figure being printed (As just before, I think, I hinted) AIMA inform'd can try the Case, As She had been upon the Place

Thus, while the Judge gives diffrent Journeys To Country Counsel, and Attornies, He on the Bench in quiet sits, Deciding, as They bring the Writs The Pope thus prays and sleeps at Rome, And very seldom stirs from Home Yet sending forth his Holy Spies, And having heard what They advise, He rules the Church's blest Dominions, And sets Men's Faith by His Opinions

The Scholars of the Staggrif,
Who for the Old Opinion fight,
Would make their Modern Friends confess,
The diff'rence but from More to Less
The Mind, say They, while You sustain
To hold her Station in the Brain,
You grant, at least, She is extended
Ergo the whole Dispute is ended
For, 'till To-morrow shou'd You plead
From Form and Structure of the Head,
The Mind as visibly is seen
Extended thro' the whole Machine
Why shou'd all Honor then be ta'en
From Lower Parts to load the Brain,
When other Limbs we plainly see,

Each in his way, as brisk as He? For Music, grant the Head receives it It is the Artist's Hand that gives it And tho the Scull may wear the Laurel The Soldier's Arm sustains the Quarrel Besides, the Nostrils, Ears, and Ejes Are not his Parts, but his Allies Ev n what You hear the Tongue proclaim, Comes ab Origine from them What could the Head perform Alone, If all Their friendly Aids were gone? A foolish figure He must make, Do nothing else, but sleep and ake

Nor matters it, that You can show, How to the Head that Spirits go Those Spirits started from some Goal, Before they thro the Veins could roll Now We should hold Them much to blame, If They went back, before They came

If therefore, as We must suppose, They came from Fingers and from Toes, Or Toes, or Fingers in this Case, Of Num scall s Self should take the Place Disputing fair, You grant thus much, That all Sensation is but Touch Dip but your Toes into cold Water, Their Correspondent Teeth will chatter And strike the Bottom of your Feet You set your Head into a Heat The Bully beat, and happy Lover Confess, that Feeling lies all over

Note here, LUCRETIUS dares to teach (As all our Youth may learn from CREECH) That Eyes were made, but coud not view Nor Hands embrace, nor Feet pursue But heedless Nature did produce The Members first, and then the Use What Each must act, was yet unknown, Till All is mov d by Chance alone

A Man first builds a Country Seat, Then finds the Walls not good to eat Another plants, and wond'ing sees Nor Books, nor Medals on his Tiees Yet Poet and Philosopher Was He, who durst such Whims aver Blest, for his Sake, be human Reason, That came at all, tho' late, in Season

But no Man sure e'er left his House, And saddl'd Ball, with Thoughts so wild, To bring a Midwife to his Spouse, Before He knew She was with Child And no Man ever reapt his Corn, Or from the Oven drew his Bread, E'er Hinds and Bakers yet were born, That taught him both to Sow, and Knead Before They're ask'd, can Maids refuse? Can Pray, says Dick, hold in your Muse While You Pindaric Truths rehearse, She hobbles in Alternate Verse Verse? Mat reply'd is that my Care? Go on, quoth Richard, soft and fair

This looks, friend Dick, as Nature had But exercis'd the Salesman's Trade As if She haply had sat down, And cut out Cloaths for all the Town. Then sent them out to Monmouth-Street, To try, what Persons they wou'd fit But ev'ry Free and Licenc'd Taylor Would in this Thesis find a Failure Should Whims like these his Head perplex, How could he work for either Sex? His Cloaths, as Atomes might prevail, Might fit a Pismire, or a Whale No, no He views with studious Pleasure Your Shape, before He takes your Measure For real KATE He made the Boddice, And not for an *Ideal* Goddess

No Error near his Shop board lurk d He knew the Folks for whom He work d Still to Their Size He aim d his Skill Else, prythee, who woud pry his Bill?

Next, Dick., if Chance her self shou d vary Observe, how Matters would miscary Across your Eyes, Friend, place your Shoes, Your Spectacles upon your Toes Then You and MEMMIUS shall agree, How micely Men would walk, or see

But Wisdom, peevish and cross-grain d, Must be opposed to be sustain d And still your Knowledge will increase, As You make other People's less In Arms and Science its the same Our Rival's Hurts create our Fame At FAUBERT's if Disputes arise Among the Champions for the Prize To prove, who gave the fairer Butt, John shows the Chalk on Robert's Coat 50 for the Honor of your Book, It tells, where other Folks mistook And, as their Notions You confound, Those You invent get farther Ground

The Commentators on old Art storile (tis urg d) in Judgment vary They to their own Conceits have brought The Image of his general Thought Just is the Melancholic Lye Sees Fleets and Armies in the Sky And to the poor Apprentice Ear The Bells sound Whitington Lord May r The Conj rer thus explains his Scheme Thus Spirits walk, and Prophets dream NORTH BRITONS thus have Second Sight And German's free from Gunshot fight

THEODORET, and ORIGEN, And fifty other Learned Men

Attest, that if their Comments find The Traces of their Master's Mind, Alma can ne'er decay nor dye This flatly t'other Sect deny, SIMPLICIUS, THEOPHRAST, DURAND, Great Names, but hard in Verse to stand They wonder Men should have mistook The Tenets of their Master's Book, And hold, that ALMA yields her Breath, O'ercome by Age, and seiz'd by Death Now which were Wise? and which were Fools? Poor Alma sits between two Stools The more She reads, the more perplext, The Comment ruining the Text Now fears, now hopes her doubtful Fate But, RICHARD, let her look to That Whilst We our own Affairs pursue

These diff'rent Systems, Old or New,
A Man with half an Eye may see,
Were only form'd to disagree
Now to bring Things to fair Conclusion,
And save much Christian Ink's Effusion,
Let me propose an Healing Scheme,
And sail along the Middle Stream
For, Dick, if We could reconcile
Old Aristotle with Gassendus,
How many would admire our Toil,
And yet how few would comprehend us?

Here, RICHARD, let my Scheme commence Oh! may my Words be lost in Sense, While pleas'd THALIA deigns to write The Slips and Bounds of ALMA's Flight

My simple System shall suppose, That ALMA enters at the Toes, That then She mounts by just Degrees Up to the Ancles, Legs, and Knees Next, as the Sap of Life does rise, She lends her Vigor to the Thighs

And, all these under Regions pist, She nestles somewhere near the Waste Gives Pain or Pleisure, Grief or Laughter, As We shall show at large hereafter Mature, if not improved, by Time Up to the Heart She loves to climb From thence compelled by Craft and Age, She makes the Head her litest Stage

From the Feet upward to the Head Pithy, and short, says Dick proceed

DICK, this is not an idle Notion Observe the Progress of the Motion First I demonstratively prove, That Feet were only made to move And Legs desire to come and go For they have nothing else to do

Hence, long before the Child can crawl, He levrns to kick, and wince, and sprawl To hinder which, your Midwife knows To bind Those Parts extremely close Lest ALMA newly enter d in, And stunn d at her own Christning's Din, Fearful of future Grief and Pain, Should silently sneak out again Full pitcous seems young ALMA's Cisc As in a luckless Gamester's Place, She would not play, yet must not pass

Again as She grows something stronger, And Masters & Feet are swarth of no longer, If in the Night too off He kicks, Or shows his Loco matrix Tricks These first Assaults fat KATE repays Him, When half asleep She overlays Him

Now mark, Dear RICHARD, from the Age That Children tread this Worldly Stage, Broom staff or Poaker they bestride, And round the Parlor love to ride

'Till thoughtful Father's pious Care Provides his Brood, next Smithfield Fair, With Supplemental Hobby-Horses And happy be their Infant Courses!

Hence for some Years they ne'er stand still Their Legs, You see, direct their Will From opening Morn 'till setting Sun, A-round the Fields and Woods They run They frisk, and dance, and leap, and play, Nor heed, what FRIEND or SNAPE can say

To Her next Stage as Alma flies, And likes, as I have said, the Thighs With Sympathetic Pow'r She warms, Their good Allies and Friends, the Arms While Betty dances on the Green, And Susan is at Stool-ball seen While John for Nine-pins does declare, And ROGER loves to pitch the Bar, Both Legs and Arms spontaneous move Which was the Thing I meant to prove

Another Motion now She makes O need I name the Seat She takes? His Thought quite chang'd the Stripling finds, The Sport and Race no more He minds Neglected Tray and Pointer lye, And Covies unmolested fly Sudden the jocund Plain He leaves, And for the Nymph in Secret grieves In dying Accents He complains Of cruel Fires, and raging Pains The Nymph too longs to be alone, Leaves all the Swains, and sighs for One The Nymph is warm'd with young Desire, And feels, and dies to quench His Fire They meet each Evening in the Grove Their Parley but augments their Love So to the Priest their Case They tell He ties the Knot, and all goes well

But, O my Muse, just Distance keep
Thou art a Maid, and must not peep
In nine Months Time the Boddice loose,
And Petticoats too short, disclose,
That at This Age the active Mind
About the Wiste lies most confin d
And that young Life, and quick ning Sense
Spring from His Influence darted thence
So from the Middle of the World
The Sun's prolifick Rays are hurl d
This from That Seat He darts those Beams,
Which quicken Earth with genial Flames

DICK, who thus long had passive sat, Here stroak d his Chin, and cock d his Hat Then slapp d his Hand upon the Board And thus the Youth put in his Word Love's Advocates, sweet Sir, would find Him A higher Place, than You assign d Him Love's Advocates, DICK, who are those? The Poets You may well suppose Im sorry, Sir, You have discarded The Men, with whom till now You herded Prose Men alone, for private Ends, I thought, forsook their ancient Friends In cor stillavit, crys Lucretius If He may be allow d to teach Us The self same Thing soft Ovid says (A proper Judge in such a Case) HORACE his Phrase is torret Fecur And happy was that currous Speaker Here VIRGIL too has plac d this Passion What signifies too long Quotation? In Ode and Epic plain the Case is, That Love holds One of these Two Places

DICK, without Passion or Reflection, Ill strait demolish this Objection

First Poets, all the World agrees, Write half to profit, half to please

Matter and Figure They produce, For Garnish This, and That for Use, And, in the Structure of their Feasts, They seek to feed, and please their Guests But One may balk this good Intent, And take Things otherwise than meant Thus, if You Dine with my Lord May'r, Roast-Beef, and Ven'son is your Fare, Thence You proceed to Swan, and Bustard, And persevere in Tart, and Custard But Tulip-leaves, and Limon-peel Help only to adorn the Meal, And painted Flags, superb and neat, Proclaim You welcome to the Treat The Man of Sense his Meat devours, But only smells the Peel, and Flow'rs And He must be an idle Dreamer, Who leaves the Pie, and gnaws the Streamer

That CUPID goes with Bow and Arrows, And Venus keeps her Coach and Sparrows, Is all but Emblem, to acquaint One, The Son is sharp, the Mother wanton Such Images have sometimes shown A Mystic Sense, but oft'ner None For who conceives, what Bards devise, That Heav'n is plac'd in Celia's Eyes? Or where's the Sense, direct or moral, That Teeth are Pearl, or Lips are Coral?

Your Horace owns, He various writ, As wild, or sober Maggots bit And, where too much the Poet ranted, The Sage Philosopher recanted His grave *Epistles* may disprove The wanton *Odes* He made to Love

LUCRETIUS keeps a mighty Pother With CUPID, and his fancy'd Mother Calls her great Queen of Earth and Air, Declares, that Winds and Seas obey Her,

And, while Her Honor he rehearses, Implores Her to inspite his Verses

Yet, free from this Poetic Madness, Next Page, He says in sober Sadness, That She and all her fellow Gods Sit idling in their high Abodes, Regardless of this World below, Our Health or Hanging Weal or Woc, Nor once disturb their Heavinly Spirits With Scapin's Cheats, or Casar's Ments

Nor e er can I ATIN Poets prove. Where hes the real Seat of I ove Teur they burn, and Cer they pierce, As either best supplies their Verse And, if Folks ask the Reason for t, Say, one was long, and tother short Thus, I presume, the BRITISH Mu e, May take the Freedom Stringers u e In Prose our Property is greater Why should it then be less in Metre? If Curio throws a single Dart, We make him wound the I over a Heart But if He takes his Bow, and Quiver, I is sure, He must transfix the Liver For Rhime with Reason may dispense And Sound has Right to govern Sense

But let your Friends in Verse suppose, What ne er shall be allow d in Prose Anatomiti can make it cleur, The Liver minds his own Affair kindly supplies our publick Uses And parts, and strains the Vital Juices Still lays some useful Bile aside, To tinge the Chyles insipid Tide Else We should want both Gibe and Sutyr, And all be burst with pure Good nature Now Gall is bitter with a Witness, And Love is all Delight and Sweetness

My Logic then has lost it's Aim, If Sweet and Bitter be the same And He, methinks, is no great Scholar, Who can mistake Desire for Choler

The like may of the Heart be said Courage and Terror there are bred All those, whose Hearts are loose and low, Start, if they hear but the Tattee And mighty Physical their Fear is For, soon as Noise of Combat near is, Their Heart, descending to their Breeches, Must give their Stomach cruel twitches But Heroes who o'ercome or dye, Have their Hearts hung extremely high, The Strings of which, in Battel's Heat, Against their very Conslets beat, Keep Time with their own Trumpet's Measure, And yield 'em most excessive Pleasure

Now if 'tis chiefly in the Heart,
That Courage does it self exert,
'Twill be prodigious hard to prove,
That This is eke the Throne of Love
Would Nature make One Place the Seat
Of fond Desire, and fell Debate?
Must People only take Delight in
Those Hours, when They are tir'd with Fighting?
And has no Man, but who has kill'd
A Father, right to get a Child?
These Notions then I think but idle
And Love shall still possess the Middle.

This Truth more plainly to discover, Suppose your Hero were a Lover. Tho' He before had Gall and Rage, Which Death, or Conquest must asswage, He grows dispirited and low He hates the Fight, and shuns the Foe

In scornful Sloth Achilles slept, And for his Wench, like Tall-Boy, wept

Nor would return to War and Slaughter, Till They brought back the Parson's Daughter

ANTONIUS fled from ACTIUM'S Coast, AUCUSTUS pressing Asia lost His Sails by Cupid's Hand unfurld, To keep the Fur, he give the World

EDWARD our Fourth, rever d and crown d, Vig rous in Youth, in Arms renown d, While ENGLAND'S Voice, and WARNICK'S Care Design d him GALLIA'S beauteous Heir, Changd Peace and Pow r for Rage and Wars, Only to dry One Widow's Tears

FRANCE'S fourth HFNRI WE may see, A Servant to the fair DESTRFF When quitting COUTRAS prosp rous Field, And Fortune taught at length to yield, He from his Guards and Mid night Tent, Disguis d oer Hills and Vallies went, To wanton with the sprightly Dume And in his Pleasure lost his Tame

Bold is the Critic, who dates prove,
These Heroes were no Friends to Love
And bolder He, who dates aver,
That they were Enemies to Wir
Yet, when their Thought should, now or never,
Have rais d their Heart, or fir d their Liver,
Fond Alma to those Parts was gone,
Which Love more justly calls his own

Examples I could cite You more
But be contented with these Four
For when One s Proofs are apily chosen,
Tour are as valid as four Dozen
One came from GREECE, and one from ROME,
The other Two grew nearer Home
For some in Antient Books delight
Others prefer whit Moderns write
Now I should be extremely loath,
Not to be thought expert in Both

THE SECOND CANTO.

DUT shall we take the Muse abroad, To drop her idly on the Road? And leave our Subject in the middle, As BUTLER did his Bear and Fiddle? Yet He, consummate Master, knew When to recede, and where pursue. His noble Negligences teach, What Others Toils despair to reach He, perfect Dancer, climbs the Rope, And balances your Fear and Hope If after some distinguish'd Leap, He drops his Pole, and seems to slip, Straight gath'ring all his active Strength, He rises higher half his Length With Wonder You approve his Slight, And owe your Pleasure to your Fright But, like poor Andrew, I advance, False Mimic of my Master's Dance A-round the Cord a while I sprawl, And thence, tho' low, in earnest fall.

My Pieface tells You, I digress'd He's half absolv'd who has confess'd

I like, quoth Dick, your Simile
And in Return, take Two from Me
As Masters in the Clare-obscure,
With various Light your Eyes allure
A flaming Yellow here They spread,
Draw off in Blew, or charge in Red
Yet from these Colors odly mix'd,
Your Sight upon the Whole is fix'd

Or as, agun, your Courtly Dames, (Whose Clorths returning Birth Day claims,) By Arts improve the Stuffs they vary, And Things are best, as most contrary The Gown with stiff Embroid ry shining, Looks charming with a slighter Lining The Out, if Indian Figures stain The In side must be rich and plain So You, great Authors, have thought fit, To make Digression temper Wit When Arguments too fiercely glare You calm em with a milder Air To break their Points, You turn their Force, And Furbition the plain Discourse

RICHARD, quoth MAT, these Words of Thine, Speak something sly, and something fine But I shall e en resume my *Theme*However Thou may st praise, or blame

As People marry now, and settle Fierce Love abates his usual Mettle Worldly Desires, and Household Cares Disturb the Godhead's soft Affurs So now, as Health or Temper changes, In larger Compass ALMA ranges, This Day below, the next above, As light, or solid Whimsies move So Merchant has his House in Town, And Country Seat near Bansted Down From One he dates his Foreign Letters, Sends out his Goods, and duns his Debtors In tother, at his Hours of Leisure, He smokes his Pipe, and takes his Pleasure

And now your Matrimonial Cupid, Lash d on by Time, grows tird and stupid For Story and Experience tell Us, That Man grows cold, and Woman jealous Both would their little Ends secure He sighs for Freedom, She for Pow r

His Wishes tend abroad to 10am, And Her's, to domineer at Home Thus Passion flags by slow Degrees, And ruffl'd more, delighted less, The busy Mind does soldom go To those once charming Seats below But, in the Breast incamp'd, prepares For well-bred Feints, and future Wars The Man suspects his Lady's crying (When he last Autumn lay a-dying) Was but to gain him to appoint Her By Codicil a larger Jointure The Woman finds it all a Trick, That He could swoon, when She was sick, And knows, that in That Grief he reckon'd On black-ey'd Susan for his Second

Thus having strove some tedious Years With feign'd Desires, and real Fears, And tir'd with Answers, and Replies, Of John affirms, and Martha lies, Leaving this endless Altercation, The Mind affects a higher Station.

Poltis, that gen'rous King of Thrace, I think, was in this very Case All Asia now was by the Ears And Gods beat up for Voluntiers To GREECE, and TROY, while Politis sat In Quiet, governing his State And whence, said the Pacific King, Does all this Noise, and Discord spring? Why, Paris took Atrides' Wife With Ease I could compose this Strife The injur'd Hero should not lose, Nor the young Lover want a Spouse But Helen chang'd her first Condition, Without her Husband's just Permission What from the Dame can PARIS hope? She may as well from Him elope Again, how can her old Good-man

With Honor take Her back again? From hence I logically gither, The Woman cannot live with Lither Now I have Two right honest Wives, For whose Possession No Man strives One to Atribes I will send And tother to my Trojan Friend Each Prince shall thus with Honor have, Whit Both so wirmly seem to crave The Wrath of Gods and Man shall cease And Politis live and die in Peace

DICK, if this Story pleaseth Thee, Pray thank DAN Pope, who told it Me

Howe er swift Alma's Flight may vary (Take this by way of Corollary) Some Limbs She finds the very same, In Place, and Dignity, and Name These dwell at such convenient Distance. That each may give his Friend Assistance Thus He who runs or dances, begs The equal Vigor of Two Legs So much to both does ALMA trust, She ne er regards, which goes the first TEAGUE could make neither of them stay, When with Himself he ran away The Man who struggles in the Fight, Fatigues left Arm as well as right For whilst one Hand exalts the Blow, And on the Earth extends the Foe T other would take it wond rous ill, If in your Pocket He lay still And when you shoot, and shut one Eye, You cannot think He would deny To lend the tother friendly Aid Or wink, as Coward, and affraid whilst He withdraws his Flame, His Comrade takes the surer Aim One Moment if his Beams recede As soon as e er the Bird is dead,

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Opening again, He lays his Claim, To half the Profit, half the Fame, And helps to Pocket up the Game 'Tis thus, One Tradesman slips away, To give his Part'ner fairer Play

Some Limbs again in Bulk or Stature Unlike, and not a-kin by Nature, In Concert act, like modern Friends, Because one serves the t'other's Ends. The Arm thus waits upon the Heart, So quick to take the Bully's Part, That one, tho' warm, decides more slow, Than t'other executes the Blow A Stander-by may chance to have it, E'er Hack himself perceives, He gave it

The am'rous Eyes thus always go A-stroling for their Friends below For long before the 'Squire and Dame Have tîte à tête reliev'd their Flame, E'er Visits yet are brought about, The Eye by Sympathy looks out, Knows Florimel, and longs to meet Her, And, if He sees, is sure to greet Her, Tho' at Sash-Window, on the Stairs, At Court, nay (Authors say) at Pray'rs

The Funeial of some valuant Knight
May give this Thing it's proper Light
View his Two Gantlets—these declare,
That Both his Hands were us'd to War
And from his Two gilt Spurs 'tis learn'd,
His Feet were equally concern'd
But have You not with Thought beheld
The Sword hang dangling o'er the Shield?
Which shows the Breast, That Plate was us'd to,
Had an Ally right Arm to trust to
And by the Peep-holes in his Crest,
Is it not virtually confest,
That there his Eye took distant Aim,

And glane d Respect to that bright Dame, In whose Delight his Hope was center d, And for whose Glove his Life he ventur d?

Objections to my general System
May rise, perhaps, and I have mist them
But I can call to my Assistance
Proximity (mark that !) and Distance
Can prove, that all Things, on Occasion,
Love Union, and desire Adhesion
That Alma merely is a Scale
And Motives, like the Weights, prevail
If neither Side turn down or up,
With Loss or Gain, with Fear or Hope
The Balance always would hang ex n,
Like Mah mer's Fomb, twixt Earth and Heavin

This, Richard, is a curious Case Suppose your Eyes sent equal Rays Upon two distant Pots of Ale, Not knowing which was Mild or Stale In this sad State your doubtful Choice Would never have the casting Voice Which Best, or Worst, You could not think And die You must, for want of Drink Unless some Chance inclines your Sight, Setting one Pot in fairer Light, Then You prefix or A, or B, As Lines and Angles best agree Your Sense resolv d impells your Will She guides your Hand, So drink your Fill

Have you not seen a Baker's Maid Between two equal Panniers sway d'? Her Tallies useless lie, and idle, If placed exactly in the Middle But forced from this unactive State, By virtue of some casial Weight On either Side You hear em clatter, And judge of right and left hand Matter

Now, RICHARD, this coercive Force, Without your Choice, must take it's Course Great Kings to Wars are pointed forth, Like loaded Necdles to the North And Thou and I, by Pow'r unscen, Are barely Passive, and suck'd in To Henault's Vaults, or Celia's Chamber, As Straw and Paper are by Amber. If we sit down to play or set (Suppose at *Ombie* or *Basset*) Let People call us Cheats, or Fools, Our Cards and We are equal Tools We sure in vain the Cards condemn Our selves both cut and shuffl'd them In vain on Foitune's Aid rely She only is a Stander-by Poor Men | poor Papers | We and They Do some impulsive Force obey, And are but play'd with Do not play But Space and Matter we should blame They palm'd the Trick that lost the Game

Thus to save further Contradiction,
Against what You may think but Fiction,
I for Attraction, Dick, declare
Deny it those bold Men that darc
As well your Motion, as your Thought
Is all by hidden Impulse wrought
Ev'n saying, that You Think or Walk,
How like a Country 'Squire you talk?

Mark then, Where Fancy or Desire Collects the Beams of Vital Fire, Into that Limb fair Alma slides, And there, pro tempore, resides She dwells in Nicholini's Tongue, When Pyrrhus chants the Heav'nly Song When Pedro does the Lute command, She guides the cunning Artist's Hand Thro' Macri's Gullet she runs down, When the vile Glutton dines alone

And void of Modesty and Thought, She follows BIBO'S endless Draught Thro the soft Sex again She ranges As Youth, Caprice, or Fashion changes Fair Alma careless and serene, In FANNY's sprightly Eyes is seen, While they diffuse their Infant Berms, Themselves not conscious of their Flames Again fair Alma sits confest, On FLORIMEL'S experter Breast When She the rising Sigh constrains, And by concealing speaks her Pains In CYNTHIA'S Neck fur Alma glows, When the vain Thing her Jewels shows When JENNY's Stays are newly licd, Fair Alma plays about her Waste And when the swelling Hoop sustains The rich Brocard, fair Alma deigns Into that lower Space to enter, Of the large Round, Her self the Center

Again That Single Limb or Feature (Such is the cogent Force of Niture) Which most did Almas Passion move, In the first Object of her Love, For ever will be found confest, And printed on the am rous Breast

O ABELARD ill fated Youth,
Thy Tale will justify this Truth
But well I weet, thy cruel Wrong
Adorns a nobler Poet's Song
Dan Pore for thy Misfortune griev d,
With kind Concern, and Skill has weav d
A silken Web and ne er shall fade
It's Colors gently has He lud
The Mantle o er thy sad Distress
And Venus shall the Texture bless
He oer the weeping Nun has drawn,
Such artful Folds of Science Lawn,

That Love with equal Grief and Pride, Shall see the Crime, He strives to hide And softly drawing back the Veil, The God shall to his Vot'ries tell Each conscious Tear, each blushing Grace, That deck'd Dear Eloisa's Face

Happy the Poet, blest the Lays, Which Buckingham has deign'd to praise

Next, Dick, as Youth and Habit sways, A hundred Gambols Alma plays. If, whilst a Boy, Jack run from Schole, Fond of his Hunting-horn, and Pole, Tho' Gout and Age his Speed detain, Old John halloo's his Hounds again. By his Fire-side he starts the Hare, And turns Her in his Wicker-Chair His Feet, however lame, You find, Have got the better of his Mind.

If while the Mind was in her Leg, The Dance affected nimble Pig, Old MADGE, bewitch'd at Sixty one, Calls for Green Sleeves, and Jumping Joan In public Mask, or private Ball, From Lincoln's Inn, to Goldsmith's Hall, All Christmas long away She trudges, Trips it with Prentices and Judges In vain her Children urge her Stay, And Age or Palsey bar the Way But if those Images prevail, Which whilom did affect the Tail, She still reviews the ancient Scene, Forgets the forty Years between Awkwardly gay, and odly merry, Her Scarf pale Pink, her Head-Knot Cherry, O'er heated with Ideal Rage, She cheats her Son, to wed her Page

If ALMA, whilst the Man was young, Slip'd up too soon into his Tongue

Pleas d with his own fantastic Skill, He lets that Weapon neer lie still On any Point if You dispute Depend upon it, He ll confute Change Sides and You increase your Pain For He ll confute You back again For One may speak with TULLY's Tongue Yet all the while be in the wrong And tis remirkable, that They Talk most, who have the least to say Your dainty Speakers have the Curse To plead bad Causes down to worse As Dames, who Native Beauty want, Still ugher look, the more They paint

Again If in the Female Sex ALMA should on this Member fix (A cruel and a desp rate Case, From which Heav n shield my lovely Lass 1) For evermore all Care is vain That would bring ALMA down again As in habitual Gout, or Stone, The only Thing that can be done, Is to correct your Drink and Diet, And keep the inward Foe in Ouiet So if for any Sins of Ours, Or our Forefathers, Higher Powrs, Severe tho just, afflict our Life With that Prime Ill, a talking Wife Till Death shall bring the kind Relief, We must be Patient, or be Deaf

You know, a certain Lady, Dick, Who saw Me when I last was sick She kindly talk d, at least three Hours, Of Plastic Forms, and Mental Powrs Describ d our pre existing Station Before this vile Terrene Creation And lest I should be weary d, Madam, To cut Things short, came down to Adam

From whence, as fast as She was able, She drowns the World, and builds up Babel, Thro' Syria, Pirsia, Griffer She goes, And takes the Romans in the Close

But We'll descant on gen'ral Nature This is a System, not a Satyr

Turn We this Globe, and let Us see, How diff'rent Nations disagree, In what We wear, or eat and drink, Nay, Dick, perhaps in what We think In Water as You smell and tast The Soyls, thro' which it rose and past In Alma's Manners You may read The Place, where She was born and bred

One People from their swadling Bands Releas'd their Infants Feet and Hands Here Alma to these Limbs was brought, And Sparta's Offspring kick'd and fought

Another taught their Babes to talk, E'er they could yet in Goe-carts walk There Alma settl'd in the Tongue, And Orators from ATHENS sprung

Observe but in these Neighb'ring Lands, The diff'rent Use of Mouths and Hands As Men repos'd their various Hopes, In Battles These, and Those in Tropes

In Britain's Isles, as Heylyn notes,
The Ladies trip in Petticoats,
Which, for the Honor of their Nation,
They quit but on some great Occasion
Men there in Breeches clad You view
They claim that Garment, as their due
In Turkey the Reverse appears,
Long Coats the haughty Husband wears,
And greets His Wife with angry Speeches,
If She be seen without her Breeches

In our Fantastic Clims the Fair Which cleanly Powder dry their Hair And round their lovely Breast and Head Fresh Flow is their mingled Odors shed Your nicer HOTTENTOTES think meet With Guts and Tripe to deck their Feet With down cast Looks on TOTTA'S Legs, The ogling Youth most humbly begs, She would not from his Hopes remove At once his Breakfast and his Love And if the skutish Nymph should fly, He in a double Sense must die

We simple Toasters take Delight
To see our Women's Teeth look white
And ev ry saucy ill bred Fellow
Sneers at a Mouth profoundly yellow
In China none hold Women sweet,
Except their Snags are black as Jett
King Chinu put Nine Queens to Death,
Convict on Statute, Iv ry Teeth

At Tonquin if a Prince should die (As Jesuits write, who never lye) The Wife, and Counsellor, and Priest, Who serv d Him most, and lov d Him best Prepare, and light his Fun ral Fire, And chearful on the Pile expire In Europe twould be hard to find In each Degree One half so kind

Now turn We to the farthest East, And there observe the Gentry Drest Prince Gtolo, and his Royal Sisters, Scarr d with ten thousand comely Blisters The Marks remaining on the Skin, To tell the Quality within Distinguish d Slashes deck the Great As each excells in Birth, or State His Oylet holes are more, and ampler The King's own Body was a Samplar

Happy the Climate, where the Beau Wears the same Suit for Use, and Show And at a small Expence your Wife, If once well pink'd, is cloth'd for Life

Westward again the Indian Fair,
Is nicely smear'd with Fat of Bear
Before You see, You smell your Toast,
And sweetest She, who stinks the most
The finest Sparks, and cleanest Beaux
Drip from the Shoulders to the Toes
How sleek their Skins! their Joints how easy!
There Slovens only are not greasy

I mention'd diff'rent Ways of Breeding
Begin We in our Children's Reading
To Master John the English Maid
A Horn-book gives of Ginger-bread
And that the Child may learn the better,
As He can name, He eats the Letter
Proceeding thus with vast Delight,
He spells, and gnaws, from Left to Right
But shew a Hebrew's hopeful Son,
Where We suppose the Book begun,
The Child would thank You for your Kindness,
And read quite backward from our Finis
Devour He Learning ne'er so fast,
Great A would be reserv'd the last

An equal Instance of this Matter, Is in the Manners of a Daughter. In Europe, if a harmless Maid, By Nature and by Love betray'd, Should e'er a Wife become a Nurse, Her Friends would look on Her the Worse In China, Dampier's Travels tell Ye, (Look in his Index for Pagelli) Soon as the British Ships unmoore, And jolly Long-boat rows to Shore, Down come the Nobles of the Land Each brings his Daughter in his Hand,

Beseeching the Imperious Tar
To make Her but One Hour his Care
The tender Mother stands affrighted,
Lest her dear Daughter should be slighted
And poor Miss Yaya dreads the Shame
Of going back the Maid She came

Observe how Custom, DICK, compells The Lady that in Europe dwells After her Tea She slips away And what to do, One need not say Now see how great Pomonque's Queen Behav d Herself amongst the Men Pleas d with her Punch, the Gallant Soul First drank, then waterd in the Bowl And sprinkl d in the Captain's Face The Marks of Her Peculiar Grace

To close this Point, We need not roam For Instances so far from Home What parts gay France from sober Spain? A little rising Rocky Chain Of Men born South or North oth Hill, Those seldom move These ne er stand still DICK, You love Maps and may perceive Rome not far distant from Geneve If the good Pope remains at Home, He s the First Prince in Christendome Choose then, good POPE, at Home to stay Nor Westward curious take Thy Way Thy Way unhappy should st Thou take From Tiber's Bank to Leman-Lake Thou art an Aged Priest no more, But a Young flaring Painted Whore Thy Sex is lost Thy Town is gone, No longer Rome but Babylon That some few Leagues should make this Change, To Men unlearn d seems mighty strange

But need We, Friend, insist on This? Since in the very Cantons Swiss,

All Your Philosophers agree, And prove it plain, that One may be A Heretic, or True Believer, On this, or t'other Side a River

Here with an artful Smile, quoth DICK, Your Proofs come mighty full, and thick

The Bard on this extensive Chapter, Wound up into Poetic Rapture, Continu'd Richard, cast your Eye By Night upon a Winter-Sky Cast it by Day-light on the Strand, Which compasses fair Albion's Land If You can count the Stars that glow Above, or Sands that lie below, Into those Common-places look, Which from great Authors I have took, And count the Proofs I have collected, To have my Writings well protected. These I lay by for Time of Need, And Thou may'st at thy Leisure read For standing every Critic's Rage, I safely will to future Age My System, as a Gift, bequeath, Victorious over Spight, and Death.

THE THIRD CANTO.

Rous'd, nor would longer Silence keep And Sense like this, in vocal Breath Broke from his twofold Hedge of Teeth Now if this Phrase too harsh be thought, Pope, tell the World, 'tis not my Fault Old Homer taught us thus to speak. If 'tis not Sense, at least 'tis Greek

As Folks, quoth RICHARD, prone to Leasing, Say Things at first because they re pleasing Then prove what they have once asserted, Nor care to have their Lie deserted Till their own Dreams at length deceive em, And oft repeating, they believe em Or as again those am rous Blades, Who trifle with their Mother's Maids Tho at the first their wild Desire, Was but to quench a present Fire Yet if the object of their Love Chance by Lucinas Aid to prove They seldom let the Bantling rour In Basket at a Neighbour's Door But by the flatt ring Glass of Nature, Viewing themselves in Cake bread s Feature With serious Thought and Care support, What only was begun in Sport

Just so with You, my Iriend, it fares, Who deal in Philosophic Wares
Atoms You cut, and Forms You measure,
To gratifie your private Pleasure,
Till airy Seeds of casual Wit
Do some fantastic Birth beget
And pleas d to find your System mended,
Beyond what You at first intended,
The happy Whimsey You pursue,
Till You at length believe it true
Caught by your own delusive Art,
You fancy first, and then assert

Quoth MATTHFW Friend, as far as I Thro Art or Nature cast my Eye, This Axiom clearly I discern, That One must Feach, and t Other Learn No Fool Pithacoras was thought Whilst He his weighty Doctrines taught He made his list ning Scholars stand, Their Mouth still cover d with their Hand Else, may be, some odd thinking Youth,

Less Friend to Doctrine than to Truth, Might have refus'd to let his Ears Attend the Musick of the Spheres, Denv'd all transmigrating Scenes, And introduc'd the Use of Beans From great Lucretius take His Void, And all the World is quite destroy'd Deny DES-CART His subtil Matter, You leave Him neither Fire, nor Water. How odly would Sir Isaac look, If You, in Answer to his Book, Say in the Front of your Discourse, That Things have no Elastic Force? How could our Chymic Friends go on, To find the Philosophic Stone, If You more pow'rful Reasons bring, To prove, that there is no such Thing?

Your Chiefs in Sciences and Arts. Have great Contempt of Alma's Parts They find, She giddy is, or dull, She doubts, if Things are void, or full And who should be presum'd to tell, What She Her self should see, or feel? She doubts, if two and two make four, Tho' She has told them ten times o'er It can't it may be and it must To which of these must Alma trust? Nay, further yet They make Her go, In doubting, if She doubts, or no Can Syllogysm set Things right? No Majors soon with Minors fight Or, Both in friendly Consort join'd, The Consequence limps false behind So to some Cunning-Man She goes, And asks of Him, how much She knows With Patience grave He hears Her speak, And from his short Notes, gives Her back What from her Tale He comprehended Thus the Dispute is wisely ended

From the Account the Loser brings, The Conj ror knows, who stole the Things

Squire (interrupted Dick) since when Were You amongst these Cunning Men?

Dear Dick, quoth MAT, let not Thy Force Of Eloquence spoil my Discourse I tell Thee, this is ALM\s Case, Still asking, what some Wise man says, Who does his Mind in Words reveal, Which All must grant tho Few can spell You tell Your Doctor, that Y are ill And what does He, but write a Bill, Of which You need not read one Letter? The worse the Scrawl, the Dose the better For if You knew but what You take, Tho You recover, He must break

Ideas, Forms, and Intellects, Have furnish d out three diff'rent Sects Substance, or Accident divides All Europe into adverse Sides

Now, as engagd in Arms or Laws, You must have Friends to back your Cause In Philosophic Matters so Your Judgment must with others go For as in Senates, so in Scholes, Majority of Voices rules

Poor AIMA, like a lonely Deer,
O er Hills and Dales does doubtful err
With panting Haste, and quick Surprise
From ev ry Leaf that stirs, She files
Till mingl d with the neighb ring Herd,
She slights what erst She singly fear d
And now, exempt from Doubt and Dread,
She dares pursue, if They dare lead
As Their Example still prevails,
She tempts the Stream, or leaps the Pales

He then, quoth DICK, who by Your Rule Thinks for Himself, becomes a Fool. As Party-Man who leaves the rest. Is call'd but Whimsical at Best Now, by Your Favour, Master MAI, Like RALPHO, here I smell a Rat I must be listed in Your Sect, Who, tho' They teach not, can protect Right, RICHARD, MAr in Triumph cri'd, So put off all Mistrust and Pride And while My Principles I beg, Pray answer only with Your Leg Believe what friendly I advise Be first secure, and then be wise The Man within the Coach that sits, And to another's Skill submits, Is safer much (whate'er arrives) And warmer too, than He that drives

So, DICK Adept, tuck back Thy Hair, And I will pour into Thy Ear Remarks, which None did e'er disclose, In smooth-pac'd Verse, or hobling Prose Attend, Dear DICK, but don't reply And Thou may'st prove as Wise as I

When Alma now in diff'rent Ages, Has finish'd Her ascending Stages, Into the Head at length She gets, And There in Public Grandeur sits, To judge of Things, and censure Wits

Here, RICHARD, how could I explain, The various Lab'rinths of the Brain? Surprise My Readers, whilst I tell 'em Of Cerebrum, and Cerebellum? How could I play the Commentator On Dura, and on Pia Mater? Where Hot and Cold, and Dry and Wet, Strive each the t'other's Place to get,

And with incessant Toil and Strife, Would keep Possession during Life I could demonstrate every Pore, Where Mem ry lass up all her Store, And to an Inch compute the Station, Twixt Judgment and Imagination O Friend 1 I could display much Learning, At least to Men of small Discerning The Brain contains ten thousand Cells In each some active Fancy dwells Which always is at Work, and framing The several Follies I was naming As in a Hive's vimineous Dome, Ten thousand Bees enjoy their Home, Each does her studious Action vary, To go and come, to fetch and carry Each still renews her little Labor. Nor justles her assiduous Neighbour whilst this Thesis I maintain . Each I fancy, Dick, I know thy Brain O with the mighty Theme affected, Could I but see thy Head dissected !

My Head, quoth Dick, to serve your Whim? Spare That, and take some other Limb Sir, in your nice Affairs of System,
Wise Men propose but Fools assist em

Says MATTHEW RICHARD, keep thy Head, And hold thy Peace, and I ll proceed

Proceed? quoth DICK. Sir, I aver, You have already gone too far When People once are in the Wrong, Each Line they add, is much too long Who fastest walks, but walks "stray, Is only furthest from his Way Bless your Conceits! must I believe, Howe'er absurd, what You conceive And, for your Friendship, live and dye A Papist in Philosophy?

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I say, whatever You maintain Of ALMA in the Heart, or Brain, The plainest Man alive may tell Ye, Her Seat of Empire is the Belly From hence She sends out those Supplies, Which make Us either stout, or wise The Strength of ev'ry other Member, Is founded on your Belly-Timber The Qualms or Raptures of your Blood Rise in Proportion to your Food And if you would improve your Thought, You must be fed, as well as taught Your Stomach makes your Fabric roll, Just as the Biass rules the Bowl That great ACHILLES might imploy The Strength, design'd to ruin Troy, He Din'd on Lion's Marrow, spread On Toasts of Ammunition-Bread But by His Mother sent away, Amongst the THRACIAN Girls to play, Effeminate He sat, and quiet Strange Product of a Cheese-cake Diet Now give my Argument fair Play, And take the Thing the t'other Way The Youngster, who at Nine and Three Drinks with his Sisters Milk and Tea, From Break-fast reads, 'till twelve a Clock, BURNET and HEYLYN, HOBBES and LOCK He pays due Visits after Noon To Cousin Alice, and Uncle John At Ten from Coffee-House or Play Returning, finishes the Day But give him Port, and potent Sack, From Milk-sop He starts up Mohack Holds that the Happy know no Hours, So thro' the Street at Midnight scow'rs Breaks Watch-men's Heads, and Chair-men's Glasses, And thence proceeds to nicking Sashes Till by some tougher Hand o'ercome, And first knock'd down, and then led Home,

He damns the Foot man, strikes the Maid, And decently reels up to Bed

Observe the various Operations
Of Food, and Drink in several Nations
Was ever Tartar fierce or cruel,
Upon the Strength of Water Gruel?
But who shall stand His Rage and Force,
If first he rides, then eats his Horse?
Sallads, and Eggs, and lighter Fare
Tune the Italian Spark's Guitar
And, if I take Dan Congreve right
Pudding and Beef make Brittons fight
Toray and Coffee cluse this Work,
Between the Greman and the Turk
And Both, as They Provisions want,
Chicane, avoid, retire, and faint

Hunger and Thirst, or Guns and Swords, Give the same Death in diff rent Words To push this Argument no further To starve 2 Man, in Law, is Murther

As in a Watche's fine Michine. Tho many artful Springs are seen, The added Movements, which declare, How full the Moon, how old the Year, Derive their secondary Pow r From that, which simply points the Hour For, the these Gim cracks were away (Quare would not swear but Quare would say) However more reduced and plain, The Watch would still a Watch remain But if the Horal Orbite ceases The whole stands still, or breaks to pieces Is now no longer what it was, And You may e en go sell the Case So if unprejudic d you scin The Goings of this Clock work, Man You find a hundred Movements made By fine Devices in his Head

But 'tis the Stomach's solid Stroke, That tells his Being, what's a Clock If You take off his Rhet'ric-Trigger, He talks no more in Mood and Figure Or clog his Mathematic-Wheel, His Buildings fall, his Ship stands still Or lastly, break his Politic-Weight, His Voice no longer rules the State Yet if these finer Whims were gone, Your Clock, tho' plain, would still go on But spoil the Engine of Digestion, And You entirely change the Question. Alma's Affairs no Pow'r can mend, The Jest, alas is at an End Soon ceases all this worldly Bustle, And you consign the Corps to Russel

Now make your ALMA come or go,
From Leg to Hand, from Top to Toe;
Your System, without My Addition,
Is in a very sad Condition.
So Harlequin extoll'd his Horse,
Fit for the War, or Road, or Course,
His Mouth was soft, his Eye was good,
His Foot was sure as ever trod
One Fault he had, a Fault indeed,
And what was that? The Horse was Dead

DICK, from these Instances and Fetches, Thou mak'st of Horses, Clocks, and Watches, Quoth Mat, to Me thou seem'st to mean, That Alma is a mere *Machine*, That telling others what's a Clock, She knows not what Her self has struck, But leaves to Standers-by the Tryal, Of what is mark'd upon her Dial.

Here hold a Blow, good Friend, quoth Dick, And rais'd his Voice exceeding quick Fight fair, Sir what I never meant Don't You infer In Argument,

Similies are like Songs in Love
They much describe they nothing prove

MAT, who was here a little gravel d, Tost up his Nose, and would have cavil d But calling HERMES to his Aid, Half pleas d, half angry, thus He said

Where mind (tis for the Author's Fame)
That MATTHEW call d, and Hermes came
In Danger Heroes, and in Doubt
Poets find Gods to help em out

Friend Richard, I begin to see, That You and I shall scarce agree Observe how odly you behave The more I grant, the more You crave But, Comrade, as I said just now, I should affirm, and You allow We System makers can sustain The Thesis, which, You grant, was plain And with Remarks and Comments teaze Ye, In case the Thing before was easy But in a Point obscure and dark. We fight as LEIBNITS did with CLARK And when no Reason we can show. Why Matters This or That Way go The shortest Way the Thing We try, And what We know not, We deny True to our own o erbearing Pride, And false to all the World beside

That old Philosopher grew cross,
Who could not tell what Motion was
Because He wilk d against his Will
He fac d Men down, that He stood still
And He who reading on the Heart,
(When all his Quadibets of Art
Could not expound its Pulse and Heat)
Swore, He had never felt it beat
Chrysippus, foil d by Elicurus,
Makes bold (Jove bless Him!) to assure Us,

That all things, which our Mind can view, May be at once both false, and true And MALBRANCH has an odd Conceit, As ever enter'd FRENCHMAN's Pate Says He, so little can our Mind Of Matter, or of Spirit find, That We by Guess, at least, may gather Something, which may be Both, or Neither. Faith, Dick, I must confess, 'tis true (But this is only Entre Nous) That many knotty Points there are, Which All discuss, but Few can clear As Nature slily had thought fit, For some by-Ends, to cross-bite Wit Cucles to square, and Cubes to double, Would give a Man excessive Trouble The Longitude uncertain roams, In spight of WH- N and his Bombs What System, DICK, has right averr'd The Cause, why Woman has no Beard, Or why, as Years our Frame attack, Our Hair grows white, our Teeth grow black? In Points like These We must agree, Our Barber knows as much as We Yet still unable to explain, We must persist the best We can, With Care our Systems still renew, And prove Things likely, tho' not true

I could, Thou see'st, in quaint Dispute, By dint of Logic strike Thee mute, With learned Skill, now push, now parry, From Daru to Bocardo vary, And never yield, or what is worst, Never conclude the Point discours'd Yet, that You hic of nunc may know, How much You to my Candor owe, I'll from the Disputant descend, To show Thee, I assume the Friend I'll take Thy Notion for my own (So most Philosophers have done)

It makes my System more complete DICK, can it have a Nobler Fate? Take what Thou wilt, said DICK, Dear Friend, But bring thy Matters to an End

I find, quoth MAT, Reproof is vain Who first offend will first complain Thou wishest, I should make to Shoar, Yet still put st in Thy thwarting Oar What I have told Thee fifty times In Prose, receive for once in Rhimes A huge fat Man in Countrey-Fair, Or City Church, (no matter where) Labor d and push d amidst the Croud, Still bauling out extremely loud, Lord save Us 1 why do People press? Another marking his Distress, Friendly reply d Plump Gentleman, Get out as fast as e er You can Or cease to push, or to exclaim You make the very Croud You blame

Says Dick, your Moral does not need The least Return, So een proceed Your Tale, howe er apply d, was short So far, at least, I thank You for t

MAT took his Thanks, and in a Tone More Magisterial, thus went on

Now Alma settles in the Head As has before been sung, or said And here begins this Farce of Life Enter Revenge, Ambition, Strife Behold on both Sides Men advance, To form in Earnest Bays's Dance L Avare not using Half his Store, Still grumbles, that He has no more Strikes not the present Tun, for fear The Vintage should be bad next Year And eats To day with inward Sorrow, And Dread of fancy d Want To-morrow,

Abroad if the Sour-tout You wear,
Repells the Rigor of the Air,
Would You be warmer, if at Home
You had the Fabric, and the Loom?
And if two Boots keep out the Weather,
What need You have two Hides of Leather?
Could Pedro, think You, make no Tryal
Of a Sonata on his Viol,
Unless he had the total Gut,
Whence every String at first was cut?

When RARUS shows You his Carton, He always tells You, with a Groan, Where two of that same Hand were torn, Long before You, or He were born

Poor Vento's Mind so much is crost, For Part of His Petronius lost, That He can never take the Pains To understand what yet remains

What Toil did honest Curio take? What strict Enquiries did He make, To get one Medal wanting yet, And perfect all his Roman Sett? 'Tis found and O his happy Lot! 'Tis bought, lock'd up, and lies forgot Of These no more You hear Him speak He now begins upon the Greek These rang'd and show'd, shall in their Turns Remain obscure, as in their Urns My Copper-Lamps at any Rate, For being True Antique, I bought, Yet wisely melted down my Plate, On Modern Models to be wrought And Trifles I alike pursue, Because They're Old, because They're New

DICK, I have seen You with Delight, For Georgy make a Paper-Kite And simple Odes too many show Ye, My servile Complaisance to Clos

Parents and Lovers are decreed
By Nature Fools That's brave indeed!
Quoth Dick, such Truths are worth receiving
Yet still Dick, look d, as not believing

Now, Alma, to Divines and Prose I leave Thy Frauds, and Crimes, and Woes Nor think To night of Thy Ill-Nature, But of Thy Follies, Idle Creature, The turns of Thy uncertain Wing, And not the Malice of Thy Sting Thy Pride of being great and wise, I do but mention, to despise I view with Anger and Disdain, How little gives Thee Joy, or Pain A Print, a Bronze, a Flow r, a Root, A Shell, a Butter fly can do t Ev n a Romance, a Tune, a Rhime Help Thee to pass the tedious Time, Which else would on thy Hand remain Tho flown, it ne er looks back again And Cards are dealt, and Chess boards brought, To ease the Pun of Coward Thought Happy Result of Human Wit! That ALMA may Her self forget

Dick, thus We act and thus We are, Or toss d by Hope, or sunk by Care With endless Pain This Man pursues What, if he gain d, He could not use And T other fondly Hopes to see What never was, nor eer shall be We err by Use, go wrong by Rules In Gesture grave, in Action Fools We join Hypocrisie to Pride, Doubling the Fuilts, We strive to hide Or grant, that with extreme Surprize, We find our selves at Sixty wise And twenty pretty Things are known, Of which we can t accomplish One

Whilst, as my System says, the Mind Is to these upper Rooms confin'd Should I, my Friend, at large repeat Her boriow'd Sense, her fond Conceit, The Bede-roll of her vicious Tricks, My Poem would be too prolix For could I my Remarks sustain, Like Socrares, or Miles Montaigne, Who in these Times would read my Books, But Tom o' Stiles, or John o' Nokes?

As Brentford Kings discrete and wise, After long Thought and grave Advice, Into LARDELLA's Coffin peeping, Saw nought to cause their Mirth or Weeping So Alma now to Joy or Grief Superior, finds her late Relief Weary'd of being High, or Great, And nodding in her Chair of State, Stun'd and worn out with endless Chat, Of WILL did this, and NAN said that, She finds, poor Thing, some little Crack, Which Nature, forc'd by Time, must make, Thro' which She wings her destin'd Way Upward She soars, and down drops Clay While some surviving Friend supplies Hic jacet, and a hundred Lies

O RICHARD, 'till that Day appears, Which must decide our Hopes and Fears. Would Fortune calm her present Rage, And give us Play-things for our Age Would Clotho wash her Hands in Milk, And twist our Thread with Gold and Silk Would She in Friendship, Peace, and Plenty, Spin out our Years to four times Twenty And should We both in this Condition, Have conquer'd Love, and worse Ambition, (Else those two Passions, by the way, May chance to show us scurvy Play)

Then RICHARD, then should We sit down, Far from the Tumult of this Town I fond of my well chosen Seat, My Pictures, Medals, Books compleat Or should We mix our friendly Talk, O er shaded in that Fav rite Walk, Which Thy own Hand had whilom planted, Both pleas d with all we thought We wanted Yet then, ev n then one cross Reflection Would spoil Thy Grove, and My Collection Thy Son and his, e er that, may die And Time some uncouth Heir supply, Who shall for nothing else be known, But spoiling All, that Thou hast done Who set the Twigs, shall He remember, That is in Hast to sell the Timber? And what shall of thy Woods remain, Except the Box that threw the Main?

Nay may not Time and Death remove The near Relations, whom I love? And my Coz Tom, or his Coz Mary (Who hold the Plough, or skim the Dairy) My Fav rite Books and Pictures sell To SMART, or DOILEY by the Ell? Kindly throw in a little Figure, And set their Price upon the bigger? Those who could never read their Grammar When my dear Volumes touch the Hammer, May think Books best, as richest bound My Copper Medals by the Pound May be with learned Justice weigh d To turn the Ballance, Othos Head May be thrown in And for the Mettle. The Coin may mend a Tinker's Kettle

Tird with these Thought Less tird than I, Quoth Dick, with Your Philosophy That People live and dye, I knew An hour ago, as well as You

And if Fate spins Us longer Years,
Or is in haste to take the Shears,
I know, We must Both Fortunes try,
And bear our Evils, wet or dry
Yet let the Goddess smile, or frown,
Bread We shall eat, or white, or brown
And in a Cottage, or a Court,
Drink fine Champaigne, or muddl'd Port
What need of Books these Truths to tell,
Which Folks perceive, who cannot spell?
And must We Spectacles apply,
To view, what hurts our naked Eye?

Sir, if it be Your Wisdom's Aim,
To make Me merrier than I am,
I'll be all Night at Your Devotion
Come on, Friend, broach the pleasing Notion
But if You would depress my Thought,
Your System is not worth a Groat

For Plato's Fancies what care I? I hope You would not have me die, Like simple Cato in the Play, For any Thing that He can say? E'en let Him of *Ideas* speak To Heathens in his Native Greek If to be sad is to be wise, I do most heartily despise Whatever Socrates has said, Or Tully writ, or Wanley read

Deal Drift, to set our Matters right, Remove these Papers from my Sight, Burn Mar's Des-Cart', and Aristotle Here, Jonathan, Your Master's Bottle

SOLOMON

ON THE

VANITY

OF THE

WORLD.

Α

POEM

In THREE BOOKS

Ο Βιος γαρ ὄνομ ἔχει πονος δ ἔργω πελει Ευτιρ

Siquis Deus mibi largiatur, ut ex bac ætate repuerascam, & in cunis vagiam, valde recusem Cicero de Senect

The bewailing of Man's Miseries hath been elegantly and copiously set forth by Many in the Writings as well of Philosophers as Divines And it is both a pleasant and a profitable Contemplation

Lord Bacon's Advancement of Learning

THE

PREFACE.

It is hard for a Man to speak of himself with any tolerable Satisfaction or Success. He can be no more pleased in blaming himself, than in reading a Satyr made on him by another and though He may justly desire, that a Friend should praise him, yet if He makes his own Panegyric, He will get very Few to read it. It is harder for him to speak of his own Writings An Author is in the Condition of a Culprit: the Public are his Judges by allowing too much, and condescending too far, He may injure his own Cause, and become a kind of Felo de se, and by Pleading and Asserting too boldly, He may displease the Court that sits upon him. His Apology may only heighten his Accusation I would avoid these Extremes and though, I grant, it would not be very civil to trouble the Reader with a long Preface, before he enters upon an indifferent Poem, I would say something to perswade him to take it as it is, or to excuse it for not being better

The Noble Images and Reflections, the profound Reasonings upon Human Actions, and excellent Precepts for the Government of Life, which are found in the Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and other Books commonly attributed to Solomon, afford Subjects for finer Poems in every Kind, than have, I think, as yet appeared in the Greek, Latin, or any Modern Language How far They were Verse in their Original, is a Dissertation not to be entred into at present

Out of this great Ticasuie, which hes heaped up together, in a confused Magnificence, above all Oider, I had a Mind to collect and digest such Observations, and Apophthegms, as most particularly tend to the Proof of that great Assertion, laid down in the beginning of the Ecclesiastes, ALL IS VANITY

Upon the Subject thus chosen, such various Images present themselves to a Writer's Mind, that He must find it easier to

judge, what should be rejected, than what ought to be received The Difficulty his in drawing, and disposing or (as the Painters term it) in grouping such a Multitude of different Objects, preserving still the Justice and Conformity of Style and Coloring, the Simplex duntaxat & unum, which HORACE preservites, as requisite to make the whole Pisture beautiful and perfet

As Precept, bowever true in Theory, or instful in Practice, would be but dry and tedous in Verse, especially if the Rectad Be long I found it necessary to form some Story, and give a kind of Body to the Poem Under what Species it may be comprehended, whether Diduscalic, or Heroic, I leave to the Judgment of the Critics desiring them to be favourable in their Censure and not sollicitious what the Peem is called, provided it may be accepted

The chief Personage or Character in the Epic, is always proportioned to the Design of the Work, to carry on the Narration, and the Moral Homer intended to shew us in his Iliad, that Dissentions amongst great Men obstruct the Execution of the noblest Enterprizes, and tend to the Ruin of a State or Kingdom His Achilles therefore is haughty, and passionate, impatient of any Restraint by Laws, and arrogant in Arms In His Odysses the same Poet endeavours to explain, that the hardest Difficulties may be overcome by Labor, and our Fortune restored after the severest Afflictions ULYSSES therefore is valiant, virtuous and patient VIRGIL'S Design was to tell us, how from a small Colony established by the TROJANS in ITALY, the ROMAN Empire rose, and from what antient Families Augustus (who was His Prince and Patron) descended His Hero therefore was to fight his IV ay to the Throne, still distinguish d and protected by the Favor of the Gods The Poet to this End takes off from the Vices of ACHILLES, and adds to the Virtues of ULISSES from both perfecting a Cha ratter proper for his Work in the Person of ÆNEAS

As Virgil copy a after Homer, other Epic Poets have copied to them both Tassos Gernisalemine Liberata is directly Troy Town Sacked with this Difference only, that the two chief Characters in Homer, which the Latin Poet had joined in One, the Italian has separated in his Godfrey and Rinaldo but He makes them both carry on his Work with very great Success Ronsards Franciade, (incomparably good as far as it goes) is again Virgil's Eneis His Hero comes from a Foreign Country, settles a Colony, and lays the Foundation of a future

Empire I instance in these, as the greatest Italian and French Poets in the Epic In our Language Spenser has not contented himself with this submissive Manner of Imitation. He lanches out into very flowery Paths, which still seem to conduct him into one great Road. His Fairy Queen (had it been finished) must have ended in the Account, which every Knight was to give of his Adventures, and in the accumulated Praises of his Heroine Gloriana. The Whole would have been an Heroic Poem, but in another Cast and Figure, than any that had ever been written before. Yet it is observable, that every Hero (as far as We can judge by the Books still remaining) bears his distinguished Character, and represents some particular Virtue conducive to the whole Design

To bring this to our present Subject. The Pleasures of Life do not compensate the Miseries. Age steals upon Us unawares, and Death, as the only Cure of our Ills, ought to be expected, but not feared. This Instruction is to be illustrated by the Action of some great Person. Who therefore more proper for the Business than Solomon himself? And why may He not be supposed now to repeat what, IVe take it for granted, He acted almost three thousand Years since? If in the fair Situation where this Prince was placed, He was acquainted with Sorrow, If endowed with the greatest Perfections of Nature, and possess'd of all the Advantages of external Condition, He could not find Happiness, the rest of Mankind may safely take the Monarch's IV ord for the Truth of what He asserts. And the Author who would perswade, that We should bear the Ills of Life patiently, meerly because Solomon felt the same, has a better Argument, than Lucretius had, when in his imperious way, He at once convinces and commands, that IVe ought to submit to Death without repining, because Epicurus died

The whole Poem is a Soliloguy SOLOMON is the Person that speaks He is at once the Hero and the Author, but He tells Us very often what others say to Him. Those chiefly introduced are His Rabbies and Philosophers in the First Book, and His Women and their Attendants in the Second With These the Sacred History mention Him to have conversed, as likewise with the Angel brought down in the Third Book, to help Him out of His Difficulties, or at least to teach Him how to overcome them.

Nec Deus intersit nisi dignus vindice nodus,

I presume this Poetical Liberty may be very justly allowed Me on so solemn an Occasion

In my Description I have endeavoured to keep to the Notions and Manners of the JEWISH Nation, at the time when SOLOMON lived And where I allude to the Customs of the GREEKS, I believe I may be justified by the strictest Chronology though a Poet is not obliged to the Rules, that confine an Historian VIRGIL has anticipated Two hundred Years, or the TROJAN Hero and CARTHAGINIAN Queen could not have been brought together And without the same Anachronism several of the finest Parts of his Eneis must have been omitted Our Country man MILTON goes yet further He takes up many of his Material Images some Thousands of Years after the Fall of Man Nor could He otherwise have written, or IVe read one of the sublimest Pieces of Invention that was ever yet produced This likewise takes off the Objection, that some Names of Countries, Terms of Art, and Notions in Natural Philosophy are otherwise expressed, than can be warranted by the Geography or Astronomy of Solomon's Time Poets are allowed the same Liberty in their Descriptions and Comparisons, as Painters in their Draperies and Ornaments Their Personages may be dress d, not exactly in the same Habits which they wore, but in such as make them appear most graceful In this case Probability must attone for the want of Truth This Liberty has indeed been abused by Eminent Masters in either Science RAPHAEL and TASSO have shewed their Discretion, where Paul Veronese and Ariosto are to answer for their Extravagancies It is the Excess, not the Thing it self, that 15 blameable

I would say one Word of the Measure, in which This, and most Poems of the Age are written Heroic with continued Rhime, as Donne and his Contemporaries used it, carrying the Sense of one Verse most commonly into another, was found too dissolute and wild, and came very often too near Prose As Davenant and Waller corrected, and Dryden perfected it It is too Confined It cuts off the Sense at the end of every first Line, which must always rhime to the next following, and consequently produces too frequent an Identity in the Sound, and brings every Couplet to the Point of an Epigram It is indeed too broken and weak, to convey the Sentiments and represent the Images proper for Epic And as it tires the Writer while be composes,

R 2

it must do the same to the Reader while he repeats, especially in

a Poem of any considerable length

If striking out into Blank Verse, as Milion did (and in this kind Mr Philipps, had He lived, would have excelled) or running the Thought into Alternate and Stanza, which allows a greater Variety, and still preserves the Dignity of the Verse, as Spenser and Fairiax have done, If either of these, I say, he a proper Remedy for my Poetical Complaint, or if any other may be found, I dare not determine. I am only enquiring, in order to be better informed, without presuming to direct the Judgment of Others. And while I am speaking of the Verse it self, I give all just Praise to many of my Friends now living, who have in Epic carried the Harmony of their Numbers as far, as the Nature of this Measure will permit. But once more, He that writes in Rhimes, dances in Fetters. And as his Chain is more extended, he may certainly take larger Steps.

I need make no Apology for the short Digressive Panegyric upon Great Britain, in the First Book I am glad to have it observed, that there appears throughout all my Verses a Zeal for the Honor of my Country and I had rather be thought a good English-man, than the best Poet, or greatest Scholar that

ever wrote

And now, as to the publishing of this Piece, though I have in a literal Sense observed Horace's Nonum prematur in Annum, yet have I by no means obeyed our Poetical Lawgiver, according to the Spirit of the Precept The Poem has indeed been written and laid aside much longer than the Term prescribed, but in the mean time I had little Leisure, and less Inclination to revise or print it The frequent Interruptions I have met with in my private Studies, and great Variety of Public Life, in which I have been imployed, my Thoughts (such as they are) having generally been expressed in Foreign Language, and even formed by a Habitude very different from what the Beauty and Elegance of English Poetry requires All These, and some other Circumstances, which we had as good pass by at present, do justly contribute to make my Excuse in this Behalf very plausible Far indeed from designing to print, I had locked up these Papers in my Scritoire, there to lie in Peace, 'till my Executors might have taken Them out What altered this Design, or how my Scritoire came to be unlocked before my Coffin was nailed, is the Question The true Reason 260

I take to be the best Many of my Friends of the first Quality, finist Learning, and greatest Understanding, have wristed the key from my Hands by a very kind and tririsitible Violence And the Peem is published, not without my Consent indeed, but a little against my Opinion and with an implicite Submission to the Partiality of Their Judgment As I give up here the Fruits of many of my vacant Hours to Their Amusement and Pleasure, I shall always think my self happy, if I may deducate my most scrious Endeavours to Their Interest and Service And I am proud to firish this Preface by saying, that the Violence of many Enemies, whom I never justly offended, is abundantly recompensed, by the Goodness of more Friends, whom I can never sufficiently oblige And if I here assume the Liberty of mentioning My Lord Harley and Lord Bathurst as the Authors of this Amusobe Consideracy, among All Those, whose Names do me great Honer in the beginning of my Book These Two only ought to be angry with me, for I divoley their particular kindness

KNOWI, F, DGF.;

THE

FIRST BOOK.

The ARGUMENT.

OLOMON seeking Happiness from Knowledge, convenes the Learned Men of His Kingdom, requires them to explain to Him the various Operations and Effects of Nature, discourses of Vegetables, Animals, and Man, proposes some Questions concerning the Origin, and Situation of the habitable Earth, proceeds to examine the System of the visible Heaven, doubts if there may not be a Plurality of Worlds, enquires into the Nature of Spirits and Angels, and wishes to be more fully informed, as to the Attributes of the Supreme Being He is imperfectly answered by the Rabbins, and Doctors, blames His own Curiosity, and concludes, that as to Human Science, All is Vanity

TEXTS chiefly alluded to in this Book

The Words of the Preacher, the Son of David, King of Jerusalem Ecclesiastfs, Chap I Vers I

Vanity of Vanities, saith the Preacher, Vanity of Vanities, all is Vanity Vers 2

I communed with mine own Heart, saying, lo, I am come to great Estate, and have gotten more Wisdom, than all they that have been before me in JERUSALEM Yea my Heart had great Experience of Wisdom and Knowledge Vers 16

He spake of Trees, from the Gedar tree that is in Leba Nov, even unto the H₃110 that springeth out of the Wall he spake also of Beasts, and of Fowl, and of creeping Things, and of Fishes I Kinos, Chap IV Vers 33

I know, that whatsoever God doeth, it shall be for ever nothing can be put to it, nor any thing taken from it and God doeth it that Men should fear before him Ecclesiastes, Chap III Vers 14

He hath made every thing beautiful in his time Also he hath set the World in their Herit, so that no Man can find out the Work that God maketh from the beginning to the end Vers 11

For in much Wisdom is much Grief and He that in creaseth Knowledge, increaseth Sorrow Chap I Vers 18

And further, by these, my Son, be admonished of making many Books there is no End and much Study is a weariness of the Flesh Chap 12 Vers 12

KNOWLEDGE:

THE

FIRST BOOK.

YE Sons of Men, with just Regard attend,
Observe the Preacher, and believe the Friend,
Whose serious Muse inspires Him to explain,
That all we Act, and all we Think is Vain
That in this Pilgrimage of Seventy Years,
O'er Rocks of Perils, and thro' Vales of Tears
Destin'd to march, our doubtful Steps we tend,
Tir'd with the Toil, yet fearful of it's End
That from the Womb We take our fatal Shares
Of Follies, Passions, Labors, Tumults, Cares,
And at Approach of Death shall only know
The Truths, which from these pensive Numbers flow,
That We pursue false Joy, and suffer real Woe

Happiness, Object of that waking Dream, Which we call Life, mistaking, Fugitive Theme Of my pursuing Verse, Ideal Shade, Notional Good, by Fancy only made, And by Tradition nurs'd, fallacious Fire, Whose dancing Beams mis-lead our fond Desire, Cause of our Care, and Error of our Mind O! had'st Thou ever been by Heav'n design'd To Adam, and his Mortal Race, the Boon Entire, had been reserv'd for Solomon On Me the partial Lot had been bestow'd, And in my Cup the golden Draught had flow'd

But O! e'er yet Original Man was made, E'er the Foundations of this Earth were laid, It was, opponent to our Search, ordain'd, That Joy, still sought, should never be attain'd. 264

This, sad Experience cites me to reveal, And what I dictate, is from what I feel

Born as I was, great DAVID'S favrite Son, Dear to my People, on the HEBREW Throne Sublime, my Court with Ophirs Treasures blest, My Name extended to the farthest East, My Body cloth d with every outward Grace Strength in my Limbs, and Beauty in my Frice, My shining Thought with fruitful Notions crown d, Quick my Invention, and my Judgment sound Arise (I commund with my self) arise Think, to be Happy to be Great, be Wise Content of Spirit must from Science flow For 'tis a Godlike Attribute, to Know

I said and sent my Edict thro the Land Around my Throne the Letter d Rabbins stand, Historic Leaves revolve, long Volumes spread, The Old discoursing, as the Younger read Attent I heard, propos d my Doubts, and said,

The Vegetable World, each Plant, and Tree, Its Seed, its Name, its Nature, its Degree I am allowd, is Fame reports, to know, From the fair Gedar, on the craggy Brow Of Lebanon nodding supremely full, To creeping Moss, and Hyssop on the Wall Yet just and conscious to my self, I find A thousand Doubts oppose the searching Mind

I know not why the Beach delights the Glade With Boughs extended, and a rounder Shade Whilst tow ring Firrs in Conic forms arise, And with a pointed Spear divide the Skies Nor why again the changing Oak should shed The Yearly Honour of his stately Head Whilst the distinguish d Yew is ever seen, Unchang d his Branch, and permanent his Green Wanting the Sun why does the Caltha face? Why does the Cypress flourish in the Shade?

The Fig and Date why love they to remain In middle Station, and an even Plain, While in the lower Marsh the Gourd is found, And while the Hill with Olive-shade is crown'd? Why does one Climate, and one Soil enduc The blushing Poppy with a crimson Hue, Yet leave the Lilly pale, and tinge the Violet blue? Why does the fond Carnation love to shoot A various Colour from one Parent Root, While the fantastic Tulip strives to break In two-fold Beauty, and a parted Streak? The twining Jasmine, and the blushing Rose, With lavish Grace their Morning Scents disclose The smelling Tub'rose and Junquele declare, The stronger Impulse of an Evening Air Whence has the Tree (resolve me) or the Flow'r A various Instinct, or a diff'rent Pow'r? Why should one Earth, one Clime, one Stream, one Breath Raise This to Strength, and sicken That to Death?

Whence does it happen, that the Plant which well We name the Sensitive, should move and feel? Whence know her Leaves to answer her Command, And with quick Horror fly the neighb'ring Hand?

Along the Sunny Bank, or wat'ry Mead, Ten thousand Stalks their various Blossoms spread Peaceful and lowly in their native Soil, They neither know to spin, nor care to toil, Yet with confess'd Magnificence deride Our vile Attire, and Impotence of Pride The Cowshp smiles, in brighter yellow dress'd, Than That which veils the nubile Virgin's Breast A fairer Red stands blushing in the Rose, Than That which on the Bridegroom's Vestment flows Take but the humblest Lilly of the Field, And if our Pride will to our Reason yield, It must by sure Comparison be shown, That on the Regal Seat great DAVID's Son, Aray'd in all his Robes, and Types of Pow'r, Shines with less Glory, than that simple Flow'r 266

Of Fishes next, my Friends, I would enquire, How the mute Race engender, or respire, From the small Fry that glide on JORDAN's Stream Unmark d, a Multitude without a Name, To that Leviathan, who oer the Seas Immense rolls onward his impetuous Ways, And mocks the Wind, and in the Tempest plays How They in Warlike Bands march greatly forth From freezing Waters, and the colder North, To Southern Climes directing their Career, Their Station changing with thinverted Year How all with careful Knowledge are indu d, To chuse their proper Bed, and Wave and Food To guard their Spawn, and educate their Brood

Of Birds, how each according to her Kind Proper Materials for her Nest can find, And build a Frame, which deepest Thought in Man Would or amend, or imitate in vain How in small Flights They know to try their Young, And teach the callow Child her Parent's Song Why these frequent the Plain, and those the Wood Why ev ry Land has her specific Brood Where the tall Crant, or winding Swallow goes, Fearful of gathering Winds, and falling Snows If into Rocks, or hollow Trees they creep, In temporary Death confind to Sleep Or conscious of the coming Evil, fly To milder Regions, and a Southern Sky

Of Beasts and creeping Insects shall we trace The wond rous Nature, and the various Race Or wild or tame, or Friend to Man or Foe, Of Us, what They, or what of Them We know?

Tell me, Ye studious, who pretend to see
Far into Nature's Bosom, whence the Bee
Was first inform d her vent rous Flight to steer
Thro tractless Paths, and an Abyss of Air
Whence she avoids the slimy Marsh, and knows
The fertile Hills where sweeter Herbage grows,
And Hony making Flow is their opening Buds disclose

How from the thicken'd Mist, and setting Sun Finds She the Labor of her Day is done? Who taught Her against Winds and Rains to strive, To bring her Burden to the certain Hive, And thro' the liquid Fields again to pass Dutious, and hark'ning to the sounding Brass?

And, O Thou Sluggard, tell me why the Ant 'Midst Summer's Plenty thinks of Winter's Want By constant Journeys careful to prepare Her Stores, and bringing home the Corny Ear, By what Instruction does She bite the Grain, Lest hid in Earth, and taking Root again, It might elude the Foresight of her Carc? Distinct in either Insect's Deed appear The marks of Thought, Contrivance, Hope, and Fear.

Fix thy corporeal, and internal Eye On the Young Gnat, or new-engender'd Fly, On the vile Worm, that Yesterday began To crawl, Thy Fellow-Creatures, abject Man! Like Thee they breath, they move, they tast, they see, They show their Passions by their Acts like Thee Darting their Stings, they previously declare Design'd Revenge, and fierce intent of War Laying their Eggs, they evidently prove The Genial Pow'r, and full Effect of Love Each then has Organs to digest his Food, One to beget, and one receive the Brood Has Limbs and Sinews, Blood and Heart, and Brain, Life, and her proper Functions to sustain, Tho' the whole Fabric smaller than a Grain What more can our penurious Reason grant To the large Whale, or Castled Elephant, To those enormous Terrors of the Nile, The crested Snake, and long-tail'd Crocodile, Than that all differ but in Shape and Name, Each destin'd to a less, or larger Frame?

For potent Nature loves a various Act, Prone to enlarge, or studious to contract 268

Now forms her Work too small, now too immense, And scorns the Measures of our feeble Sense The Object spread too far, or rais d too high, Denies it s real Image to the Eye Too little, it eludes the dazl d Sight Becomes mixt Blackness, or unparted Light Water and Air the varied Form confound, The Strait looks crooked, and the Square grows round

Thus while with fruitless Hope, and weary Pain, We seek great Nature's Pow'r, but seek in vain Safe sits the Goddess in her dark Retreat Around Her, Myriads of Ideas wait, And endless Shapes, which the Mysterious Queen Can take or quit, can alter or retain As from our lost Pursuit She wills to hide Her close Decrees, and chasten human Pride

Untam d and fierce the Tiger still remains
He tires his Life in biting on his Chains
For the kind Gifts of Water, and of Food,
Ungrateful, and returning Ill for Good,
He seeks his Keeper's Flesh, and thirsts his Blood
While the strong Camel, and the gen rous Horse,
Restrain d and aw d by Man's inferior Force,
Do to the Rider's Will their Rage submit,
And answer to the Spur and own the Bit,
Stretch their glad Mouths to meet the Feeder's Hand,
Pleas d with his Weight, and proud of his Command

Again the lonely Fox roams far abroad, On secret Rapin bent, and Midnight Fraud Now hunts the Cliff, now traverses the Lawn And flies the hated Neighborhood of Man While the kind Spaniel, and the faithful Hound, Likest that Fox in Shape and Species found, Refuses thro these Cliffs and Lawns to roam Pursues the noted Path, and covets home Does with kind Joy Domestic Faces meet Takes what the glutted Child denies to eat And dying, licks his long lot d Master's Feet

By what immediate Cause They are inclin'd, In many Acts, 'tis hard, I own, to find I see in others, or I think I see, That strict their Principles, and our's agree Evil like Us they shun, and covet Good, Abhor the Poison, and receive the Food Like Us they love or hate like Us they know, To joy the Friend, or grapple with the Foe With seeming Thought their Action they intend, And use the Means proportion'd to the End Then vainly the Philosopher avers, That Reason guides our Deed, and Instinct their's How can We justly diff'rent Causes frame, When the Effects entirely are the same? Instinct and Reason how can we divide? 'Tis the Fool's Ign'rance, and the Pedant's Pride

With the same Folly sure, Man vaunts his Sway, If the brute Beast refuses to Obey For tell me, when the empty Boaster's Word Proclaims himself the Universal Lord, Does He not tremble, lest the Lion's Paw Should join his Plea against the fancy'd Law? Would not the Learned Coward leave the Chair, If in the Schools or Porches should appear The fierce Hyana, or the foaming Bear?

The Combatant too late the Field declines, When now the Sword is girded to his Loins When the swift Vessel flies before the Wind, Too late the Sailor views the Land behind And 'tis too late now back again to bring Enquiry, rais'd and tow'ring on the Wing, Forward She strives, averse to be with-held From nobler Objects, and a larger Field

Consider with me this Ætherial Space, Yielding to Earth and Sea the middle Place Anxious I ask Ye, how the Pensile Ball Should never strive to rise, nor fear to fall When I reflect, how the revolving Sun Does round our Globe his crooked Journies run,

I doubt of many Lands, if they contain Or Herd of Beast, or Colony of Man If any Nations pass their destin d Days Beneath the neighbring Sun's directer Rays If any suffer on the Polar Coast, The Rage of Arcros, and eternal Frost

May not the Pleasure of Omnipotence To each of These some secret Good dispense? Those who amidst the Torrid Regions live, May they not Gales unknown to us receive, See daily Show is rejoice the thirsty Earth, And bless the flow ry Buds succeeding Birth? May they not pity Us, condemn d to bear The various Heav n of an obliquer Sphere While by fix d Laws, and with a just Return, They feel twelve Hours that shade for twelve that burn And praise the neighbring Sun, whose constant Flame Enlightens them with Seasons still the same? And may not Those, whose distant Lot is cast North beyond TARTARY's extended Waste Where thro the Plains of one continual Day, Six shining Months pursue their even Way And Six succeeding urge their dusky Flight, Obscur d with Vapors and o erwhelm d in Night May not, I ask, the Natives of these Climes (As Annals may inform succeeding Times) To our Quotidian Change of Heav n preser Their one Vicissitude, and equal Shire Of Day and Night, disparted thro the Year? May they not scorn our Sun's repeated Race, To narrow bounds prescrib d, and little space, Hast ning from Morn, and headlong driv n from Noon, Half of our Daily Toil yet scarcely done? May they not justly to our Climes upbraid Shortness of Night, and Penury of Shade That e er our weary d Limbs are justly blest With wholesom Sleep, and necessary Rest Another Sun demands return of Care, The remnant Toil of Yesterday to bear?

Whilst, when the Solar Beams salute their Sight, Bold and secure in half a Year of Light, Uninterrupted Voyages they take To the remotest Wood, and farthest Lake, Manage the Fishing, and pursue the Course With more extended Nerves, and more continu'd Force And when declining Day forsakes their Sky, When gath'ring Clouds speak gloomy Winter nigh, With Plenty for the coming Scason blest, Six solid Months (an Age) they live, releas'd From all the Labor, Process, Clamor, Woe, Which our sad Scenes of daily Action know They light the shining Lamp, prepare the Feast, And with full Mirth receive the welcome Guest, Or tell their tender Loves (the only Care Which now they suffer) to the list'ning Fair, And rais'd in Pleasure, or repos'd in Easc (Grateful Alternates of substantial Peace) They bless the long Nocturnal Influence shed On the crown'd Goblet, and the Genial Bed

In foreign Isles which our Discov'rers find, Far from this length of Continent disjoin'd, The rugged Bears, or spotted Lyne's brood, Frighten the Vallies, and infest the Wood The hungry Crocodile, and hissing Snake Lurk in the troubl'd Stream and fenny Brake And Man untaught, and rav'nous as the Beast, Does Valley, Wood, and Brake, and Stream infest. Deriv'd these Men and Animals their Birth From Trunk of Oak, or pregnant Womb of Earth? Whence then the Old Belief, that All began In Eden's Shade, and one created Man? Or grant, this Progeny was wafted o'er By coasting Boats from next adjacent Shoar Would Those, from whom We will suppose they spring, Slaughter to harmless Lands, and Poyson bring? Would they on Board or Bears, or Lynnes take, Feed the She-Adder, and the brooding Snake? Or could they think the new Discover'd Isle Pleas'd to receive a pregnant Crocodile?

And since the Savage Lineage we must trace From Noah sav d, and his distinguish d Race How should their Fathers happen to forget The Arts which Noah taught, the Rules He set, To sow the Glebe, to plant the gen rous Vine, And load with grateful Flames the Holy Shrine? While the great Sire's unhappy Sons are found, Unpress d their Vintage, and untill d their Ground, Stragling oer Dale and Hill in quest of Food, And rude of Arts, of Virtue, and of God

How shall We next o er Earth and Seas pursue The vary d Forms of evry thing we view That all is chang d, tho all is still the same, Fluid the Parts, yet durable the Frame? Of those Materials, which have been confess d The pristine Springs, and Parents of the rest, Each becomes other Water stop d gives Birth To Grass and Plants, and thickens into Earth Diffus d it rises in a higher Sphere Dilates it s Drops, and softens into Air Those finer Parts of Air again aspire Move into Warmth, and brighten into Fire That Fire once more by thicker Air o ercome, And downward forc d, in Earth's capacious Womb Alters it s Particles, is Fire no more But lies resplendent Dust, and Shining Oar Or running thro the mighty Mother's Veins, Changes it's Shape puts off it's old Remains, With wat'ry Parts it's lessen d Force divides Flows into Waves, and rises into Tides

Disparted Streams shall from their Chanels fly, And deep surcharg d by sandy Mountains lye, Obscurely sepulcher d By eating Rain, And furious Wind, down to the distant Pluin The Hill, that hides his Head above the Skies Shall fall The Plain by slow Degrees shall rise Higher than erst had stood the Summit Hill For Time must Nature's great Behests fulfill

Thus by a length of Years, and Change of Fate, All Things are light or heavy, small or great. Thus Jordan's Waves shall future Clouds appear, And Egypr's Pyramids refine to Air. Thus later Age shall ask for Pison's Flood, And Travellers enquire, where Babel stood

Now where we see these Changes often fall, Sedate we pass them by, as Natural Where to our Eye more rarely they appear, The Pompous Name of Prodigy they bear Let active Thought these close Meanders trace Let Human Wit their dubious Bound'ries place Are all Things Miracle, or nothing such? And prove We not too little, or too much?

For that a Branch cut off, a wither'd Rod Should at a Word pronounc'd revive and bud Is this more strange, than that the Mountain's Brow, Strip'd by December's Frost, and white with Snow, Should push, in Spring, ten thousand thousand Buds, And boast returning Leaves, and blooming Woods? That each successive Night from opening Heav'n The Food of Angels should to Man be giv'n, Is this more strange, than that with common Bread Our fainting Bodies every Day are fed, Than that each Grain and Seed consum'd in Earth, Raises it's Store, and multiplies it's Birth, And from the handful, which the Tiller sows, The labour'd Fields rejoice, and future Harvest flows?

Then from whate'er We can to Sense produce Common and plain, or wond'rous and abstruse, From Nature's constant or Eccentric Laws, The thoughtful Soul this gen'ral Influence draws, That an Effect must presuppose a Cause And while She does her upward Flight sustain, Touching each Link of the continu'd Chain, At length she is oblig'd and forc'd to see A First, a Source, a Life, a Deity, What has for ever been, and must for ever be.

This great Existence thus by Reason found, Blest by all Pow r, with all Perfection crown d How can we bind or limit His Decree, By what our Ear has heard, or Eye may see? Say then Is all in Heaps of Water lost, Beyond the Islands, and the Mid land Coast? Or has that God, who gave our World it's Birth, Sever d those Waters by some other Earth, Countries by future Plow shares to be torn, And Cities rais d by Nations yet unborn? E er the progressive Course of restless Age Performs Three thousand times it's Annual Stage May not our Pow r and Learning be supprest And Arts and Empire learn to travel West?

Where, by the Strength of this Idea charm d, Lighten d with Glory, and with Rapture warm'd, Ascends my Soul? what sees She White and Great Amidst subjected Seas? An Isle, the Seat Of Powr and Plenty Her Imperial Throne, For Justice and for Mercy sought and known Virtues Sublime, great Attributes of Heav n, From thence to this distinguish d Nation given Yet farther West the Western Isle extends Her happy Fame her Armed Fleets She sends To Climates folded yet from human Eye And Lands, which We imagine Wave and Sky From Pole to Pole She hears her Acts resound, And rules an Empire by no Ocean bound, Knows her Ships anchord, and her Sails unfurld In other Indies, and a second World

Long shall BRITANNIA (That must be her Name) Be first in Conquest, and preside in Fame Long shall her favor d Monarchy engage The Teeth of Envy, and the Force of Age Rever d and Happy She shall long remain, Of human Things least changeable, least vain Yet All must with the gen ral Doom comply And this Great Glorious Pow r, tho last, must dye

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Now let us leave this Earth, and lift our Eye To the large Convex of yon' Azure Sky Behold it like an ample Curtain spread, Now streak'd and glowing with the Morning Red, Anon at Noon in flaming Yellow bright, And chusing Sable for the peaceful Night Ask Reason now, whence Light and Shade were giv'n, And whence this great Variety of Heav'n Reason our Guide, what can She more reply, Than that the Sun illuminates the Sky, Than that Night rises from his absent Ray, And his returning Lustre kindles Day?

But we expect the Morning Red in vain 'Tis hid in Vapors, or obscur'd by Rain The Noontyde Yellow we in vain require 'Tis black in Storm, or red in Light'ning Fire Pitchy and dark the Night sometimes appears, Friend to our Woe, and Parent of our Fears Our Joy and Wonder sometimes She excites, With Stars unnumber'd, and eternal Lights Send forth, Ye Wise, send forth your lab'ring Thought Let it return with empty Notions fraught, Of airy Columns every Moment broke, Of circling Whirlpools, and of Spheres of Smoke Yet this Solution but once more affords New Change of Terms, and scaffolding of Words In other Garb my Question I receive, And take the Doubt the very same I gave

Lo! as a Giant strong the lusty Sun Multiply'd Rounds in one great Round does run, Twofold his Course, yet constant his Careei, Changing the Day, and finishing the Year. Again when his descending Orb retires, And Earth perceives the Absence of his Fires, The Moon affords us Her alternate Ray, And with kind Beams distributes fainter Day Yet keeps the Stages of her Monthly Race, Various her Beams, and changeable her Face.

Each Planet shining in his proper Sphere,
Does with just Speed his ridiant Voyage steer
Each sees his Limp with diffrent Lustre crown d
Each knows his Course with diffrent Periods bound
And in his Passage thro the liquid Space,
Nor hastens, nor retards his Neighbor's Race
Now shine these Planets with substantial Rays?
Does innate Lustre gild their measured Days?
Or do they (as your Schemes, I think, have shown)
Dart furtive Beams, and Glory not their own,
All Servants to that Source of Light, the Sun?

Again I see ten thousand thousand Stars,
Nor cast in Lines, in Circles, nor in Squares
(Poor Rules, with which our bounded Mind is fill d,
When We would plant, or cultivate, or build)
But shining with such vast, such various Light,
As speaks the Hand, that form d them, Infinite
How mean the Order and Perfection sought
In the best Product of the human Thought,
Compard to the great Harmony that reigns
In what the Spirit of the World ordains i

Now if the Sun to Earth transmits his Ray, Yet does not scorch us with too fierce a Day How small a Portion of his Powr is givin To Orbs more distant, and remoter Heav n? And of those Stars which our imperfect Eye Has doom d, and fix d to one Eternal Sky, Each by a native stock of Honor great, May dart strong Influence, and diffuse kind Heat, It self a Sun and with transmissive Light Enliven Worlds deny d to human Sight Around the Circles of their ambient Skies New Moons may grow or wane may set or rise, And other Stars may to those Suns be Earths, Give their own Elements their proper Births Divide their Climes, or elevate their Pole See their Lands flourish and their Oceans roll, Yet these great Orbs thus radically bright, Primitive Founts, and Origins of Light,

May each to other (as their diff'rent Sphere Makes or their Distance, or their Height appear) Be seen a nobler, or inferior Star, And in that Space, which We call Air and Sky, Myriads of Earths, and Moons, and Suns may lye Unmeasur'd, and unknown by human Eye

In vain We measure this amazing Sphere, And find and fix it's Centre here or there, Whilst it's Circumf'rence, scorning to be brought Ev'n into fancy'd Space, illudes our vanquish'd Thought

Where then are all the radiant Monsters driv'n, With which your Guesses fill'd the frighten'd Heaven? Where will their fictious Images remain? In paper Schemes, and the CHALDEAN'S Brain

This Problem yet, this Offspring of a Guess, Let Us for once a Child of Truth confess, That these fair Stars, these Objects of Delight, And Terroi, to our searching dazl'd Sight, Are Worlds immense, unnumber'd, infinite But do these Worlds display their Beams, or guide Their Orbs, to serve thy Use, to please thy Pride? Thy self but Dust, thy Stature but a Span, A Moment thy Duration, foolish Man As well may the minutest Emmet say, That CAUCASUS was rais'd, to pave his Way The Snail, that LEBANON'S extended Wood Was destin'd only for his Walk, and Food The vilest Cockle, gaping on the Coast That rounds the ample Seas, as well may boast, The craggy Rock projects above the Sky, That He in Safety at it's Foot may lye, And the whole Ocean's confluent Waters swell, Only to quench his Thirst, or move and blanch his Shell

A higher Flight the vent'rous Goddess tries, Leaving material Worlds, and local Skies Enquires, what are the Beings, where the Space, That form'd and held the Angels ancient Race

For Rebel Lucifer with Michael fought (I offer only what Tradition taught) Embattl d Cherub against Cherub rose Did Shield to Shield, and Powr to Powr oppose Heav n rung with Triumph Hell was fill d with Woes What were these Forms, of which your Volumes tell, How some fought great, and others recreant fell? These bound to bear an everlasting Load, Durance of Chain, and Banishment of God By fatal Turns their wretched Strength to tire, To swim in sulph rous Lakes, or land on solid Fire While Those exalted to primaval Light, Excess of Blessing, and Supreme Delight, Only perceive some little Pause of Joys In those great Moments, when their God imploys Their Ministry, to pour his threaten d Hate On the proud King, or the Rebellious State Or to reverse Jehovah's high Command, And speak the Thunder falling from his Hand, When to his Duty the proud King returns And the Rebellious State in Ashes mourns How can good Angels be in Heav'n confin d Or view that Presence, which no Space can bind? Is GOD above, beneath, or yon, or here? He who made all, is He not evry where? O how can wicked Angels find a Night So dark, to hide em from that piercing Light, Which form d the Eye, and gave the Powr of Sight?

What mean I now of Angel, when I hear Firm Body, Spirit pure, or fluid Air? Spirits to Action spiritual confin d, Friends to our Thought, and Kindred to our Mind, Should only act and prompt us from within, Nor by external Eye be ever seen Was it not therefore to our Fathers known, That these had Appetite, and Limb, and Bone? Else how could Abrah wash their weary d Feet Or Sarah please their Taste with say ry Meat? Whence should they fear? or why did Lor engage To save their bodies from abusive Rage?

And how could JACOB, in a real Fight, Feel or resist the wrestling Angel's Might? How could a Form it's Strength with Matter try? Or how a Spirit touch a Mortal's Thigh?

Now are they Air condens'd, or gather'd Rays? How guide they then our Pray'r, or keep our Ways, By stronger Blasts still subject to be tost, By Tempests scatter'd, and in Whirlwinds lost?

Have they again (as Sacred Song proclaims) Substances real, and existing Frames? How comes it, since with them we jointly share The great Effect of one Creator's Care, That whilst our Bodies sicken, and decay, Their's are for ever healthy, young, and gay? Why, whilst We struggle in this Vale beneath, With Want and Sorrow, with Disease and Death, Do They more bless'd perpetual Life employ On Songs of Pleasure, and in Scenes of Joy?

Now when my Mind has all this World survey'd, And found, that Nothing by it self was made, When Thought has rais'd it self by just Degrees, From Vallies crown'd with Flow'rs, and Hills with Trees, From smoaking Min'rals, and from rising Streams, From fatt'ning Nilus, or victorious THAMES, From all the Living, that four-footed move Along the Shoar, the Meadow, or the Grove, From all that can with Finns, or Feathers fly Thro' the Aerial, or the Wat'ry Sky, From the poor Reptile with a reas'ning Soul, That miserable Master of the Whole, From this great Object of the Body's Eye, This fair Half-round, this ample azure Sky, Terribly large, and wonderfully bright With Stars unnumber'd, and unmeasur'd Light, From Essences unseen, Celestial Names, Enlight'ning Spirits, and ministerial Flames, Angels, Dominions, Potentates, and Thrones, All that in each Degree the name of Cieature owns 280

Lift we our Reason to that Sov reign Cause, Who blest the whole with Life, and bounded it with Laws, Who forth from Nothing call d this comely Frame, His Will and Act, His Word and Work the same To whom a thousand Years are but a Day Who bad the Light her genial Berms display And set the Moon, and taught the Sun his Way Who waking Time, his Creature, from the Source Primæval, order d his predestin d Course Himself, as in the Hollow of His Hand, Holding, obedient to His high Command, The deep Abyss, the long continu d Store, Where Months, and Days, and Hours and Minutes pour Their floating Parts, and thenceforth are no more This Alpha and Omega, First and Last, Who like the Potter in a Mould has cast The World's great Frame, commanding it to be Such as the Eyes of Sense and Reason see, Yet if He wills, may change or spoil the whole May take yon beauteous mystic, starry Roll, And burn it, like an useless purchment Scroll May from it's Basis in one Moment pour This melted Earth Like liquid Metal, and like burning Our Who sole in Pow'r, at the Beginning said Let Sea, and Air, and Earth, and Heav n be made And it was so And when He shall ordain In other Sort, has but to speak again, And They shall be no more Of this great Theme, This Glorious, Hallow d, Everlasting Name,

The learned Elders sat appall d, amaz d, And each with mutual Look on other gaz d Nor Speech They meditate, nor Answer frime Too plain, alas! their Silence spike their Shame Till One, in whom an outward Mien appear d, And Turn superior to the vulgar Herd, Began that Human Learnings furthest Reach Was but to note the Doctrines I could teach

This GOD, I would discourse

That Mine to Speak, and Their's was to Obey 'For I in Knowledge more, than Pow'r did sway, And the astonish'd World in Me beheld Moses eclips'd, and Jesse's Son excell'd. Humble a Second bow'd, and took the Word, Foresaw my Name by future Age ador'd O Live, said He, Thou Wisest of the Wise! As None has equall'd, None shall ever rise Excelling Thee

Parent of wicked, Bane of honest Deeds, Pernicious Flatt'ry! Thy malignant Seeds In an ill Hour, and by a fatal Hand Sadly diffus'd o'er Virtue's Gleby Land, With rising Pride amidst the Corn appear, And choak the Hopes and Harvest of the Year

And now the whole perplex'd ignoble Crowd Mute to my Questions, in my Praises loud, Echo'd the Word whence Things arose, or how They thus exist, the Aptest nothing know. What yet is not, but is ordain'd to be, All Veil of Doubt apart, the Dullest see

My Prophets, and my Sophists finish'd here Their Civil Efforts of the Verbal War Not so my Rabbins, and Logicians yield Retiring still they combat from the Field Of open Arms unwilling they depart, And sculk behind the Subterfuge of Art To speak one Thing mix'd Dialects they join, Divide the Simple, and the Plain define, Fix fancy'd Laws, and form imagin'd Rules, Terms of their Art, and Jargon of their Schools, Ill grounded Maxims by false Gloss enlarg'd, And captious Science against Reason charg'd.

Soon their crude Notions with each other fought The adverse Sect deny'd, what This had taught, And He at length the amplest Triumph gain'd, Who contradicted what the last maintain'd

O wretched Impotence of human Mind! We erring still Excuse for Error find, And darkling grope, not knowing We are blind

Vain Man! since first thy blushing Sire essay d His Folly with connected Leaves to shade, How does the Crime of thy resembling Race With like Attempt that pristing Error trice? Too plain thy Nakedness of Soul espy d, Why dost Thou strive the conscious Shame to hide By Masks of Eloquence, and Veils of Pride?

With outward Smiles their Flatt ry I received, Own d my Sick Mind by their Discourse relieved But bent and inward to my Self again Perplex d, these Matters I revolved, in vain My Search still tird, my Labor still renewed, At length I Ignorance, and Knowledge viewed, Impartial, Both in equal Balance laid Light flew the knowing Scale the doubtful Heavy weighd

Fored by reflective Reason I confess,
That human Science is uncertain Guess
Alas! We grasp at Clouds, and beat the Air,
Vexing that Spirit We intend to clear
Can Thought beyond the Bounds of Matter climb?
Or who shall tell Me, what is Space or Time?
In vain We lift up our presumptuous Eyes
To what our Maker to their Ken denies
The Searcher follows fast the Object faster flies
The little which imperfectly We find,
Seduces only the bewilder d Mind
To fruitless Search of Something yet behind
Various Discussions tear our heated Brain
Opinions often turn still Doubts remain,
And who indulges Thought, increases Pain

How narrow Limits were to Wisdom givn? Earth She surveys She thence would measure Heav n Thro Mists obscure, now wings her tedious Way Now wanders dazl d with too bright a Day

And from the Summit of a pathless Coast Sees Infinite, and in that Sight is lost

Remember, that the curs'd Desire to know, Off-spring of ADAM, was thy Source of Woe Why wilt Thou then renew the vain Pursuit, And rashly catch at the forbidden Fruit? With empty Labor and eluded Strife Seeking, by Knowledge, to attain to Life, For ever from that fatal Tree debarr'd, Which flaming Swords and angry CHERUBS guard

PLEASURE

THE

SECOND BOOK

The ARGUMENT

OLOMON again seeking Happiness, enquires if Wealth and Greatness can produce it legins with the Magnificance of Gardens and Buildings, the Luxury of Music and Feating and proceeds to the Hopes and Desiret of Love In two Epis des are shewn the Fellies and Troubles of that Passion Solomon still disappointed, falls under the Temptations of Libertinium and Idolatry, recovers his Thought, reasons aright, and concludes, that as to the Pursuit of Pleasure, and sensual Delight, All is VANITY AND VEXATION OF SPIRIT

TEXTS chiefly alluded to in this Book.

I said in my own Heart, go to now, I will prove thee with Mirth, therefore enjoy Pleasure. Ecclesiastes, Chap II. Vers. 1.

I made me great Works, I builded me Houses, I planted me Vineyards Vers 4

I made me Gardens and Orchards, and I planted Trees in them of all kind of Fruits. Vers 5

I made me Pools of Water, to water therewith the Wood that bringeth forth Trees Vers 6

Then I looked on all the Works that my Hands had wrought, and on the Labour that I had laboured to do And behold, all was Vanity, and Vexation of Spirit, and there was no Profit under the Sun. Vers. 11.

I gat me Men-Singers and Women-Singers, and the Delights of the Sons of Men, as Musical Instruments, and that of all Sorts Vers 8

I sought in mine Heart to give my self unto Wine (yet acquainting mine Heart with Wisdom) and to lay hold on Folly, 'till I might see what was that Good for the Sons of Men, which they should do under Heaven, all the Days of their Life Vers 3

Then I said in my Heart, as it happeneth unto the Fool, so it happeneth even unto Me, and why was I then more Wise? Then I said in my Heart, that this also is Vanity. Vers. 15

Therefore I hated Life, because the Work that is wrought under the Sun is grievous unto me Chap II. Vers 27

Dead Flies cause the Oyntment to send forth a stinking Savour so doth the little Folly him that is in Reputation for Wisdom and Honour. Chap. X Vers I

The Memory of the Just is blessed, but the Memory of the Wicked shall rot Proverbs, Chap X. Verse 7

PLEASURE

THE

SECOND BOOK

TRY then, O Man, the Moments to deceive,
That from the Womb attend Thee to the Grave
For weary d Nature find some apter Scheme
Health be thy Hope, and Pleasure be thy Theme
From the perplexing and unequal Ways,
Where Study brings Thee, from the endless Maze,
Which Doubt persuades to run, forewarn d recede,
To the gay Field, and flow ry Path, that lead
To jocund Mirth, soft Joy, and careless Ease
Forsake what may instruct, for what may pleuse
Essay amusing Art, and proud Lxpence
And make thy Reason subject to thy Sense

I commund thus the Powr of Wealth I try d, And all the various Luxe of costly Pride Artists and Plans relieved my solemn Hours I founded Palaces, and planted Bow is Birds, Fishes, Beasts of each Exotic Kind I to the Limits of my Court confind To Trees transferred I gave a second Birth And bid a foreign Shade grace Judins Firth Fish ponds were made, where former Forrests grew, And Hills were levelled to extend the View Rivers diverted from their Native Course, And bound with Chains of Artificial Force, From large Cascades in pleasing Tumult rolld Or rose thro figured Stone, or breathing Gold From furthest Aprica's tormented Womb The Marble brought erects the spacious Dome Or forms the Pillars long extended Rows, On which the planted Grove, and pensile Garden grows

The Workmen here obey the Master's Call, To gild the Turret, and to punt the Wall, To mark the Pavement there with various Stone, And on the Jasper Steps to tear the Throne. The spreading *Cedar*, that an Age had stood, Supreme of Trees, and Mistress of the Wood, Cut down and carv'd, my shining Roof adorns, And Lebanon his ruin'd Honor mourns.

A thousand Artists shew their cunning Pow'r, To raise the Wonders of the Iv'ry Tow'r A thousand Maidens ply the purple Loom, To weave the Bed, and deck the Regal Room, 'Till Tyre confesses her exhausted Store, That on her Coast the Murea is no more, 'Till from the Parian Isle, and Lybia's Coast, The Mountains grieve their hopes of Marble lost, And India's Woods return their just Complaint, Their Brood decay'd, and want of Elephant

My full Design with vast Expense atchiev'd, I came, beheld, admir'd, reflected, griev'd I chid the Folly of my thoughtless Hast For, the Work perfected, the Joy was past

To my new Courts sad Thought did still repair And round my gilded Roofs hung hov'ring Care In vain on silken Beds I sought Repose, And restless oft' from purple Couches rose Vexatious Thought still found my flying Mind Nor bound by Limits, nor to Place confin'd, Haunted my Nights, and terrify'd my Days, Stalk'd thro' my Gardens, and pursu'd my Ways, Nor shut from aitful Bow'r, nor lost in winding Maze

Yet take thy Bent, my Soul, another Sense Indulge, add Music to Magnificence Essay, if Harmony may Grief controll, Or Pow'r of Sound prevail upon the Soul. Often our Seers and Poets have confest, That Music's Force can tame the furious Beast,

Can make the Wolf, or foaming Boar restrain His Rage, the Lion drop his crested Mane, Attentive to the Song the Lynx forget His Wrath to Man, and lick the Minstrel's Feet Are we, alas I less savage yet than these? Else Music sure may human Cares appease

I spake my Purpose and the chearful Choir Parted their shares of Harmony the Lyre Soften d the Timbrel's Noise the Trumpet's Sound Provok d the DORIAN Flute (both sweeter found When mix d) the Fife the Viols Notes refin d And ev ry Strength with ev ry Grace was join d Each Morn they wak d Me with a sprightly Lay Of opening Heav n they Sung, and gladsome Day Each Evening their repeated Skill express d Scenes of Repose, and Images of Rest Yet still in vain for Music gather d Thought But how unequal the Effects it brought? The soft Ideas of the chearful Note, Lightly received, were easily forgot The solemn Violence of the graver Sound Knew to strike deep, and leave a lasting Wound

And now reflecting, I with Grief descry
The sickly Lust of the fantastic Eye,
How the weak Organ is with Seeing cloy d,
Flying eer Night what it at Noon enjoy d
And now (unhappy Search of Thought!) I found
The fickle Ear soon glutted with the Sound,
Condemn d eternal Changes to pursue,
Tir d with the last, and eager of the New

I bad the Virgins and the Youth advance, To temper Music with the sprightly Dance In Vani! too low the Mimic Motions seem What takes our Heart, must ment our Esteem Nature, I thought, perform d too mean a Part, Forming her Movements to the Rules of Art, And vex d I found, that the Musicians Hand Had o er the Dancer's Mind too great Command

I drank, I lik'd it not 'twas Rage, 'twas Noise, An airy Scene of transitory Joys In vain I trusted, that the flowing Bowl Would banish Sorrow, and enlarge the Soul. To the late Revel, and protracted Feast Wild Dreams succeeded, and disorder'd Rest, And as at Dawn of Morn fair Reason's Light Broke thro' the Fumes and Phantoms of the Night; What had been said, I ask'd my Soul, what done, How flow'd our Mirth, and whence the Source begun? Perhaps the Jest that charm'd the sprightly Croud, And made the Jovial Table laugh so loud, To some false Notion ow'd it's poor Pretence, To an ambiguous Word's perverted Sense, To a wild Sonnet, or a wanton Air, Offence and Torture to the sober Ear. Perhaps, alas the pleasing Stream was brought From this Man's Error, from another's Fault, From Topics which Good-nature would forget, And Prudence mention with the last Regret.

Add yet unnumber'd Ills, that lye unseen In the pernicious Draught, the Word obscene, Or harsh, which once clanc'd must ever fly Irrevocable, the too prompt Reply, Seed of severe Distrust, and ficrce Debate, What We should shun, and what We ought to hate.

Add too the Blood impoverish'd, and the Course Of Health suppress'd, by Wine's continu'd Force

Unhappy Man! whom Sorrow thus and Rage To diff'rent Ills alternately engage Who drinks, alas! but to forget, nor sees, That melancholy Sloath, severe Disease, Mem'ry confus'd, and interrupted Thought, Death's Harbingers, lye latent in the Draught And in the Flow'rs that wreath the sparkling Bowl, Fell Adders hiss, and poys'nous Serpents roll

Remains there Ought untry d, that may remove Sickness of Mind, and heal the Bosom? Love, Love yet remuins Indulge his genial Fire, Cherish fair Hope, solicit young Desire, And boldly bid thy anxious Soul explore This last great Remedy's Mysterious Pow'r

Why therefore hesitates my doubtful Breast? Why ceases it one Moment to be blest? Fly swift, my Friends, my Servants, fly imploy Your instant Puns to bring your Master Jo, Let all my Wives and Concubines be dress d Let them to Night attend the Royal Feast, All Israels Beauty, all the foreign Fair, The Gifts of Princes, or the Spoils of War Before their Monarch They shall singly pass And the most Worthy shall obtain the Grice

I said the Feast was serv d the Bowl was crown d To the Kings Pleasure went the mirthful Round The Women came as Custom wills, they past On One (O that distinguish d One) I cast The fav rite Glance O'l yet my Mind retuns That fond Beginning of my infant Pains Mature the Virgin was of Egypt's Race Grace shap d her Limbs and Beauty deck d her Face Easy her Motion seem d, serene her Air Full, tho unzon d, her Bosom rose her Hair Unty d, and ignorant of artful Aid, Adown her Shoulders loosely lay display d, And in the Jetty Curls ten thousand Cupids play d

Fix d on her Charms, and pleas d that I could love, Aid me my Friends, contribute to improve Your Monarch's Bliss I said, fresh Roses bring To strow my Bed 'till the impov rish d Spring Confess her Want around my am rous Head Be dropping Myrrhe, and liquid Amber shed, Till Arab has no more From the soft Lyre, Sweet Flute, and ten string d Instrument, require

T 2

Sounds of Delight and Thou, fair Nymph, draw nigh, Thou, in whose graceful Form, and potent Eye Thy Master's Joy long sought at length is found, And as thy Brow, let my Desires be crown'd, O fav'rite Virgin, that hast warm'd the Breast, Whose sov'reign Dictates subjugate the East!

I said, and sudden from the golden Throne With a submissive Step I hasted down The glowing Garland from my Hair I took, Love in my Heart, Obedience in my Look, Prepar'd to place it on her comely Head O fav'rite Viigin! (yet again I said) Receive the Honors destin'd to thy Brow, And O above thy Fellows happy Thou! Their Duty must thy sov'reign Word obey Rise up, my Love, my fair One, come away

What Pang, alas! what Ecstasy of Smart Tore up my Senses, and transfix'd my Heart, When She with modest Scorn the Wreath return'd, Reclin'd her beauteous Neck, and inward mourn'd?

Forc'd by my Pride, I my Concern suppress'd Pretended Drowsiness, and Wish of Rest, And sullen I forsook th'Imperfect Feast Ordering the Eunuchs, to whose proper Care Our Eastern Grandeur gives th'imprison'd Fair, To lead Her forth to a distinguish'd Bow'r, And bid her dress the Bed, and wait the Hour

Restless I follow'd this obdurate Maid (Swift are the Steps that Love and Anger tread) Approach'd her Person, courted her Embrace, Renew'd my Flame, repeated my Disgrace By Turns put on the Suppliant and the Lord, Threaten'd this Moment, and the next implor'd, Offer'd again the unaccepted Wreath, And Choice of happy Love, or instant Death

Averse to all her am'rous King desir'd, Far as She might, She decently retir'd,

And darting Scorn, and Sorrow from her Eyes, What means, said She, King Solomon the Wise?

This wretched Body trembles at your Powr Thus far could Fortune but She can no more Free to her Self my potent Mind remains Nor fears the Victor's Rage, nor feels his Chains

Tis said, that Thou can st phusibly dispute, Supreme of Seers, of Angel, Man, and Brute, Can st plead, with subtil Wit and fur Discourse, Of Passion's Folly, and of Reason's Force That to the Tribes attentive Thou can st show, Whence their Misfortunes, or their Blessings flow That Thou in Science, as in Powr art great And Truth and Honor on Thy Edicts wait Where is that Knowledge now, that regal Thought, With just Advice, and timely Counsel fraught? Where now, O Judge of Israel, does it rove? What in one Moment dost Thou offer? Love Love? why tis Joy or Sorrow, Peace or Strife Tis all the Color of remaining Life And Human Misry must begin or end, As He becomes a Tyrant, or a Friend Would DAVID's Son, religious, just, and grave, To the first Bride bed of the World receive A Foreigner, a Heathen, and a Slave? Or grant, Thy Passion has these Names destroy d, That Love, like Death, makes all Distinction void Yet in his Empire o er Thy abject Breast, His Flames and Torments only are exprest His Rage can in my Smiles alone relent And all his Joys solicit my Consent

Soft Love, spontaneous Tree, it's parted Root Must from two Heuts with equal Vigour shoot Whilst each delighted, and delighting, gives The pleasing Ecstasy, which each receives Cherish d with Hope, and fed with Joy it grows It's chearful Buds their opening Bloom disclose And round the happy Soil diffusive Odor flows

If angry Fate that mutual Care denies, The fading Plant bewails it's due Supplies Wild with Despair, or sick with Grief, it dies

By Force Beasts act, and are by Force restrain'd The Human Mind by gentle Means is gain'd. Thy useless Strength, mistaken King, employ Sated with Rage, and ignorant of Joy, Thou shalt not gain what I deny to yield, Nor reap the Harvest, tho' Thou spoil'st the Field. Know, Solomon, Thy poor Extent of Sway, Contract thy Brow, and Israrl shall obey But wilful Love Thou must with Smiles appease, Approach his awful Throne by just Degrees, And if Thou would'st be Happy, learn to please

Not that those Arts can here successful prove
For I am destin'd to another's Love
Beyond the cruel Bounds of Thy Command,
To my dear Equal, in my Native Land,
My plighted Vow I gave I His receiv'd
Each swore with Truth with Pleasure each believ'd
The mutual Contract was to Heav'n convey'd
In equal Scales the busy Angels weigh'd
It's solemn Force, and clap'd their Wings, and spread
The lasting Roll, recording what We said

Now in my Heart behold Thy Poynard stain'd Take the sad Life which I have long disdain'd End, in a dying Virgin's wretched Fate, Thy ill-starr'd Passion, and My steadfast Hate For long as Blood informs these circling Veins, Or fleeting Breath it's latest Pow'r retains, Hear Me to Egypt's vengeful Gods declare, Hate is My Part be Thine, O King, Despair

Now strike, She said, and open'd bare her Breast Stand it in Judah's Chronicles confest, That David's Son, by impious Passion mov'd, Smote a She-Slave, and murder'd what He lov'd.

Asham d, confus d I started from the Bed And to my Soul yet uncollected saud Into Thy self, fond SOLOMON, return Reflect again, and Thou again shalt mourn When I through number d Years have Pleasure sought And in vain Hope the wanton Phantom caught, To mock my Sense, and mortify my Pride, Tis in another's Powr, and is deny d Am I a King, great Heav n' does Life or Death Hang on the Wrath, or Mercy of My Breath While kneeling I My Servant's Smiles implore And One mad Dam sel dares dispute My Pow r'

To Ravish Her? That Thought was soon depress d, Which must debase the Monarch to the Beast To send Her back? O whither, and to whom? To Lands where SOLOMON must never come To that Insulting Rival's happy Arms, For whom, disdaining Me, She keeps her Charms

Fantastic Tyrant of the am rous Heart How hard Thy Yoke! how cruel is Thy Dart! Those scape Thy Anger, who refuse Thy Sway And those are punish d most who most Obev See Judah's King revere thy greater Pow r What can st Thou covet, or how triumph more? Why then, O Love, with an obdurate Ear Does this proud Nymph reject a Monarch's Pray r Why to some simple Shepherd does She run, From the fond Arms of DAVID's Fav rite Son? Why flies She from the Glories of a Court, Where Wealth and Pleasure may Thy Reign support, To some poor Cottage on the Mountain's Brow, Now bleak with Winds, and cover d now with Snow, Where pinching Want must curb her warm Desires, And Household Cares suppress Thy Genial Fires?

Too aptly the afflicted Heathens prove The Force, while they erect the Shrines of Love His Mystic Form the Artizans of Greece In wounded Stone, or molten Gold express

And Cyprus to his Godhead pays her Vow Fast in his Hand the Idol holds his Bow, A Quiver by his Side sustains a Store Of pointed Darts, sad Emblems of his Pow'r, A pair of Wings He has, which He extends Now to be gone, which now again He bends Prone to return, as best may serve his wanton Ends. Entirely thus I find the Fiend pourtray'd, Since first, alas! I saw the beauteous Maid I felt Him strike, and now I see Him fly Curs'd Dæmon! O! for ever broken lye Those fatal Shafts, by which I inward bleed! O can my Wishes yet o'ertake thy Speed! Tir'd may'st Thou pant, and hang thy flagging Wing, Except Thou turn'st Thy Course, resolv'd to bring The Dam'sel back, and save the Love-sick King.

My Soul thus strugling in the fatal Net, Unable to enjoy, or to forget, I reason'd much, alas! but more I lov'd, Sent and recall'd, ordain'd and disapprov'd. 'Till hopeless plung'd in an Abyss of Grief, I from Necessity receiv'd Relief Time gently aided to asswage my Pain, And Wisdom took once more the slacken'd Rein

But O how short My Interval of Woe! Our Griefs how swift, our Remedies how slow! Another Nymph (for so did Heav'n ordain, To change the Manner, but renew the Pain) Another Nymph, amongst the many Fair, That made My softer Hours their solemn Care, Before the rest affected still to stand, And watch'd My Eye, preventing My Command. Abra, She so was call'd, did soonest hast To grace my Presence Abra went the last Abra was ready e'er I call'd her Name, And tho' I call'd another, Abra came.

Her Equals first observ'd her growing Zeal, And laughing gloss'd, that ABRA serv'd so well 296

To Me her Actions did unheeded dye, Or were remark d but with a common Eye Till more appris d of what the Rumor said, More I observ d peculiar in the Maid

The Sun declind had shot his Western Ray When tird with Bus ness of the solemn Day, I purpos d to unbend the Evening Hours, And banquet private in the Women's Bow'rs I call d, before I sat, to wish My Hands For so the Precept of the Law commands Love had ordain d, that it was ABRA's Turn To mix the Sweets, and minister the Urn

With awful Homage, and submissive Dread
The Maid approach d, on my declining Head
To pour the Oyls She trembled as She pour d
With an unguarded Look She now devour d
My nearer Face and now recall d her Eye,
And heav d, and strove to hide a sudden Sigh
And whence, said I, canst Thou have Dread, or Pain?
What can thy Imag ry of Sorrow mean?
Secluded from the World, and all its Care,
Hast Thou to grieve or joy, to hope or feur?
For sure, I added, sure thy little Heart
Ne er felt Loves Anger, or received his Dart

Abash d She blush d, and with Disorder spoke Her rising Shame adorn d the Words it broke

If the great Master will descend to hear The humble Series of His Hand maids Care O'l while She tells it, let him not put on The Look, that awes the Nations from the Throne O'l let not Death severe in Glory lye In the King's Frown, and Terror of his Eye

Mine to obey Thy Part is to ordain And tho to mention, be to suffer Pain, If the King smiles, whilst I my Woe recite If weeping I find Favour in His Sight Flow fast my Tears, full rising his Delight

O! Witness Earth beneath, and Heav'n above, For can I hide it? I am sick of Love If Madness may the Name of Passion bear, Or Love be call'd, what is indeed Despair

Thou Sov'reign Pow'r, whose secret Will controlls The inward Bent and Motion of our Souls! Why hast Thou plac'd such infinite Degrees Between the Cause and Cure of my Disease? The mighty Object of that raging Fire, In which unpity'd ABRA must expire, Had He been born some simple Shepherd's Heir, The lowing Herd, or fleecy Sheep his Care, At Morn with him I o'er the Hills had run, Scornful of Winter's Frost, and Summer's Sun, Still asking, where He made his Flock to rest at Noon For him at Night, the dear expected Guest, I had with hasty Joy prepar'd the Feast, And from the Cottage, o'er the distant Plain, Sent forth my longing Eye to meet the Swain, Wav'ring, impatient, toss'd by Hope and Fear, Till He and Joy together should appear, And the lov'd Dog declare his Master near On my declining Neck, and open Breast, I should have lull'd the lovely Youth to Rest, And from beneath his Head, at dawning Day, With softest Care have stol'n my Arm away, To rise, and from the Fold release the Sheep, Fond of his Flock, indulgent to his Sleep

Or if kind Heav'n propitious to my Flame (For sure from Heav'n the faithful Ardor came) Had blest my Life, and deck'd my natal Hour With Height of Title, and Extent of Pow'r Without a Crime my Passion had aspir'd, Found the lov'd Prince, and told what I desir'd

Then I had come, preventing Sheba's Queen, To see the comeliest of the Sons of Men, To hear the charming Poet's am'rous Song, And gather Honey falling from his Tongue; 298

To take the fragrant Kisses of his Mouth, Sweeter than Breezes of her native South, Likening his Grace, his Person, and his Mien To all that Great or Beauteous I had seen Serene and bright his Eyes, as solar Beams Reflecting temper d Light from Crystal Streams, Ruddy as Gold his Cheek his Bosom fair As Silver, the curl d Ringlets of his Hair Black as the Raven's Wing his Lip more red, Than Eastern Coral, or the scarlet Thread Even his Teeth, and white, like a young Flock Coeval, newly shorn, from the clear Brook Recent, and blanching on the Sunny Rock Iv ry with Saphirs interspers d, explains How white his Hands, how blue the Manly Veins Columns of polish d Marble firmly set On golden Bases, are his Legs, and Feet His Stature all Majestic, all Divine, Strait as the Palmtree, strong as is the Pine Saffron and Myrrhe are on his Garments shed And everlasting Sweets bloom round his Head What utter I? where am I? wretched Maid! Dye, ABRA, dye too plainly hast Thou said Thy Soul's Desire to meet His high Embrace, And Blessings stamp d upon thy future Race, To bid attentive Nations bless thy Womb, With unborn Monarchs charg d, and Solomons to come

Here o er her Speech her flowing Eyes prevail O foolish Maid 1 and O unhappy Tale 1 My suff ring Heart for ever shall defy New Wounds, and Danger from a future Eye O 1 yet my tortur d Senses deep retuin The wretched Mem ry of my former Pain, The dire Affront, and my Egiptian Chain

As Time, I said, may happily efface That cruel Image of the King's Disgrace, Imperial Reason shall resume her Seat And SOLOMON once fall n, again be great

Betray'd by Passion, as subdu'd in War, We wisely should exert a double Care, Nor ever ought a second time to Err.

This Abra then
I saw Her, 'twas Humanity it gave
Some Respite to the Sorrows of my Slave
Her fond Excess proclaim'd her Passion true,
And generous Pity to that Truth was due
Well I intreated Her, who well deserv'd,
I call'd Her often, for She always serv'd
Use made her Person easy to my Sight,
And Ease insensibly produc'd Delight.

Whene'er I revell'd in the Women's Bow'rs, (For first I sought Her but at looser Hours.) The Apples She had gather'd smult most sweet The Cake She kneaded was the sav'ry Meat But Fruits their Odor lost, and Meats their Taste, If gentle ABRA had not deck'd the Feast Dishonor'd did the sparkling Goblet stand, Unless receiv'd from gentle ABRA's Hand And when the Virgins form'd the Evening Choir, Raising their Voices to the Master-Lyre, Too flat I thought This Voice, and That too shrill, One show'd too much, and one too little Skill Nor could my Soul approve the Music's Tone, 'Till all was hush'd, and ABRA Sung alone Fairer She seem'd, distinguish'd from the rest, And better Mein disclos'd, as better drest A bright Tiara round her Forehead ty'd, To juster Bounds confin'd it's rising Pride The blushing Ruby on her snowy Breast, Render'd it's panting Whiteness more confess'd. Bracelets of Pearl gave Roundness to her Arm, And ev'ry Gem augmented ev'ry Charm Her Senses pleas'd, her Beauty still improv'd, And She more lovely grew, as more belov'd

And now I could behold, avow, and blame The several Follies of my former Flame,

Willing my Heart for Recompence to prove
The certain Joys that lye in prosp rous Love
For what, said I, from ABRA can I fear,
Too humble to insult, too soft to be severe?
The Dam sels sole Ambition is to please
With Freedom I may like, and quit with Ease
She sooths, but never can enthrall my Mind
Why may not Peace and Love for once be join d?

Great Heav n 1 how frail thy Creature Man is made! How by Himself insensibly betray d ! In our own Strength unhappily secure, Too little cautious of the adverse Powr, And by the Blast of Self opinion mov d, We wish to charm, and seek to be below d On Pleasure's flowing Brink We idly stray, Masters as yet of our returning Way Seeing no Danger, We disarm our Mind, And give our Conduct to the Waves and Wind Then in the flow ry Mead, or verdant Shade To wanton Dalliance negligently laid, We weave the Chaplet, and We crown the Bowl, And smiling see the nearer Waters roll Till the strong Gusts of raging Passion rise Till the dire Tempest mingles Earth and Skies, And swift into the boundless Ocean born, Our foolish Confidence too late We mourn Round our devoted Heads the Billows beat, And from our troubl d View the lessen d Lands retreat

O mighty Love! from thy unbounded Powr How shall the human Bosom rest secure? How shall our Thought avoid the various Snare? Or Wisdom to our caution d Soul declare The diff rent Shapes, Thou pleasest to imploy When bent to hurt, and certain to destroy?

The haughty Nymph in open Beauty drest, To-Day encounters our unguarded Breast She looks with Majesty, and moves with State Unbent her Soul, and in Misfortune great, She scorns the World, and dares the Rage of Fate

Here whilst we take stern Manhood for our Guide, And guard our Conduct with becoming Pride, Charm'd with the Courage in her Action shown, We praise her Mind, the Image of our own She that can please, is certain to perswade. To-day belov'd, To-morrow is obey'd. We think we see thio' Reason's Optics right, Nor find, how Beauty's Rays elude our Sight Struck with her Eye whilst We applaud her Mind, And when We speak Her great, We wish Her kind.

To-morrow, cruel Pow'r, Thou aim'st the Fair With flowing Sorrow, and dishevel'd Hair Sad her Complaint, and humble is her Tale, Her Sighs explaining where her Accents fail Here gen'rous Softness warms the honest Breast We raise the sad, and succour the distress'd And whilst our Wish prepares the kind Relief, Whilst Pity mitigates her rising Grief We sicken soon from her contagious Care, Grieve for her Sorrows, groan for her Despair, And against Love too late those Bosoms arm, Which Tears can soften, and which Sighs can warm.

Against this nearest cruelest of Foes,
What shall Wit meditate, or Force oppose?
Whence, feeble Nature, shall We summon Aid,
If by our Pity, and our Pride betray'd?
External Remedy shall We hope to find,
When the close Fiend has gain'd our treach'rous Mind,
Insulting there does Reason's Pow'r deride,
And blind Himself, conducts the dazl'd Guide?

My Conqueror now, my Lovely Abra held
My Freedom in her Chains my Heait was fill'd
With Her, with Her alone in Her alone
It sought it's Peace and Joy while She was gone,
It sigh'd, and griev'd, impatient of hei Stay
Return'd, She chas'd those Sighs, that Grief away
Her Absence made the Night her Presence brought the
Day

The Ball, the Play, the Mask by Turns succeed For Her I make the Song the Dance with Her I lead I court Her various in each Shape and Dress, That Luxury may form, or Thought express

To-day beneath the Palm tree on the Plains In Deborah's Arms and Habit Abra reigns The Wreath denoting Conquest guides her Brow And low, like Barak, at her Feet I bow The Mimic Chorus sings her prosprous Hand As She had slain the Foe, and say d the Land

To morrow She approves a softer Air, Forsakes the Pomp and Pageantry of War The Form of peaceful Abigall assumes And from the Village with the Present comes The Youthful Band depose their glittring Arms, Receive her Bounties, and recite her Charms, Whilst I assume my Fathers Step and Mein, To meet with due Regard my future Queen

If haply ABRAS Will be now inclind To range the Woods, or chace the flying Hind, Soon as the Sun awakes, the sprightly Court Leave their Repose and hasten to the Sport In lessen d Royalty, and humble State, Thy King, Jerusalem, descends to wait, Till ABRA comes She comes a Milk white Steed. Mixture of Persias, and Arabias Breed, Sustains the Nymph her Garments flying loose (As the Sydonian Maids, or Thracian use) And half her Knee, and half her Breast appear, By Art, like Negligence, disclos d, and bare Her left Hand guides the hunting Courser's Flight A Silver Bow She carries in her Right And from the golden Quiver at her Side, Rustles the Ebon Arrow's feather d Pride Saphirs and Diamonds on her Front display An artificial Moon's increasing Ray DIANA, Huntress, Mistress of the Groves, The fav rite ABRA speaks, and looks, and moves

Her, as the present Goddess, I obey
Beneath her Fect the captive Game I lay
The mingl'd Chorus sings Diana's Fame
Clarions and Horns in louder Peals proclaim
Her Mystic Praise the vocal Triumphs bound
Against the Hills the Hills reflect the Sound.

If tir'd this Evening with the hunted Woods, To the large Fish-pools, or the glassy Floods Her Mind To-morrow points, a thousand Hands To-night employ'd, obey the King's Commands. Upon the wat'ry Beach an artful Pile Of Planks is join'd, and forms a moving Isle A golden Chariot in the Midst is set, And silver Cygnets seem to feel it's Weight ABRA, bright Queen, ascends her gaudy Throne, In semblance of the GRACIAN VINUS known TRITONS and Sea-green NAIADS round Her move; And sing in moving Strains the Force of Love. Whilst as th'approaching Pageant does appear, And echoing Crouds speak mighty VENUS near, I, her Adorer, too devoutly stand Fast on the utmost Margin of the Land, With Arms and Hopes extended, to receive The fancy'd Goddess rising from the Wave.

O subject Reason! O imperious Love! Whither yet further would My Folly rove? Is it enough, that Abra should be great. In the wall'd Palace, or the Rural Seat? That masking Habits, and a borrow'd Name Contrive to hide my Plenitude of Shame? No, no Jerusalem combin'd must see. My open Fault, and Regal Infamy Solemn a Month is destin'd for the Feast Abra Invites the Nation is the Guest. To have the Honor of each Day sustain'd, The Woods are travers'd, and the Lakes are drain'd. Arabia's Wilds, and Egypt's are explor'd. The Edible Creation decks the Board Hardly the Phænix 'scapes.

The Men their Lyres, the Muds their Voices raise, To sing my Happiness, and ABRA'S Praise And slavish Bards our mutual Loves rehearse In lying Strains, and ignominious Verse While from the Banquet leading forth the Bride, Whom prudent Love from public Eyes should hide I show Her to the World, confess d and known Queen of my Heart, and Partner of my Throne

And now her Friends and Flatt rers fill the Court From Dan, and from BEERSHEBA They resort They barter Places, and dispose of Grants, Whole Provinces unequal to their Wants They teach Her to recede, or to debate With Toys of Love to mix Affairs of State, By practis'd Rules her Empire to secure, And in my Pleasure make my Ruin sure They gave, and She transferr'd the curs d Advice, That Monarchs should their inward Soul disguise, Dissemble, and command be false, and wise By ignominious Arts for servile Ends Should compliment their Foes, and shun their Friends And now I leave the true and just Supports Of Legal Princes, and of honest Courts, BARZILLAIS, and the fierce BENAIAHS Heirs, Whose Sires, Great Part ners in my Father's Cares, Saluted their young King at Hebron crown d Great by their Toil, and glorious by their Wound And now, unhappy Council, I prefer Those whom my Follies only made me fear, Old Coran's Brood, and taunting Shimei's Race Miscreants who ow'd their Lives to David's Grace, Tho they had spurn d his Rule, and curs d Him to his Face

Still Abra's Powr, my Scandal still increasd, Justice submitted to what Abra pleasd Her Will alone could settle or revoke, And Law was fixd by what She latest spoke

Israel neglected, Abra was my Care I only acted, thought, and liv d for Her

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I durst not reason with my wounded Heart ABRA possess'd, She was it's better Part OI had I now review'd the fumous Cause, Which gave my righteous Youth so just Applause, In vain on the dissembl'd Mother's Tongue Had cunning Art, and sly Perswasion hung, And real Care in vain, and native Love In the true Parent's panting Breast had strove, While both deceiv'd had seen the destin'd Child Or slain, or sav'd, as ABRA frown'd or smil'd

Unknowing to command, proud to obey, A life-less King, a Royal Shade I lay Unhear'd the injur'd Orphans now complain. The Widow's Cries address the Throne in vain Causes unjudg'd disgrace the loaded File, And sleeping Laws the King's Neglect revile No more the Elders throng'd around my Throne, To hear My Maxims, and reform their own No more the Young Nobility were taught, How Mosrs govern'd, and how DAVID fought Loose and undisciplin'd the Soldier lay, Or lost in Drink, and Game, the solid Day Porches and Scholes, design'd for public Good, Uncover'd, and with Scaffolds cumber'd stood, Or nodded, threat'ning Ruin Half Pillars wanted their expected Height, And Roofs imperfect prejudic'd the Sight The Artists grieve, the lab'ring People droop. My Father's Legacy, my Country's Hope, God's Temple lies unfinish'd

The Wise and Grave deplor'd their Monarch's Fate, And future Mischiefs of a sinking State Is this, the Serious said, is this the Man, Whose active Soul thro' every Science ran? Who by just Rule and elevated Skill Prescrib'd the dubious Bounds of Good and Ill? Whose Golden Sayings, and Immortal Wit, On large Phylasteries expressive writ, Were to the Forchead of the Rabbins ty'd,

Our Youth's Instruction, and our Age's Pride? Could not the Wise his wild Desires restrain? Then was our Hearing, and his Preaching vain What from his Life and Letters were we taught, But that his Knowledge aggravates his Fault?

In lighter Mood the Humorous and the Gay, As crown d with Roses at their Feasts they lay Sent the full Goblet, charg d with ABRA's Name, And Charms superior to their Master's Fame Laughing some praise the King, who let em see, How aptly Luxe and Empire might agree Some gloss d, how Love and Wisdom were at Strife And brought my Proverbs to confront my Life However, Friend, here's to the King, one cries To Him who was the King, the Friend replies The King, for Judan s, and for Wisdom's Curse, To ABRA yields could I, or Thou do worse? Our looser Lives let Chance or Folly steer If thus the Prudent and Determin d'err Let Dinah bind with Flowers her flowing Hair And touch the Lute, and sound the wanton Air Let Us the Bliss without the Sting receive, Free, as We will, or to injoy, or leave Pleasures on Levity's smooth Surface flow Thought brings the Weight, that sinks the Soul to Woe Now be this Maxim to the King convey d And added to the Thousand He has made

Sadly, O Reason, is thy Powr express d,
Thou gloomy Tyrant of the frighted Breast!
And harsh the Rules, which We from Thee receive
If for our Wisdom We our Pleasure give
And more to think be only more to grieve
If JUDAH's King at thy Tribunal try d,
Forsakes his Joy to vindicate his Pride
And changing Sorrows, I am only found
Loos d from the Chains of Love, in Thine more strictly bound

But do I call Thee Tyrant, or complain, How hard thy Laws, how absolute thy Reign?

While Thou, alas! art but an empty Name, To no Two Men, who e'er discours'd, the same, The idle Product of a troubled Thought, In borrow'd Shapes, and airy Colors wrought, A fancy'd Line, and a reflected Shade, A Chain which Man to fetter Man has made, By Artifice impos'd, by Fear obey'd

Yet, wretched Name, or Arbitrary Thing, Whence ever I thy cruel Essence bring, I own thy Influence, for I feel thy Sting Reluctant I perceive thee in my Soul, Form'd to command, and destin'd to control Yes, thy insulting Dictates shall be heard Virtue for once shall be Her own Reward Yes, Rebel Israel, this unhappy Maid Shall be dismiss'd the Crowd shall be obey'd The King his Passion, and his Rule shall leave, No longer Abra's, but the People's Slave My Coward Soul shall bear it's wayward Fate I will, alas! be wretched, to be great, And sigh in Royalty, and grieve in State

I said resolv'd to plunge into my Grief At once so far, as to expect Relief From my Despair alone I chose to write the Thing I durst not speak, To Her I lov'd, to Her I must forsake The harsh Epistle labour'd much to prove, How inconsistent Majesty, and Love I always should, It said, esteem Her well, But never see her more It bid Her feel No future Pain for Me, but instant wed A Lover more proportion'd to her Bed, And quiet dedicate her remnant Life To the just Duties of an humble Wife

She read, and forth to Me She wildly ran, To Me, the Ease of all her former Pain She kneel'd intreated, struggl'd, threaten'd, cry'd, 308

And with alternate Passion liv d, and dy'd
'Till now deny d the Liberty to mourn,
And by rude Fury from my Presence torn,
This only Object of my real Care
Cut off from Hope, abandon d to Despair,
In some few posting fatal Hours is hurl d
From Wealth, from Pow r, from Love, and from the World

Here tell Me, if Thou dar st, my conscious Soul, What different Sorrows did within Thee roll What Pangs, what Fires, what Racks didst Thou sustain. What sad Vicissitudes of smarting Pun? How oft from Pomp and State did I remove. To feed Despur, and cherish hopeless Love? How oft, all Day, recall d I ABRAS Charms, Her Beauties press d, and panting in my Arms? How oft, with Sighs, view d every Female Face, Where mimic Fancy might her Likeness trace? How oft desird to fly from ISRAEL'S Throne, And live in Shades with Her and Love alone? How oft, all Night, pursud Her in my Dreams, O er flow ry Vallies, and thro Crystal Streams And waking, view d with Grief the rising Sun, And fondly mourn d the dear Delusion gone?

When thus the gather d Storms of wretched Love In my swoln Bosom, with long War had strove, At length they broke their Bounds at length their Force Bore down whatever met it's stronger Course. Lay d all the Civil Bonds of Manhood waste, And scatter d Ruin as the Torrent past

So from the Hills, whose hollow Caves contain
The congregated Snow, and swelling Rain
Till the full Stores their antient Bounds disdain
Precipitate the furious Torrent flows
In vain would Speed avoid, or Strength oppose
Towns, Forests, Herds, and Men promiscuous drown d,
With one great Death deform the dreary Ground
The echo d Woes from distant Rocks resound

And now what impious Ways my Wishes took, How they the Monarch, and the Man forsook, And how I follow'd an abandon'd Will, Thio' crooked Paths, and sad Retreats of Ill, How Judah's Daughters now, now foreign Slaves, By turns my prostituted Bed receives. Thro' Tribes of Women how I loosely rang'd Impatient, lik'd To-night, To-morrow chang'd, And by the Instinct of capricious Lust, Enjoy'd, disdain'd, was grateful, or unjust O, be these Scenes from human Eyes conceal'd, In Clouds of decent Silence justly veil'd! O, be the wanton Images convey'd To black Oblivion, and eternal Shade! Or let their sad Epitome alone, And outward Lines to future Age be known, Enough to propagate the sure Belief, That Vice engenders Shame, and Folly broods o'er Grief.

Bury'd in Sloth, and lost in Ease I lay. The Night I revell'd, and I slept the Day New Heaps of Fewel damp'd my kindling Fires, And daily Change extinguish'd young Desires By its own Force destroy'd, Fruition ceas'd, And always weary'd, I was never pleas'd No longer now does my neglected Mind It's wonted Stores, and old Ideas find Fix'd Judgment there no longer does abide, To take the True, or set the False aside No longer does swift Mem'ry trace the Cells, Where springing Wit, or young Invention dwells. Frequent Debauch to Habitude prevails Patience of Toil, and Love of Virtue fails By sad Degrees impair'd my Vigor dyes, Till I Command no longer ev'n in Vice.

The Women on my Dotage build their Sway They ask, I grant They threaten, I obey In Regal Garments now I gravely stride, Aw'd by the Persian Dam'sel's haughty Piide

Now with the looser Syrian dance, and sing, In Robes tuck d up, opprobrious to the King

Charm d by their Eyes, their Manners I acquire And shape my Foolishness to their Desire Seduc d and aw d by the Philistine Dame, At Dagon's Shrine I kindle impious Flame With the CHALDEAN'S Charms her Rites prevail, And curling Frankincense ascends to BAAL To each new Harlot I new Altars dress, And serve Her God, whose Person I caress

Where, my deluded Sense, was Reason flown? Where the high Maiesty of David's Throne? Where all the Maxims of Eternal Truth. With which the Living GOD inform d my Youth? When with the lewd Egyptian I adore Vain Idols, Deities that ne er before In ISRAEL'S Land had fix d their dire Abodes, Beastly Divinities, and Droves of Gods OSIRIS, APIS, Powrs that chew the Cud, And Dog ANUBIS, Flatt rer for his Food When in the Woody Hill's forbidden Shade I carv d the Marble, and invok d it's Aid When in the Fens to Snakes and Flies with Zeal Unworthy human Thought, I prostrate fell To Shrubs and Plants my vile Devotion paid And set the bearded Leek, to which I pray d When to all Beings Sacred Rites were giv n Forgot the Arbiter of Earth and Heav n

Thro these sad Shades, this Chass in my Soul, Some Seeds of Light at length began to roll The rising Motion of an Infant Ray Shot glimm'ring thro the Cloud, and promis d Day And now one Moment able to reflect, I found the King abandon d to Neglect, Seen without Awe, and serv d without Respect I found my Subjects amicably joyn, To lessen their Defects, by citing Mine

The Priest with Pity pray'd for David's Race, And left his Text, to dwell on my Disgrace. The Father, whilst he warn'd his erring Son, The sad Examples which He ought to shun, Describ'd, and only nam'd not, Solomon Each Bard, each Sire did to his Pupil sing, A Wise Child better than a Foolish King.

Into My self my Reason's Eye I turn'd, And as I much reflected, much I mourn'd A Mighty King I am, an Earthly God Nations obey my Word, and wait my Nod. I raise or sink, imprison or set free, And Life or Death depends on My Decree. Fond the Idea, and the Thought is vain. O'er Judah's King ten thousand Tyrants reign. Legions of Lust, and various Pow'rs of Ill Insult the Master's Tributary Will And He, from whom the Nations should receive Justice, and Freedom, lyes Himself a Slave, Tortur'd by cruel Change of wild Desires, Lash'd by mad Rage, and scorch'd by brutal Fires

O Reason! once again to Thee I call Accept my Sorrow, and retrieve my Fall. Wisdom, Thou say'st, from Heav'n receiv'd her Birth, Her Beams transmitted to the subject Earth Yet this great Empress of the human Soul Does only with imagin'd Pow'r controul, If restless Passion by Rebellious Sway Compells the weak Usurper to obey

O troubled, weak, and Coward, as thou art! Without thy poor Advice the lab'ing Heart To worse Extremes with swifter Steps would run, Not sav'd by Virtue, yet by Vice undone

Oft have I said, the Praise of doing well Is to the Ear, as Oyntment to the Smell Now if some Flies perchance, however small, Into the Alabaster Urn should fall,

The Odors of the Sweets inclos d would dye And Stench corrupt (sad Change!) their Place supply So the least Faults if mix d with fairest Deed, Of future III become the fatal Seed Into the Balm of purest Virtue cast, Annoy all Life with one contagious Blast

Lost SOLOMON I pursue this Thought no more Of thy past Errors recollect the Store And silent weep that while the Deathless Muse Shall sing the Just shall oer their Head diffuse Perfumes with lavish Hand She shall proclaim Thy Crimes alone and to Thy evil Fame Impartial, scatter Damps, and Poysons on thy Name

Awaking therefore, as who long had dream d, Much of my Women, and their Gods asham d, From this Abyss of exemplary Vice Resolv d, as Time might aid my Thought, to rise Again I bid the mournful Goddess write The fond Pursuit of fugitive Delight Bid her exalt her melancholy Wing, And rais d from Earth, and sav d from Passion, sing Of human Hope by cross Event destroy d Of useless Wealth, and Greatness unenjoy d Of Lust and Love with their fantastic Train, Their Wishes, Smiles, and Looks deceitful all, and vain

POWER;

THE

THIRD BOOK.

The ARGUMENT.

COLOMON considers Man through the several Stages and Conditions of Life, and concludes in general, that We are all Miserable He reflects more particularly upon the Trouble and Uncertainty of Greatness and Power, gives some Instances thereof from Adam down to Himself, and still concludes that All is Vanity He reasons again upon Life, Death, and a future Being, finds Human Wisdom too imperfect to resolve his Doubts, has Recourse to Religion, is informed by an Angel, what shall happen to Himself, his Family, and his Kingdom, 'till the Redemption of Israel and, upon the whole, resolves to submit his Enquiries and Anxieties to the Will of his Creator.

TEXTS chiefly alluded to in this Book

Or ever the Silver Cord be loosed, or the golden Bowl be broken, or the Pitcher be broken at the Fountain, or the Wheel broken at the Cistern Ecclesiastes. Chap XII Vers 6

The Wind goeth towards the South, and turneth about unto the North It whirleth about continually and the Wind returneth again according to his Circuit Vers 6

All the Rivers run into the Sea yet the Sea is not full Unto the Place from whence the Rivers come, thither they return again Vers 7

Then shall the Dust return to the Earth, as it was and the Spirit shall return unto God who gave it Ecclesiastes Chap XII Vers 7

Now when Solomon had made an End of Praying, the Fire came down from Heaven, and consumed the Burnt offering, and the Sacrifices and the Glory of the Lord filled the House II Chronicles, Chap VII Vers 1

By the Rivers of Babylon, there We sat down Yea We wept, when We remembred Sion & PSALM CXXXVII Vers 1

I said of Laughter, it is mid and of Mirth, what doeth it? Ecclesiastes, Chap II Vers 2

No Man can find out the Work that God maketh, from the Beginning to the End Ecclesiastes, Chap III Vers 11

Whatsoever God doeth, it shall be for ever nothing can be put to it, nor any thing taken from it and God doeth it, that Men should fear before Him Vers 14

Let us hear the Conclusion of the whole Matter Fear God, and keep his Commandments for this is the whole Duty of Man Ecclesiastes, Chap XII Verse 13

POWHR;

THE

THIRD BOOK.

OME then, my Soul I call Thee by that Name, Thou busic Thing, from whence I know I am For knowing that I am, I know Thou art, Since That must needs exist, which can impart But how Thou cam'st to be, or whence Thy Spring For various of Thee Priests and Poets sing

Hear'st Thou submissive, but a lowly Birth, Some sep'rate Particles of finer Earth, A plain Effect, which Nature must beget, As Motion orders, and as Atoms meet, Companion of the Body's Good or Ill, From Force of Instinct more than Choice of Will, Conscious of Fear or Valor, Joy or Pain, As the wild Courses of the Blood ordain, Who as Degrees of Heat and Cold prevail, In Youth dost flourish, and with Age shalt fail, 'Till mingl'd with thy Part'ner's latest Breath Thou fly'st, dissolv'd in Air, and lost in Death

Or if Thy great Existence would aspire To Causes more sublime, of Heav'nly Fire Wer't Thou a Spark struck off, a sep'rate Ray, Ordain'd to mingle with Terrestrial Clay, With it condemn'd for certain Years to dwell, To grieve it's Frailties, and it's Pains to feel, To teach it Good and Ill, Disgrace or Fame, Pale it with Rage, or redden it with Shame To guide it's Actions with informing Care, In Peace to Judge, to Conquer in the War,

Render it Agile, Witty, Valiant, Sige,
As fits the various Course of human Age,
Till as the Earthly Part decays and falls,
The Ciptive breaks Her Prison's mould ring Walls
Hovers a while upon the sad Remains,
Which now the Pile, or Sepulchre contains,
And thence with Liberty unbounded fites,
Impatient to regain Her native Skies

Whate er Thou art, where e er ordain d to go (Points which We rather may dispute, than know) Come on, Thou little Inmate of this Breast, Which for Thy Sake from Passions I divest For these, Thou say st, raise all the stormy Strife, Which hinder Thy Repose, and trouble Life Be the fair Level of Thy Actions laid, As Temp rance wills, and Prudence may perswade, Be Thy Affections undisturb d and clear, Guided to whit may Great or Good appear And try if Life be worth the Liver's Care

Amass d in Man there justly is beheld What thro the whole Creation has excell d The Life and Growth of Plants, of Beasts the Sense, The Angels Forecast and Intelligence Say from these glorious Seeds what Harvest flows Recount our Blessings, and compare our Woes In it's true Light let clearest Reason see The Man dragg d out to Act, and forc d to Be, Helpless and Naked on a Woman's Knees To be expos d or rear d as She may please Feel her Neglect, and pine from her Disease His tender Eye by too direct a Ray Wounded, and flying from unpractis d Day His Heart assaulted by invading Air, And beating fervent to the vital War To his Young Sense how various Forms appear That strike his Wonder, and excite his Fear? By his Distortions he reveals his Pains He by his Tears, and by his Sighs complains,

'Till Time and Use assist the Infant Wretch, By broken Words, and Rudiments of Speech, His Wants in plainer Characters to show, And paint more perfect Figures of his Woe. Condemn'd to sacrifice his childish Years To babling Ign'rance, and to empty Fears, To pass the riper Period of his Age, Acting his Part upon a crowded Stage; To lasting Toils expos'd, and endless Cares, To open Dangers, and to secret Snares, To Malice which the vengeful Foe intends, And the more dangerous Love of seeming Friends His Deeds examin'd by the People's Will, Prone to forget the Good, and blame the Ill Or sadly censur'd in their curs'd Debate, Who in the Scorner's, or the Judge's Seat Dare to condemn the Virtue which They hate Or would he rather leave this frantic Scene, And Trees and Beasts prefer to Courts and Men? In the remotest Wood and lonely Grott Certain to meet that worst of Evils, Thought, Diff'rent IDEAS to his Mem'ry brought Some intricate, as are the pathless Woods, Impetuous some, as the descending Floods With anxious Doubts, with raging Passions torn, No sweet Companion near with whom to mourn, He hears the Echoing Rock return his Sighs, And from himself the frighted Hermit flies

Thus, thro' what Path soe'er of Life We rove, Rage companies our Hate, and Grief our Love Vex'd with the present Moment's heavy Gloom, Why seek We Brightness from the Years to come? Disturb'd and broken like a sick Man's Sleep, Our troubl'd Thoughts to distant Prospects leap; Desilous still what flies us to o'ertake. For Hope is but the Dream of Those that wake But looking back, We see the dreadful Train Of Woes, a-new which were We to sustain, We should refuse to tread the Path again.

Still adding Grief, still counting from the first,
Judging the latest Evils still the worst
And sadly finding each progressive Hour
Heighten their Number, and augment their Powr,
Till by one countless Sum of Woes opprest,
Hoary with Cares, and Ignorant of Rest,
We find the vital Springs relax d and worn
Compell d our common Impotence to mourn,
Thus, thro the Round of Age, to Childhood We return,
Reflecting find, that naked from the Womb
We yesterday came forth, that in the Tomb
Naked again We must To-morrow lye,
Born to lament, to labor, and to dye

Pass We the Ills, which each Man feels or dreads, The Weight or fall n, or hanging o er our Heads, The Bear, The Lyon, Terrors of the Plan, The Sheepfold scatter d, and the Shepherd slain, The frequent Errors of the pathless Wood, The giddy Precipice, and the dang rous Flood The noisom Pest lence that in open War Terrible, marches thro the Mid-day Air, And scatters Death, the Arrow that by Night Cuts the dank Mist, and fatal wings it's Flight The billowing Snow, and Violence of the Show r. That from the Hills disperse their dreadful Store, And o er the Vales collected Ruin pour The Worm that gnaws the ripening Fruit, sad Guest, Canker or Locust hurtful to infest The Blade while Husks elude the Tiller's Care, And Eminence of Want distinguishes the Year

Pass we the slow Disease, and subtil Pain, Which our weak Frame is destind to sustain The cruel Stone, with congregated War Tearing his bloody Way, the cold Catarth, With frequent Impulse, and continu d Strife, Weak ning the wasted Seats of irksom Life The Gout's fierce Rack, the burning Peaver's Rage, The sad Experience of Decay, and Age,

Her self the soarest Ill, while Death, and Ease, Oft and in vain invok'd, or to appease, Or end the Grief, with hasty Wings receed From the vext Patient, and the sickly Bed

Nought shall it profit, that the charming Fair, Angelic, softest Work of Heav'n, draws near To the cold shaking paralytic Hand, Senseless of Beauty's Touch, or Love's Command, Nor longer apt, or able to fulfill The Dictates of it's feeble Master's Will

Nought shall the Psaltry, and the Harp avail, The pleasing Song, or well repeated Tale, When the quick Spirits their warm March forbear, And numbing Coldness has unbrac'd the Ear

The verdant Rising of the flow'ry Hill,
The Vale enamell'd, and the Crystal Rill,
The Ocean rolling, and the shelly Shoar,
Beautiful Objects, shall delight no more,
When the lax'd Sinews of the weaken'd Eye
In wat'ry Damps, or dim Suffusion lye
Day follows Night, the Clouds return again
After the falling of the later Rain
But to the Aged-blind shall ne'er return
Grateful Vicissitude He still must mourn
The Sun, and Moon, and ev'ry Starry Light`
Eclips'd to Him, and lost in everlasting Night

Behold where Age's wretched Victim lies See his Head trembling, and his half-clos'd Eyes Frequent for Breath his panting Bosom heaves To broken Sleeps his remnant Sense He gives, And only by his Pains, awaking finds He Lives

Loos'd by devouring Time the Silver Cord
Dissever'd lies unhonor'd from the Board
The Crystal Urn, when broken, is thrown by;
And apter Utensils their Place supply
These Things and Thou must share One equal Lot,
Dye and be lost, corrupt and be forgot,

While still another, and another Race Shall now supply, and now give up the Place From Earth all came, to Earth must all return Frail as the Cord, and brittle as the Urn

But be the Terror of these Ills suppress d And view We Man with Health and Vigor blest Home He returns with the declining Sun, His destind Task of Labor hardly done Goes forth again with the ascending Ray, Again his Travel for his Bread to pay, And find the Ill sufficient to the Day Hap ly at Night He does with Horror shun A widow d Daughter, or a dying Son His Neighbor's Off spring He To morrow sees, And doubly feels his Want in their Increase The next Day, and the next he must attend His Foe triumphant, or his buried Friend In ever Act and Turn of Life he feels Public Calimities, or Household Ills The due Reward to just Desert refus d The Trust betray d, the Nuptial Bed abus d The Judge corrupt, the long depending Cause, And doubtful Issue of misconstru d Laws The crafty Turns of a dishonest State, And violent Will of the wrong doing Great The Venom'd Tongue injurious to his Fame, Which nor can Wisdom shun, nor fair Advice reclaim

Esteem We these, my Friends Event and Chance, Produced as Atoms form their flutt ring Dance? Or higher yet their Essence may We draw From destin d Order, and Eternal Law? Again, my Muse, the cruel Doubt repeat Spring the, I say, from Accident, or Fate? Yet such, We find, they are, as can controll The servile Actions of our wav ring Soul Can fright, can alter, or can chain the Will Their Ills all built on Life, that fundamental Ill

O fatal Search! in which the lab ring Mind, Still press d with Weight of Woe, still hopes to find

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A Shadow of Delight, a Dream of Peace, From Years of Pain, one Moment of Release, Hoping at least She may Her self deceive, Against Experience willing to believe, Desirous to rejoice, condemn'd to grieve

Happy the Mortal Man, who now at last Has thro' this doleful Vale of Mis'ry past, Who to his destin'd Stage has carry'd on The tedious Load, and laid his Burden down; Whom the cut Brass, or wounded Marble shows Victor o'er Life, and all Her Train of Woes He happyer yet, who privileg'd by Fate To shorter Labor, and a lighter Weight, Receiv'd but Yesterday the Gift of Breath, Order'd To-morrow to return to Death But O! beyond Description happyest He, Who ne'er must roll on Life's tumultuous Sea, Who with bless'd Freedom from the gen'ral Doom Exempt, must never force the teeming Womb, Nor see the Sun, nor sink into the Tomb

Who breaths, must suffer, and who thinks, must mourn, And He alone is bless'd, who ne'er was born

"Yet in thy turn, Thou frowning Preacher, hear.

"Are not these general Maxims too severe?

"Say cannot Pow'r secure it's Owner's Bliss?

"And is not Wealth the potent Sire of Peace?

"Are Victors bless'd with Fame, or Kings with Ease?

I tell Thee, Life is but one common Care; And Man was born to suffer, and to fear

"But is no Rank, no Station, no Degree "From this contagious Taint of Sorrow free?

None, Mortal, None Yet in a bolder Strain Let Me this melancholy Truth maintain But hence, Ye Worldly, and Prophane, retire For I adapt my Voice, and iaise my Lyre To Notions not by Vulgar Ear receiv'd Ye still must covet Life, and be deceiv'd

Your very Feur of Death shall make Ye try To catch the Shade of Immortality, Wishing on Earth to linger, and to save Part of its Prey from the devouring Grave, To those who may survive Ye, to bequeath Something entire, in spight of Time, and Death A fancy d Kind of Being to retrieve, And in a Book, or from a Building live False Hope! vain Labor! let some Ages fly The Dome shall moulder, and the Volume dye Wretches, still taught, still will Ye think it strange, That all the Parts of this great Fabric change Quit their old Station, and Primæval Frame, And lose their Shape, their Essence, and their Name?

Reduce the Song our Hopes, our Joys are vain Our Lot is Sorrow, and Our Portion Pain

What Pause from Woe, what Hopes of Comfort bring The Name of Wise or Great, of Judge or King? What is a King? A Man condemn d to bear The public Burden of the Nation's Care Now crown d some angry Faction to appeare Now falls a Victim to the People's Ease From the first blooming of his ill taught Youth, Nourish d in Flatt ry, and estrang d from Truth At Home surrounded by a servile Crowd, Prompt to abuse, and in Detraction loud Abroad begirt with Men, and Swords, and Spears His very State acknowledging his Fears Marching amidst a thousand Guards, He shows His secret Terror of a thousand Foes, In War however Prudent, Great, or Brave, To blind Events, and fickle Chance a Slave Seeking to settle what for ever flies Sure of the Toil, uncertain of the Prize

But He returns with Conquest on his Brow Brings up the Triumph, and absolves the Vow The Captive Generals to his Carr are ty d The Joyful Citizens tumultuous Tyde Echoing his Glory, gratify his Pride

What is this Triumph? Madness, Shouts, and Noise, One great Collection of the People's Voice The Wretches he brings back, in Chains relate, What may To-morrow be the Victor's Fate. The Spoils and Trophies born before Him, show National Loss, and Epidemic Woe, Various Distress, which He and His may know Does He not mourn the valiant Thousands slain, The Heroes, once the Glory of the Plain, Left in the Conflict of the Fatal Day, Or the Wolve's Portion, or the Vulture's Prey? Does He not weep the Lawrel, which he wears, Wet with the Soldier's Blood, and Widow's Tears?

See, where He comes, the Darling of the War!
See Millions crowding round the gilded Car!
In the vast Joys of this Ecstatic Hour,
And full Fruition of successful Pow'r,
One Moment and one Thought might let Him scan
The various Turns of Life, and fickle State of Man

Are the dire Images of sad Distrust,
And Popular Change, obscur'd a-mid the Dust,
That rises from the Victor's rapid Wheel?
Can the loud Clarion, or shrill Fife repel
The inward Cries of Care? can Nature's Voice
Plaintive be drown'd, or lessen'd in the Noise,
Tho' Shouts as Thunder loud afflict the Air,
Stun the Birds now releas'd, and shake the Iv'ry Chair?

Yon' Crowd (He might reflect) yon' joyful Crowd, Pleas'd with my Honors, in my Praises loud, (Should fleeting Vict'ry to the Vanquish'd go, Should She depress my Arms, and raise the Foe,) Would for That Foe with equal Ardor wait At the high Palace, or the crowded Gate, With restless Rage would pull my Statues down, And cast the Brass a-new to His Renown

O impotent Desire of Worldly Sway! That I, who make the Triumph of To-day,

May of To morrow's Pomp one Part appear, Ghastly with Wounds, and lifeless on the Bier! Then (Vileness of Mankind!) then of all These, Whom my dilated Eye with Labor sees, Would one, alas! repeat Me Good, or Great? Wash my pale Body, or bewail my Fate? Or, march d I chain d behind the Hostile Carr, The Victor's Pastime, and the Sport of War Would One, would One his pitying Sorrow lend, Or be so poor, to own He was my Friend?

Avails it then, O Reason, to be Wise? To see this cruel Scene with quicker Eyes? To know with more Distinction to complain, And have superior Sense in feeling Pain?

Let us revolve that Roll with strictest Eye, Where safe from Time distinguish d Actions lye, And judge if Greatness be exempt from Pain, Or Pleasure ever may with Powr remain

ADAM, great Type, for whom the World was made, The fairest Blessing to his Arms convey d, A charming Wife and Air, and Sea, and Land, And all that move therein, to his Command Render d obedient say, my Pensive Muse, What did these golden Promises produce? Scarce tasting Life, He was of Joy bereav d One Day, I think, in PARADISE He liv d Destin d the next His Journey to pursue, Where wounding Thorns, and cursed Thistles grew E er yet He earns his Bread, a down his Brow, Inclind to Earth, his lab ring Sweat must flow His Limbs must ake, with daily Toils oppress d, E er long wish d Night brings necessary Rest Still viewing with Regret his Darling Eve, He for Her Follies, and His own must grieve Bewailing still a fresh their hapless Choice His Ear oft frighted with the imag d Voice Of Heav n, when first it thunder d oft his View A ghast, as when the Infant Light ning flew

And the stern CHERUB stop'd the fatal Road, Aim'd with the Flames of an Avenging GOD His Younger Son on the polluted Ground, First Fruit of Death, lies Plaintif of a Wound Giv'n by a Brothei's Hand His Eldest Birth Flies, mark'd by Heav'n, a Fugitive o'er Earth Yet why these Sorrows heap'd upon the Sire, Becomes nor Man, nor Angel to enquire

Each Age sinn'd on, and Guilt advanc'd with Time. The Son still added to the Father's Crime, 'Till God arose, and great in Anger said Lo! it repenteth Me, that Man was made. Withdraw thy Light, Thou Sun! be dark, Ye Skies! And from your deep Abyss, Ye Waters, rise!

The frighted Angels heard th'Almighty Lord, And o'er the Earth from wrathful Viols pour'd Tempests and Storm, obedient to His Word Mean time, His Providence to Noah gave The Guard of All, that He design'd to save Exempt from general Doom the Patriarch stood, Contemn'd the Waves, and triumph'd o'er the Flood

The Winds fall silent, and the Waves decrease
The Dove brings Quiet, and the Olive Peace
Yet still His Heart does inward Sorrow feel,
Which Faith alone forbids Him to reveal
If on the backward World his Views are cast,
'Tis Death diffus'd, and universal Waste
Present (sad Prospect!) can He Ought descry,
But (what affects his melancholy Eye)
The Beauties of the Antient Fabric lost,
In Chains of craggy Hill, or Lengths of dreary Coast?
While to high Heav'n his pious Breathings turn'd,
Weeping He hop'd, and Sacrificing mourn'd,
When of GOD's Image only Eight He found
Snatch'd from the Wat'ry Grave, and sav'd from Nations
drown'd,
And of three Sons, the future Hopes of Farth

And of three Sons, the future Hopes of Earth, The Seed, whence Empires must receive their Birth,

One He foresees excluded Heav nly Grace, And mark d with Curses, fatal to his Race

ABRAHAM, Potent Prince, the Friend of GOD, Of Human Ills must bear the destin d Load By Blood and Buttles must his Powr maintun, And slay the Monarchs, e er He rules the Plain Must deal just Portions of a servile Life To a proud handmaid, and a peevish Wife Must with the Mother leave the weeping Son, In Want to wander, and in Wilds to groan, Must take his other Child, his Age's Hope To trembling Moriams melancholy Top, Order d to drench his Knife in filial Blood Destroy his Heir, or disobey his GOD

Moses beheld that GOD, but how beheld? The Deity in radiant Beams conceal d, And clouded in a deep Abyss of Light While present, too severe for Human Sight, Nor staying longer than one swift wing d Night The following Days, and Months, and Years decreed To fierce Encounter, and to toilsome Deed His Youth with Wants and Hardships must engage Plots and Rebellions must disturb his Age Some CORAH still arose, some Rebel Slave, Prompter to sink the State, than He to save And Israel did his Rage so far provoke, That what the God head wrote, the Prophet broke His Voice scarce heard, his Dictates scarce believ d, In Camps, in Arms, in Pilgrimage, He liv d And dy d obedient to severest Law, Forbid to tread the promis d Land, He saw

My Father's Life was one long Line of Care, A Scene of Danger, and a State of War Alarm d, expos d, his Childhood must engage The Bear's rough Gripe, and foaming Lion's Rage By various Turns his threaten d Youth must fear GOLIAH's lifted Sword, and Saul's emitted Spear

Forlorn He must, and persecuted fly, Climb the steep Mountain, in the Cavern lye, And often ask, and be refus'd to dye

For ever, from His manly Toils, are known
The Weight of Pow'r, and Anguish of a Crown
What Tongue can speak the restless Monarch's Woes;
When GOD, and NATHAN were declar'd his Foes?
When ev'ry Object his Offence revil'd,
The Husband murder'd, and the Wife defil'd,
The Parent's Sins impress'd upon the dying Child?
What Heart can think the Grief which He sustain'd,
When the King's Crime brought Vengeance on the Land,
And the inexorable Prophet's Voice
Gave Famine, Plague, or War, and bid him fix his Choice?

He dy'd, and Oh! may no Reflection shed It's poys'nous Venom on the Royal Dead Yet the unwilling Truth must be express'd, Which long has labor'd in this pensive Breast. Dying He added to my Weight of Care He made Me to his Crimes undoubted Heir Left his unfinish'd Murder to his Son, And Joab's Blood intail'd on Judah's Crown

Young as I was, I hasted to fulfill
The cruel Dictates of My Parent's Will
Of his fair Deeds a distant View I took,
But turn'd the Tube upon his Faults to look,
Forgot his Youth, spent in his Country's Cause,
His Care of Right, his Rev'rence to the Laws
But could with Joy his Years of Folly trace,
Broken and old in Bathsheba's Embrace,
Could follow Him, where e'er He stray'd from Good,
And cite his sad Example, whilst I trod
Paths open to Deceit, and track'd with Blood
Soon docile to the secret Acts of Ill,
With Smiles I could betray, with Temper kill
Soon in a Brother could a Rival view,
Watch all his Acts, and all his Ways pursue

In van for Life He to the Altar fled Ambition and Revenge have certain Speed Evin there, My Soul, evin there He should have fell, But that my Interest did my Rage conceal Doubling my Crime, I promise, and deceive, Purpose to slay, whilst swearing to forgive Treaties, Perswasions, Sighs, and Tears are vain With a mean Lie curs d Vengeance I sustain, Joyn Fraud to Force, and Policy to Powr, Till of the destin d Fugitive secure, In solemn State to Parnicide I rise, And, as GOD lives, this Day my Brother dies

Be Witness to my Tears, Celestial Muse! In vain I would forget, in vain excuse Fraternal Blood by my Direction split. In vain on Joad's Head transfer the Guilt. The Deed was acted by the Subject's Hand, The Sword was pointed by the King's Command Mine was the Murder it was Mine alone Years of Contrition must the Crime attone. Nor can my guilty Soul expect Relief, But from a long Sincerity of Grief

With an imperfect Hand, and trembling Heart, Her Love of Truth superior to her Art, Already the reflecting Muse has trac d The mournful Figures of my Action past The pensive Goddess has already taught, How vain is Hope, and how vexatious Thought From growing Childhood to declining Age, How tedious ev ry Step how gloomy ev ry Stage This Course of Vanity almost compleat, Tir d in the Field of Life, I hope Retreat In the still Shades of Death for Dread and Pain, And Grief will find their Shafts elanc d in vain, And their Points broke, retorted from the Head, Safe in the Grave, and free among the Dead

Yet tell Me, frighted Reason! what is Death? Blood only stopp d, and interrupted Breath?

The utmost Limit of a narrow Span,
And End of Motion which with Life began?
As smoke that rises from the kindling Fires
Is seen this Moment, and the next expires
As empty Clouds by rising Winds are tost,
Their fleeting Forms scarce sooner found than lost
So vanishes our State so pass our Days
So Life but opens now, and now decays
The Cradle and the Tomb, alas! so nigh,
To live is scarce distinguish'd from to dye

Cure of the Miser's Wish, and Coward's Fear, Death only shews Us, what We knew was near With Courage therefore view the pointed Hour, Dread not Death's Anger, but expect his Pow'r, Nor Nature's Law with fruitless Sorrow mourn, But dye, O Mortal Man! for Thou wast born

Cautious thro' Doubt, by Want of Courage, Wise, To such Advice, the Reas'ner still replies

Yet measuring all the long continu'd Space, Ev'ry successive Day's repeated Race, Since Time first started from his pristin Goal, 'Till He had reach'd that Hour, wherein my Soul Joyn'd to my Body swell'd the Womb, I was, (At least I think so) Nothing must I pass Again to Nothing, when this vital Breath Ceasing, consigns Me o'er to Rest, and Death? Must the whole Man, amazing Thought! return To the cold Marble, or contracted Uin? And never shall those Particles agree, That were in Life this Individual He? But sever'd, must They join the general Mass, Thro' other Forms, and Shapes ordain'd to pass, Nor Thought nor Image kept of what He was? Does the great Word that gave him Sense, ordain, That Life shall never wake that Sense again? And will no Pow'r his sinking Spirits save From the dark Caves of Death, and Chambers of the Grave?

Each Evening I behold the setting Sun With down ward Speed into the Ocean run Yet the same Light (pass but some fleeting Hours) Exerts his Vigor, and renews his Powrs Starts the bright Race again. His constant Flame Rises and sets, returning still the Same I mark the various Fury of the Winds These neither Seasons guide, nor Order binds They now dilate, and now contract their Force Various their Speed, but endless is their Course From his first Fountain and beginning Ouze, Down to the Sea each Brook, and Torrent flows Tho sundry Drops or leave, or swell the Stream, The Whole still runs, with equal Pace, the Same Still other Waves supply the rising Urns And the eternal Floud no Want of Water mourns

Why then must Man obey the sad Decree, Which subjects neither Sun, nor Wind, nor Sea?

A Flow r, that does with opening Morn arise, And flourishing the Day, at Livening dies, A Winged Eastern Blast, just skimming o er The Ocean's Brow, and sinking on the Shore A Fire, whose Flumes thro crackling Stubble fly, A Meteor shooting from the Summer Sky A Bowl a-down the bending Mountain roll d A Bubble breaking, and a Fable told, A Noon tide Shadow, and a Mid night Dream, Are Emblems, which with Semblance apt proclaim Our Earthly Course But, O my Soull'so fast Must Life run off, and Death for ever last?

This dark Opinion, sure, is too confind Else whence this Hope, and Terror of the Mind? Does Something still, and Somewhere yet remain, Reward or Punishment, Delight or Pain? Say shall our Relicks second Birth receive? Sleep We to wake and only dye to live? When the sad Wife has closd her Husbands Eyes, And piere d the Lehoing Vault with doleful Cries,

Lyes the pale Corps not yet entirely Dead? The Spirit only from the Body fled, The grosser Part of Heat and Motion void, To be by Fire, or Worm, or Time destroy'd, The Soul, immortal Substance, to remain, Conscious of Joy, and capable of Pain? And if Her Acts have been directed well, While with her friendly Clay She deign'd to dwell, Shall She with Safety reach her pristine Seat? Find her Rest endless, and her Bliss compleat? And while the buried Man We idly mourn, Do Angels 10y to see His better Half return? But if She has deform'd this Earthly Life With murd'rous Rapine, and seditious Strife, Amaz'd, repuls'd, and by those Angels driv'n From the Ætherial Seat, and blissful Heav'n, In everlasting Darkness must She lye, Still more unhappy, that She cannot dye?

Amid Two Seas on One small Point of Land Weary'd, uncertain, and amaz'd We stand On either Side our Thoughts incessant turn Forward We dread, and looking back We mourn. Losing the Present in this dubious Hast, And lost Our selves betwint the Future, and the Past.

These cruel Doubts contending in my Breast, My Reason stagg'ring, and my Hopes oppress'd, Once more I said once more I will enquire, What is this little, agile, pervious Fire, This flutt'ring Motion, which We call the Mind? How does She act? and where is She confin'd? Have We the Pow'r to guide Her, as We please? Whence then those Evils, that obstruct our Ease? We Happiness pursue, We fly from Pain, Yet the Pursuit, and yet the Flight is vain. And, while poor Nature labors to be blest, By Day with Pleasure, and by Night with Rest, Some stronger Pow'r eludes our sickly Will, Dashes our rising Hope with certain Ill,

And makes Us with reflective Trouble see, That all is destind, which We finey free

That Powr superior then, which rules our Mind, Is His Decree by Human Prayr inclind Will He for Sacrifice our Sorrows ease?
And can our Tears reverse His firm Decrees?
Then let Religion aid, where Reason fails
Throw loads of Incense in, to turn the Scales,
And let the silent Sanchuary show
What from the bibling Scholes We may not know,
How Man may shun, or bear his destind Part of Woe

What shall amend, or what absolve our Fate?
Anxious We hover in a mediate State,
Betwixt Infinity and Nothing Bounds,
Or boundless Ferms, whose doubtful Sense confounds
Unequal Thought whilst All We apprehend,
Is, that our Hopes must rise, our Sorrows end
As our Creator deigns to be our Friend

I said, and instant bad the Priests prepare The ritual Sacrifice, and solemn Pray r Select from vulgar Herds, with Garlands gay, A hundred Bulls ascend the Sacred Way The artful Youth proceed to form the Choir They breath the Flute, or strike the vocal Wire The Maids in comely Order next advance They beat the Tymbrel, and instruct the Dance Follows the chosen Tribe from Levi sprung, Chanting by just Return the Holy Song Along the Choir in Solemn State they past

The Anxious King came last
The Sacred Hymn perform d, my promis'd Vow
I paid and bowing at the Altar low,

Father of Heav n 1 I said, and Judge of Earth! Whose Word call do ut this Universe to Birth, By whose kind Powr and influencing Care The various Creatures move, and live, and are But, ceasing once that Care withdrawn that Powr They move (alas!) and live, and are no more

Omni-scient Master, Omni-present King, To Thee, to Thee, my last Distress I bring.

Thou, that can'st Still the Raging of the Seas, Chain up the Winds, and bid the Tempests cease, Redeem my ship-wreck'd Soul from raging Gusts Of cruel Passion, and deceitful Lusts From Storms of Rage, and dang'rous Rocks of Pride, Let Thy strong Hand this little Vessel guide (It was Thy Hand that made it) thro' the Tide Impetuous of this Life let Thy Command Direct my Course, and bring me safe to Land

If, while this weary'd Flesh draws fleeting Breath, Not satisfy'd with Life, afraid of Death, It hap'ly be Thy Will, that I should know Glimpse of Delight, or Pause from anxious Woe, From Now, from instant Now, great Sire, dispell The Clouds that press my Soul, from Now reveal A gracious Beam of Light, from Now inspire My Tongue to sing, my Hand to touch the Lyre My open'd Thought to joyous Prospects raise, And, for Thy Mercy, let me sing Thy Praise Or, if Thy Will ordains, I still shall wait Some New Here-after, and a future State, Permit me Strength, my Weight of Woe to bear, And raise my Mind superior to my Care Let Me, howe'er unable to explain The secret Lab'rynths of Thy Ways to Man, With humble Zeal confess Thy awful Pow'r, Still weeping Hope, and wond'ring still Adore So in my Conquest be Thy Might declar'd And, for Thy Justice, be Thy Name rever'd

My Pray'r scarce ended, a stupendous Gloom Darkens the Air, loud Thunder shakes the Dome To the beginning Miracle succeed An awful Silence, and religious Dread Sudden breaks forth a more than common Day The sacred Wood, which on the Altar lay,

Untouch d, unlighted glows
Ambroual Odor, such as never flows
From Arabs Gum, or the Sabæan Rose,
Does round the Air evolving Scents diffuse
The holy Ground is wet with Heavily Dews
Celestial Music (such Jes Ides Lyre,
Such Miriams Timbrel would in vain require)
Strikes to my Thought thro my admiring Ear,
With Eestasy too fine, and Pleasure hard to bear
And lo! what sees my ravish d Eye? what feels
My wond ring Soul? an opening Cloud reveals
An Heavily Form embody dind array d
With Robes of Light I heard the Angel said

Cesse, Man of Woman born, to hope Relief From daily Trouble, and continu d Grief Thy Hope of Joy deliver to the Wind Suppress thy Passions, and prepare thy Mind Free and familiar with Misfortune grow Be us d to Sorrow, and inur d to Woe By weak ning Toil, and hoary Age o ercome, See thy Decrease and hasten to thy Tomb Leave to thy Children Tumult, Strife, and War, Portions of Toil, and Legacies of Care Send the Successive Ills thro Ages down And let each weeping Father tell his Son, That deeper struck, and more distinctly griev d, He must augment the Sorrows He received

The Child to whose Success thy Hope is bound, E er thou art searce Interr d, or he is Crown d To Lust of Arbitrary Sway inclin d, (That cursed Poyson to the Prince's Mind!) Shall from thy Dictates and his Duty rove, And lose his great Defence, his People's Love III Counsell d, Vanquish d, Fugitive, Disgrac d, Shall mourn the Fame of Jacobs Strength effac d Shall sigh, the King diminish d, and the Crown With lessen d Rays descending to his Son

MATTHEW PRIOR

Shall see the Wreaths, His Grandsire knew to reap
By active Toil, and Military Sweat,
Pining incline their sickly Leaves, and shed
Their falling Honors from His giddy Head.
By Arms, or Pray'r unable to asswage
Domestic Horror, and intestine Rage,
Shall from the Victor, and the Vanquish'd fear,
From Israel's Arrow, and from Judah's Spear.
Shall cast his weary'd Limbs on Jordan's Floud,
By Brother's Arms disturb'd, and stain'd with Kindred-Blood.

Hence lab'ring Years shall weep their destin'd Race Charg'd with ill Omens, sully'd with Disgrace Time by Necessity compell'd, shall go Thro' Scenes of War, and Epocha's of Woe The Empire lessen'd in a parted Stream, Shall lose it's Course Indulge thy Tears the Heathen shall blaspheme Judah shall fall, oppress'd by Grief and Shame, And Men shall from her Ruins know her Fame.

New ÆGYPTS yet, and second Bonds remain, A harsher Pharaoh, and a heavyer Chain Again obedient to a dire Command, Thy Captive Sons shall leave the promis'd Land Their Name more low, their Servitude more vile, Shall, on Euphrates' Bank, renew the Grief of Nile.

These pointed Spires that wound the ambient Sky Inglorious Change! shall in Destruction lye Low, levell'd with the Dust, their Heights unknown, Or measur'd by their Ruin Yonder Throne, For lasting Glory built, design'd the Seat Of Kings for ever blest, for ever great, Remov'd by the Invader's barb'rous Hand, Shall grace his Triumph in a foreign Land. The Tyrant shall demand yon' sacred Load Of Gold and Vessels set a-part to GOD, Then by vile Hands to common Use debas'd, Shall send them flowing round his drunken Feast, With sacrilegious Taunt, and impious Jest

POEMS ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS

Twice fourteen Ages shall their Way complete Empires by various I urns shall rise and set, While Thy abandon d Tribes shall only know A diffrent Master, and a Change of Woe With down cast Lye lids, and with Looks a ghast, Shall dread the Future, or bewail the Past

Afflicted Israel shall sit weeping down, Fast by the Streams, where BABEL'S Waters run Their Harps upon the neighbring Willows hung, Nor 101 ous Hymn encouraging their Tongue, Nor chearful Dance their Feet with Toil oppress d. Their wears d Limbs aspiring but to Rest In the reflective Stream the sighing Bride, Viewing her Charms impair d, abash d shall hide Her pensive Head, and in her languid Face The Bridegroom shall fore-see his sickly Rice While pond rous Fetters vex their close Embrace With irksome Anguish then your Priests shall mourn Their long neglected Feasts despair d Return, And sad Oblivion of their solemn Days Thenceforth their Voices They shall only raise, Louder to weep By Dn your frighted Seers Shall call for Fountains to express their Tears. And wish their Eyes were Flouds by Night from Dreams Of opening Gulphs, black Storms, and raging Flames, Starting amaz d, shall to the People show Emblems of Heav nly Wrath, and Mystic Types of Woe

The Captives, as their Tyrant shall require,
That They should breath the Song, and touch the Lyre,
Shall say can Jacob's servile Race rejoice,
Untun'd the Music, and disus d the Voice?
Whit can We play? (They shall discourse) how sing
In foreign Lands, and to a Barb rous King?
We and our Fathers from our Childhood bred
To watch the cruel Victor's Eye, to dread
The arbitrary Lash, to bend, to grieve,
(Out cast of Mortal Race!) can We conceive
Image of ought delightful, soft, or gay?
Alas! when We have toyl d the longsome Day

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MATTHEW PRIOR

The fullest Bliss our Hearts aspire to know, Is but some Interval from active Woe, In broken Rest, and startling Sleep to mourn, 'Till Moin, the Tyrant, and the Scourge return Bred up in Grief, can Pleasure be our Theme? Our endless Anguish does not Nature claim? Reason, and Sorrow are to Us the Same Alas! with wild Amazement We require, If Idle Folly was not Pleasure's Sire Madness, We fancy, gave an Ill-tim'd Birth To grinning Laughter, and to frantic Mirth

This is the Series of perpetual Woe, Which Thou, alas! and Thine are born to know Illustrious Wretch, repine not, nor reply View not, what Heav'n ordains, with Reason's Eye, Too bright the Object is. the Distance is too high. The Man who would resolve the Work of Fate, May limit Number, and make Crooked Strait Stop Thy Enquiry then, and curb Thy Sense, Nor let Dust argue with Omnipotence 'Tis GOD who must dispose, and Man sustain, Born to endure, forbidden to complain Thy Sum of Life must His Decrees fulfill What derogates from His Command, is Ill, And that alone is Good, which centers in His Will

Yet that thy Lab'ring Senses may not droop, Lost to Delight, and destitute of Hope, Remark what I, GOD's Messenger, aver From Him, who neither can deceive, nor err. The Land at length redeem'd, shall cease to mourn, Shall from her sad Captivity return Sion shall raise her long-dejected Head, And in her Courts the Law again be read Again the glorious Temple shall arise, And with new Lustre pierce the neighb'ring Skies The promis'd Seat of Empire shall again Cover the Mountain, and command the Plain, And from Thy Race distinguish'd, One shall spring, Greater in Act than Victor, more than King

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POEMS ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS

In Dignity and Pow'r, sent down from Heav'n, To succour Earth. To Him, to Him 'tis giv'n, Passion, and Care, and Anguish to destroy. Thro' Him soft Peace, and Plenitude of Joy Perpetual o'er the World redeem'd shall flow. No more may Man inquire, nor Angel know.

Now, Solomon, rememb'ring Who thou art, Act thro' thy remnant Life the decent Part. Go forth: Be strong: With Patience, and with Care Perform, and Suffer: To Thy self severe, Gracious to Others, Thy Desires suppress'd, Diffus'd Thy Virtues, First of Men, be Best. Thy Sum of Duty let Two Words contain; O may they graven in thy Heart remain! Be Humble, and be Just. The Angel said: With upward Speed His agile Wings He spread; Whilst on the holy Ground I prostrate lay, By various Doubts impell'd, or to obey, Or to object: at length (my mournful Look Heav'n-ward erect) determin'd, thus I spoke:

Supreme, Allwise, Eternal Potentate!
Sole Author, Sole Disposer of our Fate!
Enthron'd in Light, and Immortality,
Whom no Man fully sees, and none can see!
Original of Beings! Pow'r Divine!
Since that I Live, and that I Think, is Thine;
Benign Creator, let Thy plastic Hand
Dispose it's own Effect. Let Thy Command
Restore, Great Father, Thy Instructed Son;
And in My Act may Thy great WILL BE DONE.

Y 2



A=the 'unauthorised' edition of 1707, B=the edition of 1700, C=the 'unauthorised' edition of 1716, D=the text of 1718, adopted in the present edition, E=the version as it first appeared in Dryden's Miscellames

When necessary, words from the present text are attached to each variant to indicate where the difference begins or ends Titles of poems and numbers of verses are included in numbering the lines

p xxv. l 10 D misorants l the

p I, ll 4-7 Published in Dryden's Miscellany Poems, Part 3, 'Examen Poeticum,' 1693 (second edition, 1706), where it is divided into six stanzas I 5 A and El A Pindaric Ode | 1 15 A] Yet much cans't thou discern A and El and much impart 1 18 B and El art Dust 1 10 A and E] Wisdom her Oars, and Wit her Sails may lend 1 26 A and E] Loses itself, and its increasing Way

p 2, l 3 A and El You boast your Doubts resolv'd 1 8 Al That Nothing, less than Nothing, you 1 12 A] delightful his 1 16 B and D] Command II 16-20 A and E 1 13 A] of Il 16-20 A and E]

Prepar'd to meet his [E its] High Command [E Commands].

And with diffus'd Obedience, spread

Their op'ning Banks [E Ranks] o er Earth's submissive Head. And march, thro' diff rent Paths, to different Lands?

1 21. A] shou'd the 1 22 A] Journey 1 26 A and E] And, filling A] her wan'd 1 27 E] Power 1 29 A and E] Why shou d 1 30 A] it's Sphere 1 31 A and E] Why shou'd 11 33, 34 A and E] To keep in Order, and gird up the Regulated Year?

p 3, l 11 E] Lines, new Circles ll 12-17 A and E] On t'other's Ruin rears his Throne

And shewing his Mistakes, maintains his own Well then from this New Toil what Knowledge flows!

Just as much perhaps, as shows, That former Searchers were but Bookish Tools [E Fools]

Their Choice Remarks, their Darling Rules, But Canting Error all, and Jargon of the Schools

1 19 A and E] Thro' the Aerial Seas, and Watry Skies 1 31 A and E] And tell us how ow ll 32, 33 A and E] Vam Man! that Pregnant Word sent forth again,

Thro' either Ocean

1 35 A] And for each Drop call forth a Sea, a Heav n for ev ry Star

p. 4, 1. 6. B] Sustaining how. 11. 6-9. A and E]
By telling thee, Perfection suffer'd Pain,
An ETERNAL ESSENCE Dy'd!

Death's Vanquisher, by Vanquished Death was Slain;

The Promis'd Earth Prophan'd with Deicide.

l. 16. A and E] And to see HEAV'N. l. 20. A] And Grace's Preference. l. 21. A and E] shall know. ll. 25—30. A and E] So fit as Jacob's Ladder was, to Scale the distant SKY.

p. 5, ll. 1—3. Published in E, 1693, where it is called 'To a Lady of Quality's Playing...' A] On Celia's Playing upon the Lute. l. 6. A and E] the Subject of our Daring Song. ll. 7 and 8 are omitted in A and E. ll. 9—11. A and E]

But when you pleas'd to show the Lab'ring Muse, What Greater Themes your Music could produce, Our Babling Praises we repeat no more.

l. 19. A and E] That You in Beauty and in Birth excel.

- p. 6, l. 2. A and E] Our Inmost Thoughts and sanctifies. l. 5. A and E] beyond both. l. 18. A and E] So, whilst. l. 23. A and E] Viewing your. l. 24. A, B and E] The Reigning. l. 25. A] Celia's. l. 28. A and E] had rais'd. l. 29. A and E] a fairer Town.
- p. 8, l. 1. Published in E, 1693. A] To His Mistress. l. 4. A and E] In all thy Looks and Gestures Shine. l. 6. A and E] To Rule this destin'd Heart of Mine. l. 7. E] what your. l. 8. E] and you. l. 10. A and E] then rely. l. 12. A and E] Tis but a. l. 13. A and E] To do. l. 15. A, B and E] and but. l. 18. A and E] Time equally with Love is. l. 28. A and E] Even Kindness then too. l. 29. A and E] the Ghost of my Departed Love.
- p. 9, l. 16. A and E] whilst Love invites. l. 17. A] Obey soft Cupid's gentle Voice. E] Obey the Godhead's gentle Voice. l. 21. E] art Kindness all. l. 24. A and E] Your...your...your. l. 32. E] And thinking. l. 35. A and E] we'll wake.
- p. 10, ll. 1—5. For the earlier Epistle, see the companion volume to the present text. This poem was published in 'Miscellany Poems upon Several Occasions: Consisting of Original Poems by The late Duke of Buckingham, Mr Cowly, Mr Milton, Mr Prior...Printed for Peter Buck, at the Sign of the Temple, near Temple-Bar, in Fleetstreet, 1692.' Variations in this version are lettered F, below. It is also printed in Dryden's Miscellany Poems, 1702 (=E below), where it is dated Burleigh, Aug. 10, 1690. A] A Second Epistle to Sir Fleetwood Shephard. E] A Letter to. 1. 8. A, E and F] Whom some call Pope, some Antichrist. 1. 9. F] Spanish Monarch sends a. 1. 18. F] the Sea. 1. 23. A and E] bump one's.
- p. 11, l. 12. A] he shou'd. l. 28. A] A Beau. l. 34. A] prompted. l. 36. F] Pettys.
- p. 12, l. 14. F] in the Belly. l. 22. F] form'd all. l. 29. A] ty'd [possibly correct, though in both authorised editions it is altered to 'try'd'].
- p. 13, l. 5. F] a Writer. l. 8. F] Authors. l. 13. F] I thought at first. l. 14. F] since that. ll. 19, 20. A and F]

So when [F where] I've with my Granam gon, At Sacred Barne of pure Noncon.

1. 19 is omitted in E. 1. 21. A and F] has sifted. 1. 23. F]

The Rogue has cough'd up to'ther Hour, And to apply, etc.

1 24 A. E and F] Villain Stuff Il 25, 26 A, E and F] first, I hear [F then, I hear]

A very good Account of Her

11 33-38 A, E and F] For if their fame be justly high, who Wou d never treat the Pope's Nuncio That his is higher, we must grant, Who will treat Nuncio's Protestant

p 14, 1 15 A] I rise to read E and F] I rise to Read, perhaps to 1 26 A] Ceylon 1 29 A] Lauzone F] Better, perhaps, Breakfast than Count Lausune

p 15, ll 11-13 A, E and F]
Thus far from Pleasure, Sir, or Grief,

I fool away an Idle Life.

Till Mr Maudwell cease to Teach, Then I'll Jerk [A and E ferk] Youth, and say In speech,

Or Shadwell from the Town retires

1 15 A and Fl Woods

p 16, ll 1-3 Published in E, 1694 (second edition, 1708), where it is entitled 'To my Lady Dursley On her Reading Milton's Paradise Lost' 1 7 E] Small is that part 1 9 E] your Race 1 10 E] the Features took 1 11 E] Heavn's own Work, in Eve's 1 13 E] Whitst scarce one actual Guilt 1 14 E] your Mind vain Triumphs Il 16-10 E]

With equal Virtue had frail Eve been arm'd, In vain the Fruit had blush'd, the Serpent charm'd Our Bliss by Penitence had neer been bought,

Adam had never faln, or Milton wrote

p 17, ll 1-4 Published in Dryden's Miscellany Poems, Part 5, 1703/4, where it is called 'To a Boy Playing with his Cat'
And potent of his Vows and Joys, ll 11 to end El

He thank'd the Gods, and blest his Choice Ah! Beauteous Boy, take care least thou Renew the fondness of his Vow, Take care to think the Queen of Love Will e're thy Fav'rites Charms improve, Shoud'st thou prefer so rash a Pray'r, The Queen of Love wou'd never hear Ah! rather from her Altars run, Least thou be griev'd and she undone The Queen of Love will quickly see Her own Adonts live in thee, And glances thrown upon a Beast, Which well might make a Goddess blest, Will lightly her first Love deplore, Will easily forgive the Boar, And on her Tabby Rival's Face, Enrag d will mark her new Disgrace

p 19, 1 1 Published in Dryden's Miscellany Poems, Part 5, 1703/4 The Despairing Shepherd was reprinted in 1717 in 'A Collection of the Best English Poetry, by Several Hands,' in two 810 vols 'Printed and Sold by T Warner, at the Black Boy in Pater Noster Row,' the imprint of

that part of the book in which the poem occurs being 'II. IIills, in Black Fryars, near the Water-side, 1709.' Il. 16, 17. Published in Dryden's Miscellany Poems, Part 5, 1703/4 (=E). 1. 19. E] and sprightly.

p. 20, l. 2. E] She too a kind. l. 21. E] But yet. ll. 22, 23. E]

Provided you will ne'er again

Declare your, etc.

11. 25, 26. Published in E, 1693. A] Heraclitus. E] In a Letter To, etc. 1. 29. A and E] Fate's Fantastick Mazes. 1. 31. A] real Fears.

p. 21, l. 2. A and E] we pursue. ll. 4, 5. A and E] And like the doating Artist, woo The Image we our selves have wrought. l. 7. A and E] we believe. l. 8. A] Argue against. E] And argue. l. 9. A and E] Pleased, that we can our selves deceive. l. 10. A and E] our...our. l. 18. A and E] former fled. l. 20. A and E] he's dead. l. 24. A and E] But all the Pleasure. l. 25. A and E] Is a-far-off to. ll. 27—35. A and E] VII.

The worthless Prey but only shows, The Joys [E Joy] consisted in the Strife; What-e'er we take, as soon we lose; In Homer's Riddle, and in Life. VIII.

So whilst in Feverish Sleeps, we think We taste, what waking we desire: The Dream is better than the Drink, Which only feeds the Sickly-Fire.

To the Mind's Eye, Things will [E well] appear At distance, thro' an Artful-Glass; Bring but the Flattering-Object [E Objects] near, They're all a Senseless-Gloomy-Mass.

p. 22, l. 2. A and E] Seeing aright, we. l. 5. B] And Sorrow from our being wise. l. 9. A and E] but stinking. ll. 11—14. A] An Ode to the Returning Sun, Intended to be Sung before Their late Majesties, on New-Year's-Day 1693, (but here Printed with Alterations; as it was performed lately at a Consort of Musick, by the most Eminent Masters.) E 1694, second edition, 1708] For the New Year: to the Sun. Intended to be Sung... 1693/4. Written by Mr. Prior at the Hague. ll. 18, 19. A and E]

And as the Radiant Journey's run, Where e'er thy Beams are spread, where e'er thy Power is known,

Thro' all the distant Nations own.

1. 21. A] The Mildest Prince. 1. 22. A and E] That ever Sav'd a People, ever Grac'd a Throne. 1. 28. A, B and E] Its. 1. 29. A] Marlbrô's.

p. 23, l. τ. A, B and E] Its. l. 2. A] round Anna's. E] Mary's. l. 3. A] From thy blessings she shall know. E] They shall know. l. 5. A] She governs and enlightens. l. 13. A and E] with all. l. 18. A and E] From Ancient Times, Historic Stores. l. 20. A and E] All that with. l. 22. A and E] All that with. ll. 23—26. A and E]

His Great Fore-Fathers Pious Cares; All that story have Recorded;

Sacred to Marlbrô's [E Nassau's] long Renown, For Countries Sack'd, and Battels Won.

l. 31. A] Marlbrô's Fame.

p. 24, l. 4. A] for Anna's sake. E] for Mary's Sake. l. 6. A and E] with lucky. l. 8. A and E] have glad. l. 10. A and E] many Lustres, 1. 14. A] which Anna should. E] The fuller Bliss which Mary should. I. 16. A and E] the Graver. 1. 10. A and E] the Eastern. A, B and E] Travel. . 11. 22, 23. A and E]
To ease the Cares, which for Her Subjects sake,

The Pious Queen does with Glad Practice [E Patience] take.

Cho. To let her all the Blessings know,

Which from those Cares upon Her Subjects flow. A Marlbrô's Name.
 A and E Take Anna's E Mary's goodness for their Theme.
 A A Anna's ...Marlbrô's.
 Mary's Praise to L 33.
 A and E Talke Anna's E Mary's Praise to L 36.
 A 37.
 A and E Talke Anna's E Mary's Praise to L 36.
 A 37. more.

p. 25, ll. 1, 2. Published in Dryden's Miscellany Poems, Part 5, 1703/4 (=E), where its sub-title is 'in Imitation of a Greek Idyllium.' ll. 9-14. E] The Prospect and the Nymph were gay,

With silent Joy I heard her say, That we shou'd walk there ev'ry Day.

Il. 21, 22. E] she... Will press the Shore or see the Main. l. 15. E] grew. ll. 21, 22. E] she...Will pr l. 23. E] Look back at least once more, said I.

p. 28, ll. 1—4. Published in Dryden's Missellany Poems, Part 5, 1703/4 (= E). l. 7. E] Corinna's and so throughout. l. 18. E] Heart beat, l. 21. E] May Cytherea make her Conquest sure. l. 22. E] And let. ll. 25-27. El

Yet, if amidst the Series of these Toys, One sad Reflection should by chance arise,

Give it, in Pity, to the wretched Swain.
1. 30. E] And dy'd.

1. 29. E] Felt. 1. 30. E] And dy'd.

The version of Mrs Singer's Pastoral, given in Dryden's Missellany Poems, differs considerably from the text printed by Prior in 1718 and reprinted here, but I have not thought it needful to give a list of these variations.

p. 29, ll. 1.—4. Published in Dryden's Afiscellary Foems, Part 5, 1703/4 (E.E.), where it is entitled 'Disputing with a Lady, Who left me in the Argument.' 1, 22. E.J. On Force thus formidably join'd?

p. 30, verses v.—viii. E]

But quicker Arts of Death you use, Traverse your Ground to gain the Field, And, whilst my Argument pursues, With sudden Silence bid me yield. So when the Parthian turn'd his Steed, And from the Hostile Camp withdrew, He backward sent the Fatal Reed; Secure of Conquest as he flew. Daunted, I dropt my useless Arms, When you no longer deign'd to Fight, Then Triumph deck'd in all its Charms, Appear'd less beautiful than Flight. Oh! trace again the Hostile Plains, My Troops were wounded in the War, But whilst this fiercer Silence reigns They suffer, famish'd by Despair.

-a ir

Capricious Author of my Smart, Let War ensue, or Silence cease, Unless you find my Coward Heart Is yielding to a separate Peace.

1. 7. B] the Gift. 1. 11. B] she shuns [probably a misprint in D].

- p. 31, l. 9. B] half-clos'd. ll. 20—22. Published in Dryden's Miscellany Poems, Part 5, 1703/4 (=E).
- p. 32, l. 5. B and E] from its. l. 19. E] Great Minute. l. 32. B and E] some Beauty. l. 33. B and E] little Lustre. l. 38. E] And with indented Furrows mark his sad extent of Sway.
- p. 33, l. 10. E] And Custom call you forth to distant Arms. 1. 18. E] with Jolly. 1. 23. E] Honour fills. 1. 25. E] find you landed on. B] my Lover. 1. 26. B and E] Fill'd with new.
- p. 34, l. 12. E] from its. l. 23. B and E] and soon the. ll. 25, 26. E] Must Celia be undone for loving you?
- p. 35. Published separately in 1695, title-page as follows:—
 To the King, an Ode on His Majesty's arrival in Holland, 1695. By
 Mr Prior. Quis desiderio sit pudor aut Modus Tam Chari capitis? Hor.
 London, Printed for Jacob Tonson at the Judge's-Head near the Inner-Temple-Gate in Fleetstreet. 1695.

The following are readings from the 1695 text, which consists of 40 verses

instead of 41 as in the later and considerably altered text. ll. 10-23]

On Mary's Tomb thrô rowling Years, The Mournful Graces all shall weep; And, with fresh Lamps and flowing Tears, The Virtues endless Vigils keep. For Mary distant Lands shall Mourn When late Records Her Deeds relate, Ages to come, and Men unborn, Shall Bless Her Name, and Sigh Her Fate.

1. 25] watchful Trust. 1. 28] To Cloath it in its full.

p. 36, l. 2] King forsake. ll. 7—10]

The Lovely Dead, whom He regrets,
Can know no Fear, can feel no Grief;
The living World, whom He forgets,
Would perish without His Relief.
In vain the British Lyons roar,
While prest by Grief their Monarch stoops;
The Belgic Darts will wound no more,
If He, whose Hand sustain'd them, droops.

1. 15] Europe's.

11. 27—35]

Oh! give the Mourning Nations Joy,
Break forth, great Sun with usual Light:
And let thy stronger Beams destroy
Those Clouds, which keep Thee from our sight.
Advance in thy Meridian Course,
And, since thy Mary's Light is gone,
Rejoyce the World with double Force,
Thy Beams all fixt in Thee alone.

p 37, 11 7-10]

Her fair Delight, Her softer Half, Cold in the Grave with Mary lies, Unless in Thee her strength is safe, The fighted Nation wholly dies

l 13] our Land

IL 14, 15] Lest rais'd and rescu'd by thy Hand,

She bend and sink beneath thy Woe 1 22] is Britain's 1 24] where that excess 1 28] Thee thy

1 22] Is Britain's 1 24] where that excess I 28] Thee thy 1 32] gone chang'd p 38, 1 2] Martial Sounds. 1 13] her Darts 1 14] That she could

strike I 16] But that with which she struck the Queen.

Between verses xxi and xxii the 1695 text has verse xxx of present text

and then adds]

Enry shall calm that useless Rage, By which Thy Glory brighter grows, And Death, Thy Sorrows to asswage, Shall turn her wrath, and wound Thy Foes She hated Hope, She scorned Relief

IL 19, 20] She hated Hope, She scorned Relief And triumph'd, Proud in full Despair

II. 22—28] Her echo'd Watings piere t the Skyes,
To Earth her bended I orelead bow'd,
The Tears unbounded from her Fyes,
As Waters from her Sluces flow'd
But soon as Thou her Lord return'd,
Her Head is tearld, her Eyes are dry'd,
She smiles, etc

pp 38, 39, between verses xxx and xxx1 |
Dissembling Ease, and forcing Joy,
She begs her Lord his Tears to dry
Did Belgis ere her prayers employ,
And Orange stand regardless by?

p. 39, 1 10] pious Father Il 12—15]
A second Wilham's Bloom could tell
How Heroes rise, how Patriots set
As Theirs did Others Deeds excel,
Excelling Theirs be Thine complext

1 20] As glorious as thy Mary died

pp 39, 40, ll. 21 et seqq Por stanza xxx see note to p 38 above Verses xxxi—xxxiii of the present text take the place of the four following verses in 1695]

That Thou canst live for Belgav's sake, Pierc'd by her Griefs forget Thy own; New Toyls endure, new Conquests make To give her Law, thô Thou hast None To keep from treachtrous Foes Her store, Thô all Thy Weath he robb'd by Deality, To sanguish, thô She lives no more Whose Hands prepar'd the Victor's Wreath Oh, could Thy Griefs obdurate prove To Belgar's Cries, to Britain's Fears, Yet let them yield to Mary's Love,

To Nassau's Glory joyn'd in Her's. If Mary could so well command, It was by long obeying Thee; Her Scepter, guided by Thy Hand, Preserv'd the Isles and rul'd the Sea.

p. 40, l. 5. B] turn'd aside. l. 30] To fix His Name amidst the Stars. l. 34] Glories.

p. 41, ll. 7—10]

And to Thy Fame alone 'tis given Unbounded thrô all Worlds to go, While Mary reigns a Saint in Heaven, And Thou a Demi-God below.

p. 47, Il. 23 et seqq. Published in 1695 under the following title: 'An English Ballad: In Answer to Mr. Despreaux's Pindarique Ode On the Taking of Namure. Dulce est desipere in loco. London, Printed for Jacob Tonson, at the Judge's Head near the Inner Temple Gate in Fleetstreet.' The variants that follow are, unless otherwise indicated, from the 1695 edition.

p. 47, ll. 30—33, p. 48, ll. 1—4]

Was you not drunk, and did not know it,

When you thought *Phæbus* gave you Law?

Or was it not, good Brother Poet,

The chaste Nymph *Maintenon* you saw?

She charm'd you sure, or what's the matter,

That Oaks must come from *Thrace* to dance?

If Stocks must needs be taught to flatter

You'll find enough of them in *France*.

p. 48, ll. 12—17]

Des Preaux, a Vulture only flies

Where sordid Interest seeks the Prey.

When once the Poet's Conscience ceases,

His Measures soon from Truth will rove;

Give Boileau but Five Hundred Pieces,

And Louis takes the Wall of Jove.

11. 22-26]

At *Trianon* the wondrous Plan.

Such Walls these three wise Gods agreed
By Human Force could ne'er be shaken;
But, *Boileau*, we who *Homer* read,
Find Gods as well as Men mistaken.

11. 35—39]

Yet they march'd but like other Men.

Cannons above and Mines below

Did Death and Tombs for Us contrive,

Yet William order'd matters so,

That few were there but are alive.

p. 49, verse v.]

Why is Namure compar'd to Troy?

Are we then braver than the Greeks?

Their Siege did Ten long Years employ,
We've done our bus'ness in Ten Weeks.

What Godhead does so fast advance?

What Power Divine those Hills regain?

'Tis Britain's King, the Scourge of France, No Godhead, but the first of Men. His Arm shall keep your Victor under, And Europe's Liberty restore; Your Jupiter must quit his Thunder, And fright the injurd World no more.

I. 3. B] excell II. 15-22] Whilst William tr

Whist William trembles at Namure, Great Villery who ne'er afraid is, To Bruscht marches on secure, To Bomb the Monks and scare the Ladies. Add to this Glorious Expedition One more, and then thy Fane is Crown'd, Perform thy Master's high Commission, For William ne'er will stand his Ground

One would have thought it was his Master.

Verse vii.] He comes, this mighty Marshal comes,
But finds a River in his way;
He waves his Colours, beats his Drums,
Yet thinks it Prudence there to stay
Ban and Arriverban, all appear
Great Armies, would they march but faster;
But Villroy moves so slowly here,

p. 50, ll. 3, 4]
Disguse a General's Disgrace;
No Torrents swell this low Mehayne.
ll. 6-13]
The Water-Nymphs are all unkind,
We hope the Land Nymphs are not so
Or Fortune sure with Love has join'd

To fail a General and a Beau
1. 10. B] are all 1. 12. B] These Ebb alas! fly they?
11. 17—26] Nations combin'd may bless his Name,

And France in secret own his Glory.
Yet, Balcau, we'll take t'other Strain
In Honour of that greater Frince,
Who lost Namure the same Campaign
He bought Dixmyd, and conquer'd Deynie.

Verse x.] Tis done, Great Louis, Troops advance,

Mars speaks thro Cannons Mouths in Fire;

That is, one Mareschal of France

Tells t'other, he dare come no nigher.

p. 51, 23 - 12]

For you that saw it best can say
The Steps by which Manure was lost.
Think not what Reasons to produce
From Louis to conceal your Fear;
He'll own the Strength of your Excuse,
Tell him that William was but there
The XII.] But where is now great Louis Feather,

Verse xii.] But where is now great Louis Feather
That way'd so glorious from afar?
The Generals could not come together,
Without the Lustre of that Star.

Ah, Poet, thou hadst been discreeter, Since thou would'st hang his Hat so high, If thou had'st call'd it but a Meteor, That blaz'd a while, and then God b'y.

ll. 23—28]

To animate the doubtful Fight, The World in vain expects that Ray; In vain France hopes the Sickly Light May equal William's fuller Day. Safe Louis shines, knows his own Station,

He likes not any Foreign Sphere.

1. 33. B] William left an open way. 1. 27. B] He likes Versailles, his.

p. 52, ll. 10—14; verse xiv. was added later] Of Death, Pikes, Rocks, Arms, Bricks, and Fire, We'll play three Stanza's, and have done; The Castle yields, the *French* retire, So keep your Powder in your Gun. Namure by William's Arms is freed.

1. 19 to end]

March, Foes of France, march on thro' Flanders, Divide to Bruxelles, or to Liege; Nor fear the least these fierce Commanders, Who neither fight, nor raise the Siege. Losing Namure, France gains a Peer; Let William's Armies but advance, Bouffler's shall lose Dinant next Year, And be made Constable of France.

The following additional French verse is given in the 1695 edition:—

Pour moy, que Phebus anime De ses transports les plus doux, Rempli de ce Dieu sublime, Je vais, plus hardi que vous, Montrer que sur le Parnasse, Des bois frequentés d'Horace Ma Muse dans son declin, Sçait encor les avenuës Et des sources inconnuës A L'Auteur du Saint Paulin*.

- * Poem Heroique du sieur F***.
- p. 53, l. 16. B] bid alternate. l. 19. B] dread you.
- p. 55, l. 18. B] mark, and surly Drums. Il. 20, 21 transposed in B, which also reads] Behold the Soldier. l. 21. D] A full-stop replaces a comma at the end of the line. l. 23. B] your pristin.
- p. 56, l. 5. B] But drop the Head, and hang the Wing. Il. 20—23] not B. l. 26. B] Mistress to the Painter sat.
- p. 57, l. 18. B] O Howard. l. 24. B] unhappy Youth. l. 27. B] to evince.
 - p. 59, l. 27. B] Banks.
- p. 62, l. 2. B] keener Darts. l. 18. B] Aimed at his. l. 19. B] With certain Speed the Arrow.

- p 64 The Dove, A Poem, was published in 1717, 'London Printed for J Roberts, near the Oxford Arms in Warzuck Lane' The following are variations noted in a copy of the 1717 issue 1 7] dares 1 29] Subaltern Loves.
 - p 68, I 12] But O, I 20] I'm sure I touch the

p 69, 1 7 D] Lethe'.

p 76, 1 21 D] XII

p 78 Pallas and Venus Published in 1706, 'London Printed for John Nutre to Pallas and Venus Published in 1706, 'London Printed for John a copy of the 1706 issue 11 23—26]

From Head to Foot she view'd, etc. And tauntingly the wanton Goddess said,

Alas, since naked I cou'd vanquish Thee, How more successful Pallas, shall I be

- 1 27] When to I come 1 29] with a Smile L 33] To be more Strong abandon ev'ry Dress
- p 79, ll 1—4 Published in Dryden's Mustellany Foems, Part 5, 1703/4
 (= L) Sub title in A] A Poesy for a Wedding Ring 1 7 A, B and L]
 Chie or Cloe, and so throughout 1 14 A] Th' uneasse 1 21 A]
 hated Head
 - p 80, 1 4 A] since were 1 7 A] shall find 11 12-17 A and E]
 Can suffer Shipwreck [E Racks and], run thro' Flame,

Still contented, still the same

Then trace me some unheard of Way, How I the constant Ardour might repay,

[E Thy constant Ardour to repay]

For I my Sense of it wou'd shew,

In something more than Woman e'er cou'd do IE In more, etc]

1 30 A and E] Happy these 1 31 A and E] But Oh! how soon 1 37 A and E] As soon as ever he 1 39 A] all the while.

p 81, L 4 A and E]

Our Sex will be inur'd to Lye, And their's instructed to Reply

1 to A] The 1 to A] The forward Dame, when fair and young

1 19 A] And acted Vigorous and. 1 31 A] less Owners

p 82, 1 r A and B] who does A] does the Fair One 1 9 A and B] has that. 1 r4 A] She wishes, she 1 r9 A] Darling see 11 3r—34 A]

I lock her fast, I keep the key, The key hole,—Pool! That take away

1 35 A] what may

p 83 1 4 A] A Steeple 1 5 A] False Fears 1 14 A] those monstrous tils 1 15 A] She should 1 23 A] Then clap 1. 24 Published in Dryden's Mixedlamy Poems, Part 5, 1703/4 (=E) A, B and E] Monsieur De La Fontaine 8 Hans Carvel Imitated

p 84 l 3 A and E] To spill a hated Rival's l 9 A] first in I 12 A] Shipt often out to Mistress Hoddy's l 14 A and E] What else o' [E in] God s Name could she mean? l 3t A, B and E] Wives Husbands l 32 A] rowl in l 33 A] durst not l 3 A, A lov's Wife

- p. 85, 11. 3, 4. E] Cares...Pray'rs. 1. 6. A] While Taylor, Scot and. 1. 7. A] us to. 1. 8. A, B and E] Lay unmolested. 1. 11. A] The Trade continued still the same.
- p. 86, l. 10. A] down some. l. 17. A] about a. l. 21. A] Nice Ratafia for. E] Modish Ratafia for. l. 24. A] Dame went. l. 33. E] view the.
 - p. 87, l. 1. A] But such. l. q. A] says. l. 17. A] beyond the.
 - p. 90, l. 35. B] all which.
 - p. gr, l. 11. B] Those beat.
 - p. 92, l. 4. B] Up from her Ladyship to.
- p. 93, ll. 1, 2. Published in Dryden's *Miscellany Poems*, Part 5, 1703/4 (=E). Sub-title in A] In Imitation of Mons. De la Fontaine's Hans Carvel. l. 10. A and E] from pleasure as from. l. 13. A] or rise. l. 16. A and E] dangerous and.
- p. 94, l. 13. E] no Medium. l. 14. A full-stop has been supplied at the end of the line. l. 28. A and E] might please.
- p. 95, l. 3. A and E] For Hills before and Woods behind. l. 4. A] Kept off the Rain, and broke the Wind. l. 5. A and E] Fat Oxen. l. 11. A] live so. l. 17. A] Sometimes, My Rogue! sometimes, My Darling! l. 22. A] The Farmer.
- p. 96, l. 5. A and E] Wou'd gloriously in verse appear. l. 7. A] 'Twou'd grieve me should I have. l. 9. A and E] my Epic very. l. 32. A] Is all. l. 36. A] arse.
 - p. 97, l. 14. A and E] Some Parts. l. 19. A and E] dare. E] the gotten.
 - p. 99, ll. 8, 9. B] Reading Mezeray's.
 - p. 100, l. 8. B) the Book called.
- pp. 100, 101. 'Adriani Morientis, etc., Imitated' was published in Dryden's Miscellany Poems, Part 5, 1703/4 (=E below). l. 4. E] thy doubtful. l. 7. E] Lyes interrupted and forgot.
- p. 102, ll. 1—5. Published in E, 1693, where Dr Sherlock is described as 'Dean of St Paul's.' l. 12. E] her Numbers to that blest. l. 16. B and E] Who, like...wert sent. l. 17. E] To be the Voice, and bid. l. 24. E] Philip's Son, shall sit and view. l. 25. E] This sordid.
- p. 103, l. 1. E] to that height. l. 6. B and E] beyond the. l. 12. E] various Deaths. l. 13. E] kind Works. l. 30. B and E] dreaded. l. 33. E] their hidden way. l. 37. E] and Worlds. l. 38. B] those that.
- p. 104. Carmen Seculare was published in 1700, 'London, Printed for *Jacob Tonson*, at *Grays-Inn-Gate* in *Grays-Inn-Lane*.' The following variants are from a copy of the 1700 issue, save where otherwise noted. l. 12] Call out the. l. 20] comely order march each. ll. 21, 22]

Mark ev'ry Act with its intrinsic Worth: Then hast the Mighty Parallels to bring.

p. 105, l. 2, omit] Thy Native. l. 6] Turn hither the fair. l. 8] of the. l. 10] let fair Proof my bold Affection grace. l. 12] If Mars son reduc'd. l. 14, omit] But yet. l. 16] Strict Religion Numa knew. ll. 20, 21]

Sealing his Justice with his Childrens Blood Stern Brutus was with too much Horror good.

26] How dang'rous Lusts must be.
 28] But scarce.
 33] Too many Patriots.
 34] And tho'.
 37] Let their Deserts with mighty Praise be drest.
 BJ With equal.

p. 106, l. 1] rowling like. l 2] Its rapid Force design'd their. l. 5. B]
So with l. 6] Some small allaying Tincture. l. 20] And in fierce Battels
Bloody Laurels won. l. 23] Illustrious Heroes.
l. 31] Afflicted Britain.
l. 35] The fruitful Great Nassaw's Race.

p. 107, l 1] Next see. 1 5] Then call the. 1. 23] forth altered to fresh. 1. 27] blooming Life. 11. 28-30]

His Infant Patience calming Factious Strife, Quelling the Snakes that round his Cradle ran, For William thus, Alcides thus began.

1. 34] Vanquish'd, not l. 36. 1700 and B] Maria

p. 108, l. 10] And happy Pow'r l. 10] By Moderation greater than.
l. 18] His Life enforcing what. l. 22] By equal Virtues all the Piece is.
l. 36] To future. l 37] Bid Her. l 38] Trace every Toil and mention (i.e. omit To).

p. 109, l. 2] In shining Characters 11. 3-27] Fair to be read, when all that we can give To make our Master's Glory live, Does of its self insensibly decay, When Time the Marble and the Brass devours, And envious Winters in sure Ruin lay The Pride of Namur's Towers. Namur's Towers which War had arm'd. Against what human Force cou'd do, By William's Valour were alarm'd, Were subdu'd by William's Blow: William mounted Namur's Towers, Second him fove, and Pallas, Mighty Powers; He flew like Perseus thro' the Air, The utmost dreadful height to gain. William and the God of War Can only Toils like these sustain; Rocks, Rivers, Mountains, Armies, Fire, To stop his Glorious Course conspire: Why will they conspire in vain? What can William's Force restrain?

I. 31] France dismay'd.
1. 32] William from survey'd.
1. 33] He order'd War and Rage to cease

p 110, Î. 3] how Grace made Clemency. I. 4] And how. I. 6] Confessing him less Great than Good. I. 7] fair Glory. I 10] Virtue proclaim'd and Fame the Best of Kings. I. 12, add? Whither is wild Fancy brought? Whither, etc. I 26] pursues her Godlike King. I. 33] his adventrous.

p. 111, ll. 4—4] Anon in Irità Camps she finds her Theme.
She thence to Allow does the Victor bring,
Albion with Io's greets her happy King;
But he declines the Altars she word raise,
Accepts the Zeal, tho' he rejects the Praise.
Again she follows him thro' Bilgna's Land,
And Nations often sav'd by William's hand,

Ranges Confederate Armies on the Plains, And in pitch'd Battles bleeding Conquest gains; Thence to the Points of armed Rocks aspires, O'er hollow Mountains bellowing hidden Fires, Beholds the Rocks submit, the Mountains bow, And willing Nations Crown the Common Victor's Brow.

1. 34. 1700 and B] Eastward, to Danube.

p. 112, l. 4] To Him. l. 6] Him all Religions, Him all Nations trust.

1. 16. 1700 and B] his violent. l. 17] meets its. ll. 19—21]

Serene, yet Strong, exempt from all Extreams,

And with fair Speed devolving fruitful Streams.

II. 24—27]
Round either Bank the Vales their Sweets disclose,
Fresh Flowers for ever rise, and fruitful Harvest grows.
Whither wou'd the Goddess go.

1. 31] Her daring. l. 35, omit] Yet.

p. 113, l. 3] in ample. ll. 10, 11]

Too bold the Strong, the Hero was too Great; She chuses rather thus to die.

1. 18. B] his bolted. 1700 and B] Temples. 1. 32] Rampart. 1. 34] The Oaken. 11. 35—38]

Can to Victorious William's Name
Augmented Honours give:
His is an ample Plenitude of Fame,
Incapable Addition to receive.

p. 114, l. 1. B and 1700] Mystic Gate. l. 10] Command the laughing Hours. l. 12] Distribute Years. l. 13] And Times from better. l. 17] From other. l. 19] Of which no portion she shall bear. l. 22] with ripen'd. l. 26. B and 1700] And let Eternal Sweets.

In the 1700 version, verses xxvii.—xxxii. of the present text follow, with

many variations, verse xxxv.

pp. 114, 115, verses xxvii. to l. 4, inclusive, of verse xxx.] From the wild Ruins of the Ancient Court, Let a new Phœnix her young Columns rear, As may the Greatness of this Reign support, An Object worthy William's Care; Open, yet Solid, as the Builder's Mind, Be her spacious Rooms design'd; Let every Sacred Pillar bear Trophies of Arms, and Monuments of War: Then shall the King in Parian Marble Breath, His Shoulder bleeding fresh, and at His Feet Disarm'd and Stopt shall lie the threatn'd Death, (For so was saving Jove's Decree compleat) His Genius plac'd behind defends the Blow; Disembled Waters from the Basis flow, And Boyn's Triumphant Flood is known, For ever in the Wounded Stone. Before the Palace, Thames shall softly glide, With dear Affection forming long delay, Unwilling to be forc'd away, Tho' all the Sister-Rivers chide, Fond of Her Lord, forgetful of Her Tide.

And thou Imperious Windsor stand enlarg'd, With all the Stores of Britan's Honour charg'd. Thou the fair Heaven that dost the Stars enclose, Which Wilham's Bosom wears, His Hand bestows, To the Great Champions that support His Throne,

And Virtues nearest to His own,
Round Ormal's Knee, thou tyest the Mysic String
That makes the Knight Companion to the Knig,
Returning Glorious from the Foreign Field,
In Thee he pays his Vows, and hangs his Shield
Thou smiling seets Great Dorreft Worth confest,
Transcendent Goodness in just Honours drest,
The Ray distinguishing the Patriot's Breast

p 115, I 16 B and 1700] To the that support

p 116, verses xxxi , xxxii]

In Thee Great Canandath Name shall long be known, The Father's Light transmitted to the Son In Thee the Sepmonra, and the Tathors Lane, With high Prehemience shall ever shame And if a God these licky Numbers guide, If sure Apollo o'er the Song preside, Jersey, Belov'd by All as well as Me Shall at thy Altars bow, shall own to Thee The fairest Mark of Favour and of Fame, Familiar to the Villager Name

Verses xxxiii —xxxv follow xxv in the edition of 1700 | 1 26] By hardy Feats | 1 27] To stimulate Desert with Thirst | 1 36] Give all the and midst the | 1 37] Draw the sure Sword (ontit To)

p 117, 11 2, 3] To plant Societies for peaceful Arts,
Increase our Learning and unite our Hearts
1 10 1700 and B] That distant Realms may from our Authors know guard Great Agamemon's. 1 24] The mutual Obligation Inde 1 28
1700 and B] The Song with Itim 1 23 shall ever chase the

p 118, l 10] and William's Fleets ll 30, 31]

His own Stupendious Victories restrain d,

And o'er the Righted World Eternal Triumph gain'd

p 119 1 31a perfect 1 7] calls our 1 19] And Man, that knows his Course, adores his Light 1 23] That (out Above) Sun shou'd cease his Destin'd Way to go 1 24] to Govern all below 1 26] were born The 1700 version, from this line, concludes as follows

Her absent Lord Britanna once must mourn, and of the Demi God the Earthly half must die-Yet if our Incense can excite your Care, If Heavenly Wills relent to Human Pray'r, Exert Great God thy Interest in the Sky, Gan ev'ry Tutelary Deuty, That Conquer'd by the Public Vow, They keep the dismal Mischiel long away, And far as lengthn'd Nature may allow, Reject with happy Power the threatn'd Day

Into the Ocean for his Life design'd, Throw, bounteous Heav'n, innumerable Hours, And that stern Fate its strict Account may find, Make up that loss by taking them from Ours. Deep in this Age let Him extend His Sway, And our late Sons with chearful Awe obey. On His sure Virtue long let Earth rely, And late let the Imperial Eagle fly, To bear the Hero through His Father's Sky. To Great Æneas, to Themistocles, To Pollux, Theseus, Hercules, And all the Radiant Names above, Rever'd by Men and Dear to Jove; Late let the New-born Nassaw-Star With dawning Majesty appear, To Triumph over vanquish'd Night, And Guide the British Mariner,

With everlasting Beams of Friendly Light.
1. 34. B and 1700] long away. l. 35. B and 1700] far as.

p. 121, l. 5. The date does not appear in B. l. 29. B] directs the.

p. 124. Published in 1704. 'London: Printed for Jacob Tonson.' The 1704 version is identical with the version in the 'unauthorised' edition of Prior's poems, 1707, save that on p. 124, l. 31, of the present edition it agrees with the later reading 'a Woman,' and in (ll. 8, 9, p. 125 of) the 1707 version quoted below it reads 'execute' for 'exercise' and 'meantime' for 'meanwhile.' l. 1. A] A Prologue. l. 9. A] kind Star, whose Tutelary. l. 10. A] Guided the future Monarch's. l. 12. A] Only less bless'd than Cynthia. l. 17. A] For what can Virtue more to man express. l. 19. A] What further thought of Blessing can we frame. l. 20. A] Than that, that Virtue should be still. l. 31. A] a Female.

p. 125, l. 1. A] Gives Glorious. ll. 7—10. A]
Told him how Barb'rous Rage should be restrain'd,
And bid him exercise what she ordain'd.
Meanwhile, the Deity in Temples sat,
Fond of her native Grecian's future Fate.

1. 13. A] Thus whilst the Goddess did her Pow'r dispose. 1. 15. A] and Athens rose. 11. 16 et seqq. This 'Letter' was published in 1704. 'London. Printed for Jacob Tonson, within Grays-Inn-Gate next Grays-Inn Lane.' The variants of the 1704 are those given below save where otherwise stated. 1. 19. B omits] Despreaux. 1. 29] thy servant. 1. 30] a happy.

p. 126, l. 8] Must certainly be Fortune's lasting Fault. l. 11] And darted Rays. l. 12] Some erring Deities disturb'd the. l. 13] And Fate. l. 25] Louis or. ll. 30—34]

Hamilton, Lumley, Palmes, or Ingoldsby,
May tolerably well with Verse agree.
And Marlbrô, Poet, Marlbrô has a Name
Which thou and all thy Breth'ren may proclaim,
Elected to immortal Lays, and sure of endless Fame.

p. 127, l. 2] And generous Sylvius stand. ll. 3—6]
And Churchil if that rough Sound offend the Strain
Be true to Glorious Worth, and sing the Dane.

1 23-p 128, 1 9] Ave Apollo !- Sir-one Moment's Lase Tell me, is this to reckon or rehearse? A Commissary's List or Poet's Verse? Why Faith Depreaux there's Sense in what you say, I told you where my Difficulty lay; He that can make the rough Recital chime. Or bring the Sum of Lewis' Loss to Rhime, May make Arithmetic and Epic meet, And Newton's Books in Dryden's Stile repeat O Boileau, had it been Apollo's Will That I had shar'd a Portion of thy Skill, Had this poor Breast receiv'd the Heav'nly Beam, And were my Numbers equal to my Theam, To noblest Strains I'd raise my serious Voice. And calling ev'ry Muse to bless my Choice, Arms and a Queen I'd sing, who Great and Good 1 32 B] Louis' Loss p 128, I 13] To vindicate a sinking Empire's Cause l 15] I'd place 1 18] These prompt to fix Her Joys, those to l 201 And as Her Looks may dissipate their Il 21, 22] With active Dance should please Her Lye, with Vocal Shells her Lar (one line) I 27] With Pious Speech the River shou'd 1 28] blesses Anna s careful p 129, l 2] Nor names Her Bounty, nor proclaims his Worth Counted by Men below, and bless'd by Gods above 1 26] 'Tis Anna's Glory, and Thou shalt be Great | 29] I il visit Thee again 11, 30, 311 And sit propitious on Thy Helm in Blenheim's glorious Plain (one line) 1 34] Commission thro' the land is known 1 35] thronging Countries p 130, l 1lher Coast 11 2-81 And almost ceases to weep William lost Since that Great Hercules resign'd to Fate, The Atlas This, who must support her State 11 10-121 He sees half Germany combin'd with France, Combin'd in vain-He draws the fatal Sword, The Troops obedient wait the Master Word I 13] charging Gen ral 1 16] threat'ning l. 11. B] English General Armies 11 22-25] The Roman Lagle on the Danube Shoars Hears how the British Lion Victor roars, She claps her joyful Wings, and high to Julian Glory sours 1 28 B] British Muse I 31] But, Goddess, change 1 38] As we have Victors 1 39 omitted p 131, ll 7-11] Our Muses as our Armies can agree, To humble Lewis, and reply to Thee Nor shall we want just Subject for our Strains, Whilst Marlbro's Arm eternal Lawrel gains, And in the Land where Spencer sung, a new Elisa reigns

1 15 B] The Queen's Effigies on α

p 132, 1 13 B] (G—d knows) is fit
p 133, 1 12 B] writ on

- p. 134, l. 29. A] in this. l. 31. A] turns.
- p. 139, l. 22. B] Had brought. l. 27. B] softly past.
- p. 140, l. 17. B] Deed.
- p. 144, l. 11. B] Spirit which does closest.
- p. 146, l. 5. B] Behold me fix'd. l. 27. B] Censure.
- p. 147, l. 9. B] Cheek.
- p. 148, l. 3. B] Will...Will.
- p. 151, l. 19. B] and my Hands shall tear.
- p. 152, l. 33. B] all the.
- p. 154, l. 6. B] An useless. l. 37. B] A pious.
- p. 155, l. 31. B] Herds.
- p. 156, l. 33. B] Treasures.
- p. 157, ll. 5, 6. B] Pow'r...Hour.
- p. 159. Published in 1706. 'London: Printed for Jacob Tonson, within Grays-Inn-Gate next Grays-Inn Lane.' The following variations are from the 1706 version, save where otherwise noted. 1. 6] Late Glorious.
- p. 160, l. 9. 1706 and B] writ in. l. 13. 1706 and B] and add variously. l. 13] as my Subject and Imagination. l. 14] the matter of Style. l. 19. 1706 and B] Numbers. l. 19] only chang'd one Verse in his. l. 20, omit] which...Harmonious. ll. 20, 21] and avoided his Obsolete Words. l. 30. 1706 and B] Ode I.
- p. 161, l. 6. 1706 and B omit] if not. l. 7. 1706 and B] Monmouth and the. ll. 7, 8] yet Our Great Cambden does not reject it, and Milton tells it. l. 10. B and 1700] It carries, however. l. 13. B] writ. l. 13] Virgil writ one of the best Poems. l. 14] Elizabeth one of the greatest Compliments. ll. 15—20 inclusive are not in 1706. l. 21] Spencer, do I think, in. l. 29] So leaving our. l. 31. 1706 and B] to add, as to my own part. l. 32, omit] at least. l. 34] self obliged. After l. 35 B adds] Now if the Reader will be good enough to Pardon me this Excursion, I declare I will not trouble him again in this kind, 'till my Lord Duke of Marlborough gains another Victory, greater than those of Blenheim and Ramillies. The 1706 version ends as follows:

And hereupon I declare, that if the Reader will be good enough to Pardon me this Excursion, I will neither trouble him with Poem or Preface any more, 'till my Lord Duke of Marlborough gets another Victory greater than those of Blenheim and Ramillies.

- p. 162, l. 7. 1706] Troops to. B] his Legions forth to.
- p. 163, l. 3] and Victories rehearse. l. 4] By story yet untold, unparallell'd by Verse. l. 13] would raise. l. 18] Nor seeking Battel, nor intent on Harms. Verse vi.]

In Council Calm and in Discourse Sedate, Under his Vineyard in his Native Land, Quiet and safe thus Victor *Marlb'rough* sate, Till *Anna* gives Her Thunder to his Hand;

Then leaving soft Repose and gentle Ease With swift Impatience seeks the distant Foe, Flying o'er Hills and Vales, o'er Rocks and Seas, He meditates and strikes the wond'rous Blow, Quicker than Thought he takes his destin'd Aim And Expectation files on slower Wings than Fame

p 164, ll 2, 3] Untam'd Bayar, when on Ramilha's Plain Afar he did the British Chief behold

1 281 That Laurel Grove, that Harvest of l 25] tempt thy Rival 11 32, 33]

Must shed, I ween its Honours from thy Brow And on another Head another Spring must know 1 38] In thy ill Conduct seek thy ill Success

p 165, ll 5, 6]

Iove's Handmaid Pow'r must Iove's Behests pursue. And where the Cause is Just, the Warrior shall subdue

l g] sprung from Il 11-17 and verse xii]

With an Intrepid Hand and Courage draws That Sword, Immortal William at his Death (Who could a fairer Legicy bestow?) Did to the Part ner of his Arms bequeath That Sword well Louis and his Captains know, For they have seen it drawn from William's Thigh, Full oft as he came forth, to Conquer, or to Die But brandish'd high, and waving in the Air, Behold unhappy I rince, the Master Sword, Which perjur d Gallia shall for ever fear 'Tis that which Casar gave the British Lord He took the Gift, Nor ever will I sheath, He said, (so Anna's high Behests Ordain) This Glorious Gift, unless by Glorious Death Absolv d, 'till I by Conquest fix your Reign Returns like these Our Mistress bids us make,

When from a Foreign Prince a Gift Her Britons take I 36] The Two great adverse Chiefs unmov d abide

p 166, 1 2] The Shock sustain'd, the Friendly Pair 1 61 Fix'd on 1 11] their Deeds 1 13] But oh! while mad with Rage Revenge Bellona

ll 15-22] While with large Steps to Conquest Britain goes,

What Horror damps the Strong and quells the Great? Why do those Warriors look dismay'd and pale, That ever Dreadful, never knew to Dread? Why does the charging Foe almost prevail, And the Pursuers only not recede?

Their Rage, alas I submitting to their Grief,
Behold they weep, and croud around their falling Chief
t Thunderbolt 1 27] I saw their Marlb rough stretch d along the

1 26 that Thunderbolt 1 28] Vain Hope for Marlb'rough mounts 1 35] And lot the dubious 1 38 And Liberty must live and Gallia yield

p. 167, ll. 5, 6]

The Foe retires, the Victor urges on, And Blenheim's Fame again is in Ramillia known.

1. 13] We wish'd Thou wou'dst no more those. 1. 14] Gallia's. 1. 19] of Rest. 1. 26] To lift Great Anna's Glory further on. 1. 28] Nothing was done, He thought, while.

p. 168, l. 3] as he sees the Eagle cut. l. 4] and fearful. l. 6] Why then did. l. 7] To dare the British Foc. l. 25] his azure.

p. 169, l. 13] Still breaking...still. l. 14] usual Bane. l. 24. 1706 and B] And to...they must.

p. 170, l. 11] and spend. l. 19] Intomb'd I'll Slumber, or Enthron'd I'll Reign. l. 28] from the Rival.

p. 171, l. 8] There Brabant clad. l. 9] In decent. l. 11] Laying her. l. 12] Flanders. l. 16] Her Sister Provinces from her shall. l. 22] with Marks. l. 24] Types of. l. 31. 1706 and B] should see. l. 33] sweet pow'r. ll. 36—39]

And Ireland's Harp, her Emblem of Command, And Instrument of Joy, should there be seen. And Gallia's wither'd Lillies pale, and torn,

Should, here and there dispers'd, the lasting Work adorn.

1. 37. B] should there.

p. 172, l. 9] will, appointed Marlb'rough's hand. B] Thy Marlbrô's Hand. l. 10] To end those Wars, and make that. l. 11. 1706 and B] to Everlasting Peace.

p. 185, ll. 23, 24. Published in folio 2 pp., undated, 'Printed for Bernard Lintott, at the *Cross-Keys*, between the two *Temple-Gates* in *Fleet-street*. (Price one Penny.)' C] 'To the Right Honourable Robert Harley, Esq.'

p. 188. Erle Robert's Mice, etc. Published in 1712 in 'Two Imitations of Chaucer, viz. I. Susannah and the Two Elders. II. Earl Robert's Mice. By Matthew Prior, Esq.' There are two versions of Susannah and the Two Elders given in this issue, the second one being a rendering 'attempted in a Modern Stile,' as follows:

When Fair Susannah in a cool retreat
Of shady Arbours shun'd the Sultry heat,
Two wanton Lechers, seiz'd the trembling Dame.
What Female Strength could do, her Arms perform,
And guarded well the Fort they strove to Storm.
The Story's ancient, and if rightly told,
Young was the Lady, but the Lovers Old.
Had the Reverse been true, had Authors Sung,
How that the Dame was Old, the Lovers Young,
If She had then the blooming Pair deny'd,
With tempting Youth and Vigour on their side,
Lord! How the Story would have shock'd my Creed!
For that had been a Miracle indeed.

Arms in Warwick-Lane. Price Three pence. Folio.'

The two imitations of Chaucer were reprinted in 'A Collection of Original Poems, Translations, and Imitations, By Mr. Prior, Mr. Rowe, Dr Swift, And

other Eminent Hands. London: Printed for E. Curll, at the Dial and Bible against St. Duntan's Church in Fleet-street 1714. (Price Five Shillings). They also occur in the 'unauthorised' edicit in 1716-E below. There are many differences of spelling in these versions, but the following variants are the only ones that need be noted.

- 1. 28. 1712] could wish.
- p. 189, l. 2. 1712] the Mice. l. 18. 1712] or any. l. 25. 1712] Godes. C] unworthy Godis. l. 30. 1712] in the. l. 37. 1712] rack.
- p. 190, l. 6. 1712] from the. l. 16. 1712] be done. ll. 18 et seqq., not in 1712. l. 25. 1712 and C] Sussanah and the Two Elders. l. 29. 1712 and C] The Faramours were Olde, the Dame was Yong. l. 32. 1712 and C] Sweet Jesul that had bene much.
 - p. 195. Published in C. 1. 25] Walter Danniston, To his Friends.
 - p. 195, l. 14. Cl And Death's.
- p. 204, ll. 12-17. Published in Dryden's Miscellany Poems, Part 5, 1703/4 (= E). L. 12. AJ Faith, Hope, and Charity. Being a Paraphrase, etc. L. 19. EJ men. A and EJ Angels.
 - p. 205, l. 12. A] and as much believes.
 - p. 206, l. 3. A and E] With all His Robes. l. 11. A] And still.
 - p. 209, I. o. Dl Stobœum.

APPENDIX A

CONTENTS OF THE EDITION OF 1707.

(Copies of this edition are very rarely to be seen.)

Advertisement from the Publisher.

The Name of Mr. Prior, is a more Satisfactory Recommendation of the following Sheets to those Gentlemen who are Judges of Poetry, than whatever can be offer'd in their Behalf.

All that I here endeavour'd, (and which by the Assistance of some Friends, I have accomplish'd) is, that the several Pieces herein contain'd, should appear more Perfect and Correct by this Publication, than they have hitherto done elsewhere; and that no Copy should be inserted, 'till I was assur'd of its being Genuine.

A Satyr, on the Modern Translators of Ovid's Epistles.

The Seventh Satyr of Juvenal, imitated; Et Spes & Ratio Studiorum, &c.

An Epistle to Sir Fleetwood Sheppard.

Monsieur De la Fontaine's Hans Carvel imitated.

The Ladle; in Imitation of Fontaine.

A Paraphrase on Chap. 13 of 1 Corinthians.

A Prologue, spoken at Court, before the Queen, on Her Majesty's Birth-Day, 1704.

A Simile.

Some Passages of Mr. Dryden's Hind and Panther; Burlesqu'd, or Varied. Heraclitus; or the Self-Deceiver.

I am that I am. A Pindaric Ode, on Exod. 111. 14.

A Tale to a Young Gentleman in Love; or a Poesy for a Wedding-Ring. The English Pad-Lock.

A Second Epistle to Sir Fleetwood Sheppard.

An Ode, to his Mistress.

On Cælia's Playing upon the Lute.

Ode, to the Returning Sun.

APPENDIX B

CONTENTS OF THE EDITION OF 1716.

'A Second Collection of Poems on Several Occasions. By Matthew Prior, Esq; [Device] London: Printed for J. Roberts near the Oxford Arms in Warwick-Lane, 1716. Price One Shilling.'

Erle Robert's Mice. A Tale. In Imitation of Chaucer.

Susannah and the two Elders. In Imitation of Chaucer.

Gualterus Dannistonus ad Amicos.

Walter Danniston to his Friends Imitated.

Horace Lib. I. Epist. IX. Imitated. Inscrib'd to the Right Hon. Robert Harley, Esq;

Song to his Mistress.

An Ode, in Imitation of the second Ode of Horace Written in the Year 1692. The first Epistle to Sir Fleetwood Sheppard.

A Satire on the Modern Translators.

A Satire upon the Poets. In Imitation of the seventh Satire of Juvenal.

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